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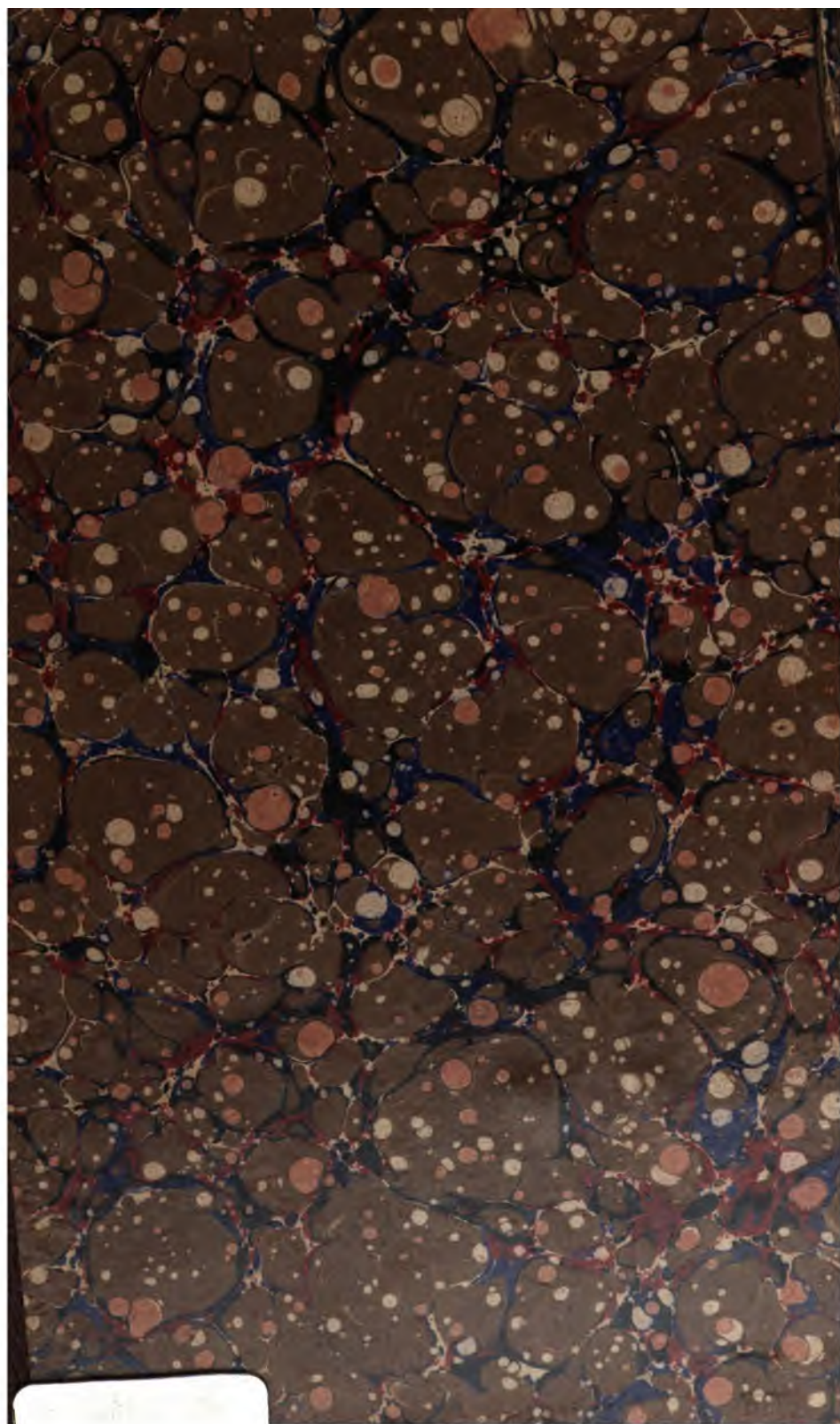
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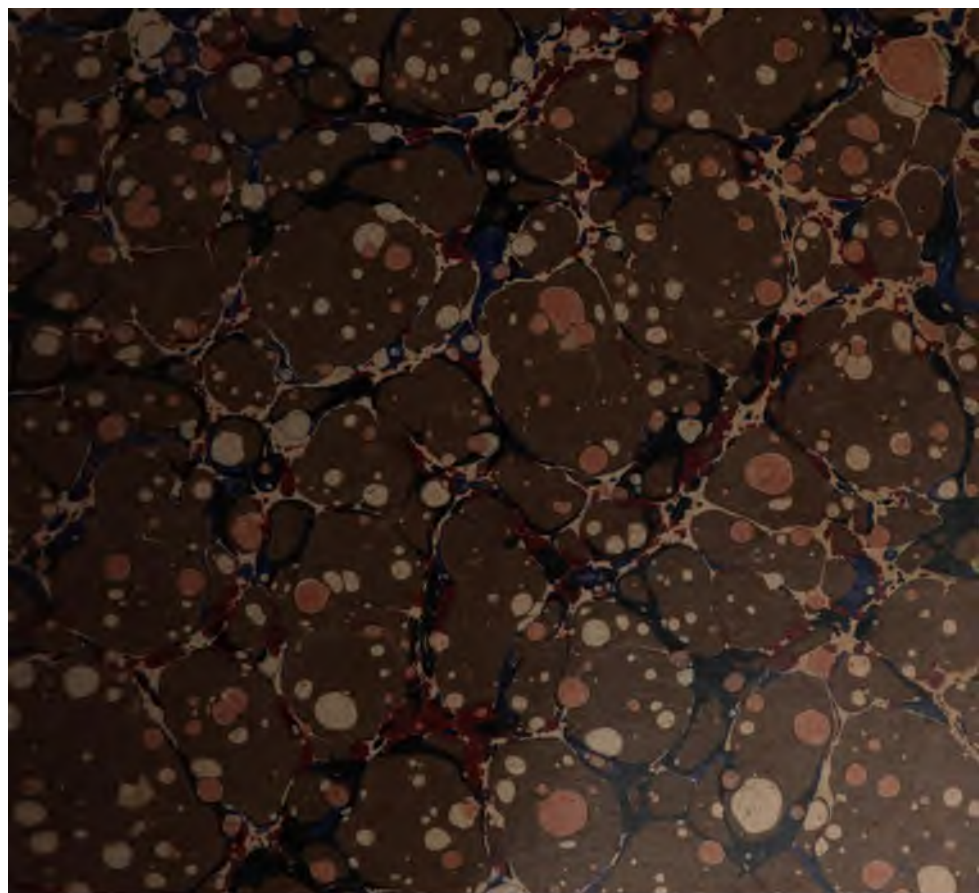
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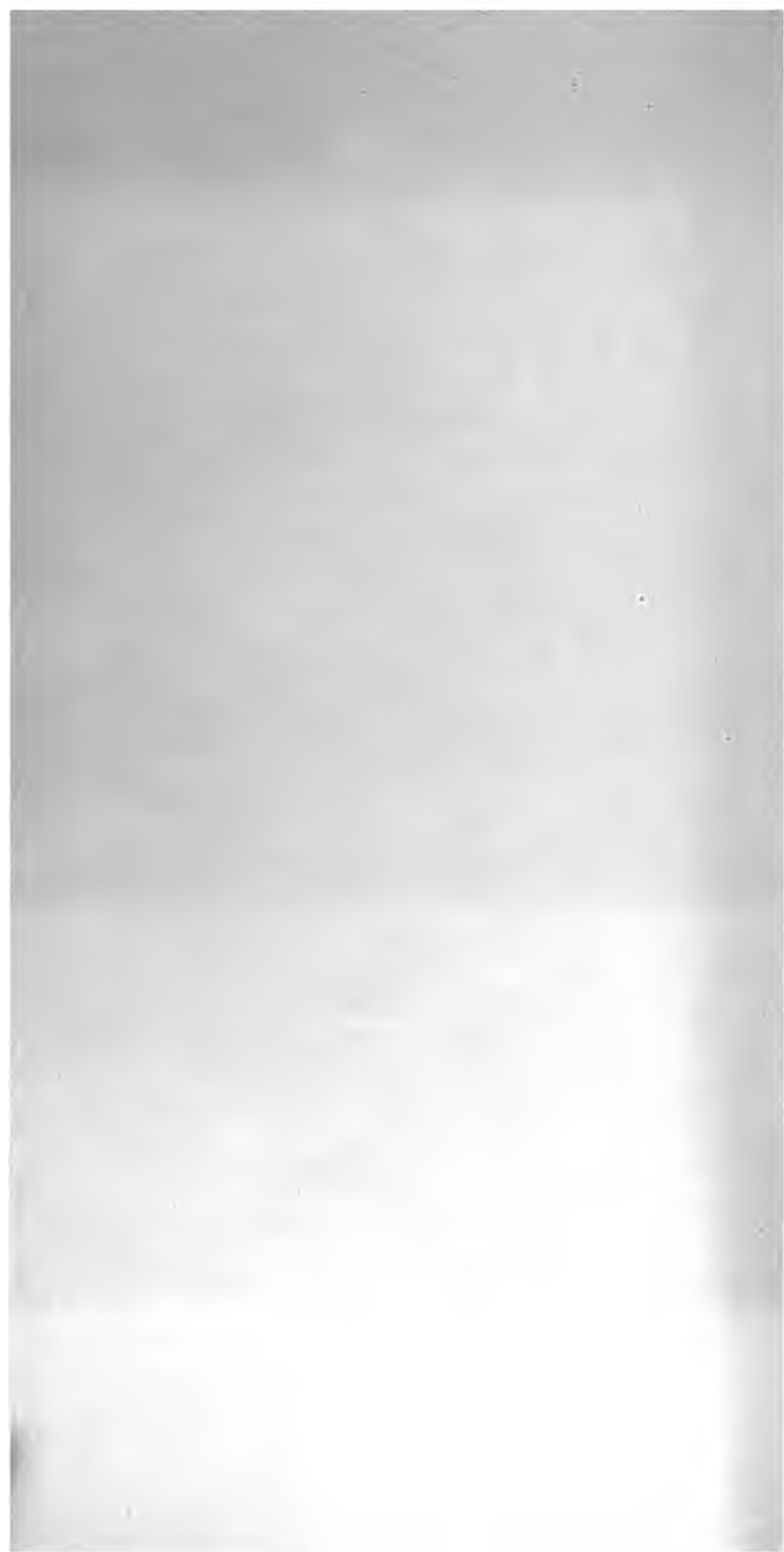




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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 28, 1869.



WORCESTER:  
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1869.



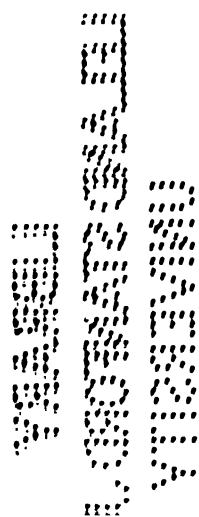
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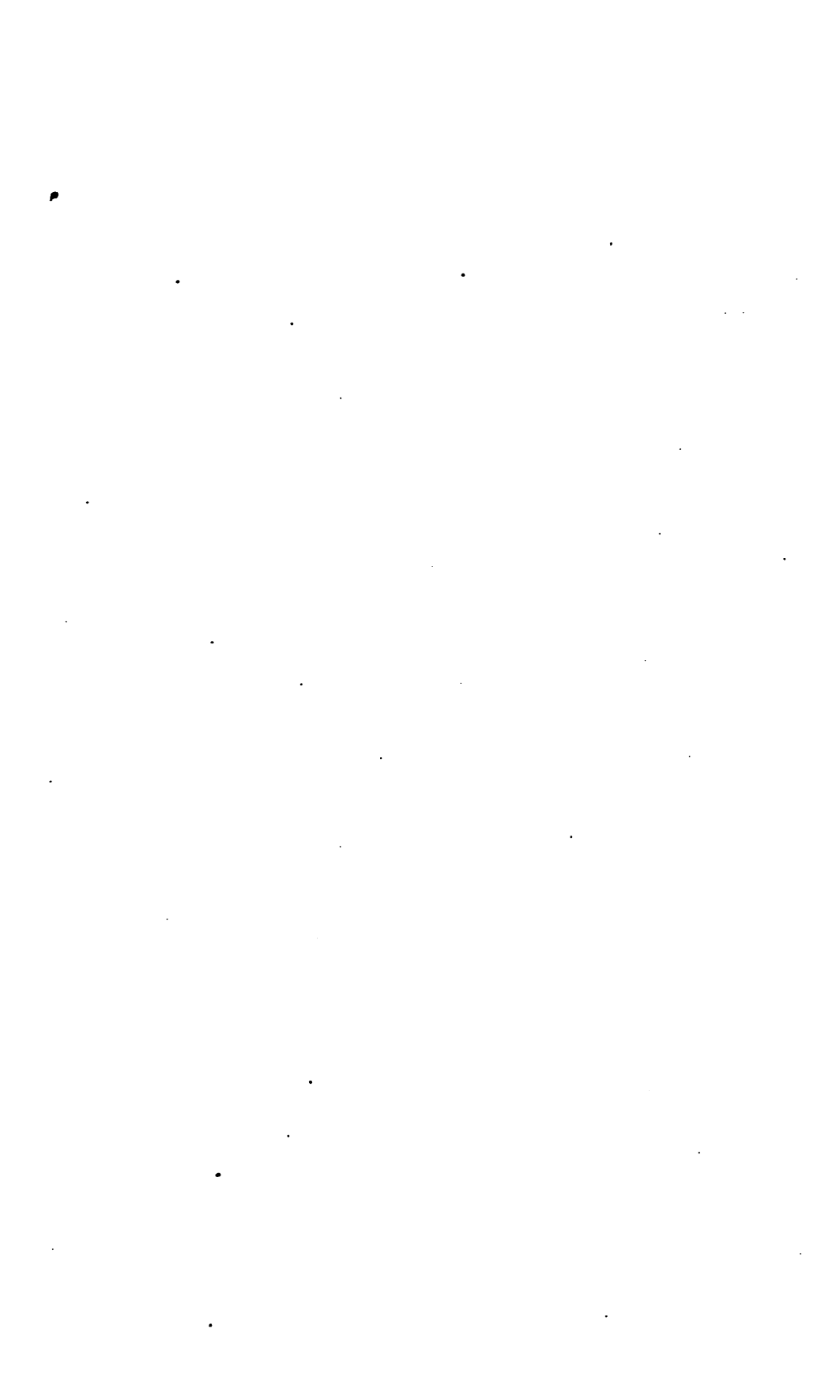
## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	31
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	39
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	50
ANCIENT TUMULI IN GEORGIA . . . . .	53

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## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 28, 1889, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

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THE President, the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. S. A. GREEN was appointed to that office, *pro tempore*.

The Records of the last Annual Meeting were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES DEANE, it was voted that the list of nominations for membership be reported and acted upon at this stage of the meeting, whereupon the President, for the Council, proposed the following names : M. MARIE ARMAND PASCAL d'AVEZAC, Paris ; Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, D.D., Boston ; CHARLES C. JONES, JR., Esq., New York ; Hon. D. WALDO LINCOLN, Worcester ; JOHN E. MASON, M.D., Washington, D. C. ; Rev. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I. ; and they were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Report of the Council, prepared by the Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., was read by him, and the Treasurer and the Librarian severally read their Reports, which form parts of the Report of the Council.

On motion of Mr. DEANE, it was voted that the Report

of the Council be accepted and printed, under the direction of the Publishing Committee.

A paper on the *tumuli* of Georgia was read by Mr. JONES, one of the newly elected members, which was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The Rev. Mr. HALE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Council :

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Society, the maps, illustrating early American History, collected by Dr. J. G. Kohl, for the use of the State Department, at Washington, are of great value to all our students of History, and that the Council be requested to communicate to the Secretary of State our wish that a report respecting them might be prepared in the Department for the use of the public.

On motion of the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the meeting was dissolved,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

*Recording Secretary,*

*pro tempore.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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SINCE our last meeting the Society has been deprived of four of its members by death, viz: Mr. GEORGE A. BERGENROTH, a foreign associate residing in Spain; USHER PARSONS, M.D., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, of New York; and Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston.

The death of Mr. BERGENROTH is announced in the English journals. It took place in Madrid, February 13th, after he had suffered ten days from typhus fever. Mr. Bergenroth was elected a member of our Society in recognition on our part of the light thrown by his diligent researches in the Spanish archives upon the early history of America.

He had been commissioned by the English Record Commission to make these researches, now nearly ten years ago. As early as August, 1860, he was well at work in the Reading Room of the Archives at Simancas; and in assiduous labor there, and in other depositories of the treasures of Spanish diplomacy, he has been engaged until the period of his death. The result is seen in the curious and valuable Calendar of Spanish State Papers, for the period of the reign of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of England, published under the direction of the masters of

the Rolls. These calendars contain a reference to all the despatches and State papers which relate to negotiations between England and Spain. In passages of great interest, Mr. Bergenroth translated the full text of the despatch, as in the despatches of Ayala to the Spanish court, which contains one of our fullest accounts, thus far, of the first and second Cabot voyages.

His introductory essays, published with these volumes, are themselves historical works of great interest. Nothing can be more creditable to his genius and industry, as an investigator of the original annals, than the account he gives of the pains he took to decipher the documents written in secret characters of which the Spanish government itself had lost the key. After Mr. Bergenroth had created new keys, by months of labor and at the great injury of his own health, the old keys were found, only in time however to attest the accuracy of those made by his diligent study.

In his last letter to us, Mr. Bergenroth speaks of references to Columbus and to the Cabots, in his possession, which he thinks may be of interest to us. It is understood that his papers have been preserved, and we trust that these references may not be lost to history.

The supplement to the Spanish papers was published in October last. In this curious volume Mr. Bergenroth published the full text of the documents cited, with a translation. They all bear on the life and character of Queen Katherine, the first wife of Henry VIII., and on the life of the unfortunate princess Juana, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. With regard to these two princesses, Mr. Bergenroth came to conclusions, from the new



authorities cited, which have profoundly interested students of history. These documents seem to impair very seriously the stainless personal character which most historians have given to Queen Katherine,—and the papers relating to Juana led Mr. Bergenroth to doubt the received opinion as to her mental aberration. The volume is one of the most singular historical interest.

USHER PARSONS, M.D., was born in Alfred, York County, Maine, August 18, 1788, and died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1868. He was descended from Joseph Parsons, one of the company who, with William Pynchon, settled Springfield, Mass., in 1635. He was a graduate of the Medical School of Harvard University, but previously served in the Navy as Surgeon's Mate, and was with Commodore Perry in his celebrated battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. On that occasion, the other surgeons, Drs. Horsely and Barton, being both disabled, the whole charge of ninety-six wounded men devolved upon him, of whom all but three recovered. His skill and devotion were highly commended in a letter from the Commodore to the Secretary of the Navy. Dr. Parsons was the last surviving commissioned officer of Perry's squadron, and the last of the crew of the flag ship *Lawrence*. He was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in April, 1814, and assigned to the Frigate *Java* for a cruise in the Mediterranean. He afterwards accompanied Commodore McDonough in the *Guerriere*, which carried our minister to Russia. His health failing, he obtained leave of absence, and passed a few months in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris and London. Subsequently he became connected with the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and also

lectured at several medical schools. Removing to Providence, he was appointed to a medical professorship in Brown University, and engaged in private practice as physician and surgeon, having resigned his commission in the Navy. In 1822 he married the eldest daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, the historian. Dr. Parsons was, for several years, President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and, first, Vice President, then President of the National Medical Association. He had a very decided taste for historical studies and historical composition, and was one of the leading members of the Historical Society of Rhode Island. In 1852 he gave an interesting discourse before that Society on the Battle of Lake Erie. He wrote and printed a Life of Sir William Pepperell, a Genealogy of the Frost Family, and prepared various biographical and genealogical papers for periodical publications. His medical publications were numerous and valuable; among them a volume of "Boylston Prize Essays;" "Physician for Ships," containing medical advice for seamen, &c.; "Spinal Diseases — their causes and treatment;" "Address before the Medical Association at St. Louis, May 2, 1854," &c. Dr. Parsons was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society as well as of this institution. Many years ago he presented to our cabinet a collection of ethnological specimens, illustrative of the arts and customs of different nations and different periods, including relics of our own aborigines; and he was accustomed, when health and convenience permitted, to come from Providence to the meetings of the Society. He manifested his regard for the Society by remembering it in his will, bequeathing to it the sum of one hundred dollars.

HON. GEORGE FOLSOM, who died at Rome, in Italy, on the 27th of March last, was born at Kennebunk, Me., on the 23d of May, 1802. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Exeter, N. H. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1822, and studied law in the office of Judge Shepley, of Maine. He commenced the practice of his profession in Worcester, and soon became an active member of this Society. He had already written a very able and complete history of the towns of Saco and Biddeford. The second volume of the *Archæologia* was published under his editorial care, as chairman of the Committee of Publication, and his services at that period were various and constant. He soon after removed to the city of New York, where he devoted himself with equal ardor to the interests of the Historical Society of that State, and became one of its Publishing Committee in association with Chancellor Kent and Peter A. Jay. Their valuable publication of early Dutch documents was prepared entirely by him. His next work was a translation from the Spanish of the Despatches of Hernando Cortes, with a long introduction and valuable notes. About the same period he wrote a volume relating to the political history and condition of Mexico, which was published anonymously. He had a strong taste for literary pursuits, and a great facility in the acquisition of languages. In 1844 he was elected to the Senate of New York, and distinguished himself in the duties of that body sitting as a Court of Errors. Soon after the inauguration of President Taylor, he received the appointment of *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Hague, which he held till the close of the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and then spent several years in travelling with his family.

He held various offices of trust and honor in the city of New York; and at the time of his death was president of the American Ethnological Society, and one of the Council of the New York Historical Society. The last position he had held for a long period. As a business man, he served as Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and as President of the Citizens Savings Bank—a very important financial trust. He has been fitly described, in resolves passed in reference to his death, as a patriotic citizen, a ripe scholar, an able and faithful officer, and a kind hearted Christian gentleman.

Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW LAWRENCE, whose sad and sudden death recently occurred at Washington, was born in Boston, November 22, 1826, the son of Hon. Abbott and Katharine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and descended, on both sides, from early settlers of Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College in 1846; having, during his course as an undergraduate, experienced a severe illness which left behind it the affliction of permanent deafness, and necessarily interfered a good deal with the successful prosecution of his studies. He entered the Law School at Cambridge, but left, to try the effects of foreign travel and the assistance of distinguished aurists in relieving his infirmity. Returning home, in 1848, he was appointed by Gov. Briggs a member of his military staff. He had a military taste, inherited, perhaps, from ancestors who had served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, and had devoted much attention to military affairs when abroad. This disposition he indulged in the purchase and arrangement of a very complete collection of armor and weapons in use during the age of chivalry in Europe, which, with

various implements of warfare of different nations, surpassed any other in the country. While his father was minister to England, Col. Lawrence became an attaché of the embassy, and filled the place of Secretary of Legation during the temporary absence of that officer. At the period of the Great Exhibition, which brought large numbers of his countrymen to London, he applied himself zealously to their varied wants and interests, and rendered services which they were glad to acknowledge. He was solicited to continue his connection with the legation by the two immediate successors of his father, and remained in England till October, 1855, when the death of his father had made it necessary for him to return to Boston, in order to act as a trustee under the will. In 1859, Col. Lawrence erected a costly and elegant monument in Worcester to the memory of Col. Timothy Bigelow, a former citizen, who was a brave officer of the Revolution, and an ancestor for whom he had been named. In the civil war, which soon broke out, he manifested his own patriotism by offering his services to Gov. Andrew, and applying his means and his energies to the organization and equipment of the celebrated Nims Battery, one of the best in the field. He was, for a season, on the staff of Gen. Keyes, but his infirmity of deafness prevented his entering upon the active service for which he had a desire, and would otherwise have had brilliant opportunities. In 1862, Col. Lawrence received the appointment of Consul General for Italy, and entered upon its duties with devotion and enthusiasm. His faithful administration of that office, his attention to the interests of his countrymen, and his elegant hospitalities, have been the subject of general praise and



the high commendation of his government. In the summer of 1868, during the absence of Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, Col. Lawrence filled his place, with the rank of *Chargé d'Affaires*, in a very acceptable manner. On the return of Mr. Marsh to Florence, Col. Lawrence made arrangements for a visit to the United States, and, while passing through London, was elected an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, a distinguished mark of appreciation on the part of that aristocratic association. Being in Washington during the ceremonies at the accession of General Grant to the presidency, he was seized with a sudden illness which terminated fatally on the 21st of March. The Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts united in the passage of resolutions expressive of respect for his character and public services, and regret for his loss.

It has been the custom of the Council, in presenting their Report, to call the attention of the Association to such topics of immediate interest as circumstances might seem to require. When nothing in our own affairs called for discussion, themes of a general character in the literary and scientific world have been introduced. In several recent papers interesting views and opinions have been presented, relating to discoveries and theories in geological science. It has been thought by the Council that the sentiments expressed by Rev. Dr. Ellis, at the last meeting, in reference to certain tendencies in the discussion concerning the date of the existence of man, may, with propriety, be made the basis of some further remarks. Precautionary suggestions are justified on account of the proclivity in ardent minds to conclusions not altogether warrantable. It

has been a marked feature in the speculations of geologists and naturalists pursuing cognate subjects of study, to force few and inadequate facts to sustain very broad hypotheses. The laws of generalization have been (unintentionally, perhaps,) strained in order to fill out an idea, the chief part of which has been the creation of a vivid imagination, aided by very scanty actual material. Thus Whewell says of Werner, one of the three persons he speaks of "as the main authors of geological classification," "when he came to apply this methodizing power to geology, the love of system, so fostered, seems to have been too strong for the collection of facts he had to deal with. \* \* \* He promulgated, as representing the world, a scheme collected from a province, and even too hastily gathered from that narrow field." We are not disposed to deprecate systematizing or theorizing. For the attempt to systematize is one of the necessary attempts to know. We have no definite knowledge until we classify. We have not defined an object till we understand it in its relations to other objects. The steam which rises from the surface of heated water is useless till its energy is developed under the constraint and limitations of the boiler in which it is confined. So our facts come to have weight and intelligence when they are seen and measured in connexion with other facts. When a new ore is discovered it takes its place in the cabinet, and has its rank in the scale, as soon as its properties are compared with known minerals. This is a prime method of fixing knowledge and rendering isolated facts available in the general fund. In like manner hypothesis is a necessary instrument in the advancement of science. It is the power under which the tentative process is carried

on. Phenomena engage our observation and excite curiosity. At first sight, they lie scattered and disconnected like the huge boulders that disfigure a rocky plain. It is a first principle to seek some arrangement of them—to look up the connexions—to find the common bond, and to bring them into a system. The necessity of framing hypotheses is well nigh absolute; for the law is always a deduction from phenomena; and there is no other way but to put phenomena together upon some supposition or conjecture, and see how far the conceived law fulfils the conditions. By this method all real science has been built up. The wrecks of innumerable hypotheses strew the path of progress, just as the wrecks of innumerable worthless machines mark the steps of advance in the mechanic arts. Systematizing and theorizing we do not object to; but to the disposition to assert a partially verified and imperfectly sustained hypothesis to be ultimate truth. To try and partly fail, or to fail entirely, is a more honorable record for any man than to sit down without an effort to master the problems with which all nature is filled. We are sometimes tempted to deride the exploded theories of past ages—very much I suppose as the science of future ages will laugh at the infantile swellings of the geological pride of the present day. But such estimates are disingenuous. The old astronomers were, it seems to me, as great heroes as our modern ones. For they had the hard task to find the clue. They observed with wonderful patience and accuracy. Some of the ancient tables are scarcely surpassed at the present day, notwithstanding the vast improvement of our apparatus. The tropical year, as measured by Hipparchus, exceeds the truth by only twelve seconds; his

elements of the lunar orbit are within a few minutes of present observations, and his determination of the precession of the equinoxes, a fact discovered by him, varies about two seconds from the modern calculations. We often hear the method of accounting for the motions of the heavenly bodies by cycles, epicycles and eccentrics, which was in the main the work of the same astronomer, spoken of as clumsy. And yet when it is remembered that this ingenious contrivance, although resting upon an entirely false basis, did to a great extent harmonize and reduce to order the motions of the heavenly bodies; and which, to use the singular language of Ptolemy, "saves the theories," it deserves rather to be extolled as a prodigy of patient industry and effort, than stigmatised as a failure. The men who suggested and applied this curious and complicated machinery, to explain what was otherwise a constant perplexity, would seem to deserve our admiration for their skill and their eagerness for knowledge. The well known remark of Alphonso X., king of Castile, though savoring of some smartness, can hardly be considered as wise or just. He is reported to have said "that if God had consulted him at the creation, the universe should have been made on a better and simpler plan." The more generous testimony of our day to the labors of Hipparchus is that "these determinations furnish one of the most delicate tests of Newton's law of gravitation." It is a question whether these abandoned astronomical theories are, in comparison with the Copernican system, any more worthy to be called clumsy, than the old printing press retained among the relics in this Society is worthy to be called clumsy in com-

parison with the effective six-cylinder presses so honorable to modern mechanical skill.

The point to which our suggestions tend is that we should confine ourselves to the collection and arrangement of facts. The present age is in respect to geology—to the origin and date of the existence of the human species, and kindred subjects upon which so much effort is expended—not the era of science, but the era of investigation and hypothesis. The science is yet to come. The danger is always from ignorance and not from knowledge. As friends of truth, it is becoming to hail with gratitude all increase of knowledge, and all additions to the store of facts from which laws are developed and positive systems constructed. A too narrow observation is fatal to a permanent result, and so far as this Society connects itself with researches in archaeology or anthropology, it is due to its conservative character to stand aloof from the hasty endorsement of undemonstrated speculations and fanciful theories.

Speaking entirely for myself, I may be permitted to say that some facts commonly credited, do not appear to have had due weight in the discussions thus far. I express the opinions only of an outside observer, without assuming at all to enter into details, or to follow the track of investigations quite beyond the line of my information.

If the human race has existed so much longer than the historic records intimate, some questions are worthy of consideration: For instance,—it is asserted in the Mosaic record, that the length of human life in the earliest period greatly exceeded the most extraordinary instances of lon-

gevity in our era. This fact, if established, would seem to indicate in the antediluvians a vigor and soundness of body surpassing the conditions of health in later times. There must have been a robustness and strength of constitution very remarkable to have endured the wear and the liabilities of life for so many centuries. The human system exhibited a perfection in the performance of its functions which is not now known. But if this is so, how does it comport with the theory that the early men were on the upward grade from a lower development to a higher? Upon that hypothesis should we not have expected to find, in our earliest records of man upon the earth, the traces of a more imperfect organization, or of an undeveloped capacity in the organization? If the Mosaic record is true, of which I maintain no doubt, then the first men were, in what belongs to the animal organization, in strength and capacity of power, in the normal condition of the system, and in the successful discharge of functions, not inferior, but greatly superior to subsequent generations. Is it not more difficult to account for this fact upon the hypothesis of the great antiquity of man—his original insignificance, and his progressive elevation to the ordinary idea of manhood—than to account for the degeneration of the animal system to its present lower level? I believe it is the admitted doctrine of physiologists, that the human constitution suffers by abuse; that its powers are diminished by continued violations of the laws of its economy; that the loss of vigor in one generation goes down to the next, so that the individuals of the generations following start in life with less advantage, and with greater liabilities to failure. The facts connected with hereditary diseases—the offspring of insane parents being



more exposed to insanity, the offspring of consumptives more exposed to consumption—appear to shew that the animal organization is exposed to an hereditary deterioration. Now the history of the world abounds with the evidences of the tendency in men to indulge in sensuality; and the diseases connected with sensual indulgences are among those which physiologists set down as exerting a most certain influence upon the constitution of posterity. Some races, it is well known, are proceeding rapidly to extermination through these causes. The ravages of vice, it would seem, began very early, and in connexion with them it seems probable that the process of degeneracy commenced, and that under this process the capabilities of the human constitution have been lessened until we now live not more, at the utmost, than one-fourth or one-fifth the time of the progenitors of the race.

It should be here admitted that some physiologists, by an examination of the elements and organism of the human body, arrive at the conclusion that by the necessity of its essential principles and its construction it is destined to decay, and that it cannot by any possibility endure the strain of such long-continued action as is required by the protracted antediluvian and the earlier postdiluvian life. But it should be remembered that the examination, and therefore the inference, relates only to organizations greatly impaired and deteriorated, and cannot therefore be fairly adduced as proof of the original physical vigor of primitive manhood.

It should also be remembered that there has been during the Christian era a decided advance made in the average life of men in civilized society. Some difference of opinion

exists as to the facts. But it is highly probable that life has been increased about twenty years among the easy classes in England above that of the same classes in Rome. The mean term of life in Paris is about twelve years above the Roman.

These facts serve to shew more conclusively the reasonableness of the theory. Among the Romans, licentiousness prevailed to a most destructive extent. It was a subject of great concern because it wasted the resources of the nation, and diminished their capacity to maintain in vigor their population. In the reign of Augustus, the most earnest efforts were made by that prince, both by threatenings and rewards, to secure the benefits and the sanctity of the marriage state. But it was found utterly impossible. It is not surprising that the average period of life in a condition so unnatural and exhausting should have been reduced to thirty years. The change since that time, under the influence of Christian morality, and a more comprehensive knowledge of the means of promoting health, in an equal degree justify the position, that the length of life in primitive times, is due to the normal perfection of the organization, and the unimpaired strength of the original constitution, and that the abuse of the body is the true occasion of its inherited feebleness.

I am aware that many efforts have been made to set aside these facts, or to explain them in such a way as to deprive them of their force. The methods are so well known that I will only advert briefly to them. Among those which have fallen within my reading not one appears to me to be of any value. They are either unfounded in respect to facts upon which they assume to be based, or they are



purely conjectural. It is true that the authority of the Pentateuch upon which mainly the facts rest is questioned. It would not be in place for me, even if able to do so, to enter upon the discussion of that question. Some remarks may be introduced farther on.

It may be sufficient to say a word in regard to the numbers given in Genesis. There is not, as is well known, an entire agreement in the four principal sources. By consulting the tables made from the Hebrew, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Septuagint and Josephus, it will be seen that the same number of years is given as the length of the lives of the first five generations. In the other five of the first ten generations considerable differences occur. The Septuagint indicates strongly that the text has been altered, from the addition of exactly one hundred years to the date of birth in six instances. The agreement is however in these several records so great as to require either a common truth or a common error. In order to disprove the fact of these long lives, the whole record as we have it must be disproved, or we must resort to other methods. The devise of affirming that the year was a lunar month is utterly without foundation. There is no authority for sustaining any such conjecture. It is refuted by the fact that at the time of the flood, after the three hundred days, two months or about sixty days were added to fill out the year, which is conclusive that the year was at that time reckoned at least twelve lunations. The whole subject of chronology is difficult. Mr. Poole, of the British Museum, adheres to the Septuagint chronology, and concludes, by a very elaborate examination of the subject, that the date of the creation of Adam exceeds the ordinary computation by about twelve hundred or fourteen

hundred years. The long era, asserted by Bunsen to be twenty thousand years, before Christ, is said to be based by him wholly on philological considerations, and no semitic scholar has accepted his theory. It is denied that any proofs of his drawn from supposed monuments or traditions are trustworthy. Mr. Poole says, "these conclusions of Bunsen necessitate the abandonment of all belief in the historical character of the Biblical account of the times before Abraham." This I think even Bunsen does not allow. If the Mosaic record is sustained, the question of chronology does not touch the theory. The enlarged period of careful scholars justifies the fact of longevity. The enormous period of Bunsen does not destroy it, except by destroying the credibility of Genesis.

Upon the commonly accepted record, then, there are facts which demand reconciliation with modern theories. If the theories do not embrace these facts they are partial, and need to be reconsidered. If they cannot harmonize such facts they are not as yet entitled to credence.

What I have now suggested relates to the animal economy only. There is another source of objection in respect of which some further light is desirable. I refer to the evidences of the unchangeable character and quality of the human mind. I am aware that the cherished opinion is, that the mind is progressive, and that the intellect of the present day rises greatly above the level attained by men of early times. If there is a question here it is one admitting a very wide discussion, and the settlement of which requires great discrimination.

If there has been no growth and development of the body in the historic period, it does not follow that the man

has not changed for the better. For the man distinctively is an intellectual, reasoning being—and it may be that his elevation is determined by his constitution to be in this quality rather than in animal vigor. Any fair inquiry upon this point binds us to distinguish between faculties, powers, and capacities, and what is properly the accumulation due to effort and experience. The increase of knowledge in an individual mind does not alter the elementary powers of the mind, any more than increase of fruitage, through a better culture, alters the species of fruit upon a tree. It would be a sad history of the race to say that the experience of six thousand years had done nothing for the mind. Still sadder if the experience of twenty thousand years has done nothing. And yet when you inspect the mind in its natural faculties and endowments, it is fair to ask whether or not the passage of centuries has added either to the number or to the acuteness of its powers. The very limited records of early history, compared with the abundant material of our day, is not favorable to a just comparison. But it may be asked whether, going back to the earliest authentic records, there is not proof of high intellectual qualities and evidence of vigorous mental exercises. The Books of Moses contain biographies of remarkable men—men exhibiting traits of character worthy of admiration at all times. The early poetry of the Scriptures is acknowledged to exhibit some of the highest qualities of genius. The date of the Book of Job is disputed. The majority of testimony allows it a high antiquity. It contains sentiments, the discussion of principles, poetic conceptions, imagery and descriptions of a very high order. The Pentateuch presents to us history in clear outline, vivid representation enlivened with con-

versation and with poetry, and in a style indicating a vigorous and manly thinking. The system of government unfolded in it, has been a store-house of legal principles and nice distinctions, and a presentation of the rights of man from which subsequent ages have always largely drawn. If now it is said, in view of the superior quality and the high character of these writings, that they are the work of inspiration, and therefore are not admissible as proof, it may be said in reply, that it does not belong to inspiration to change the identity of the writer or his natural qualities, but only to use them. Upon the strictest theory of inspiration it is allowed that individual diversities are discernible—not only discernible but prominent, so much so, that in the question of the genuineness of a book or a chapter, the peculiarities of style and diction are adduced to maintain or to controvert an opinion. Moreover, if it is alleged that the Pentateuch is inspired, which I fully admit, we are then warranted in receiving its testimony as an absolute record of facts, events, and conditions of the world as described in it. If it is not inspiration and its antiquity is proved, as the most trustworthy scholars, I believe, admit, then it comes in without any drawback as illustrative of the capacity of the human intellect at the time it was written. So that on either ground we have, to say the least, a pretty strong presumption of the ability of man in the earliest known era to perform intellectual work of a high character. The vigor of intellect in times when observation was limited and transmitted knowledge was very small, is discernible almost everywhere. The poems of Homer betray no feebleness of mental powers. The lyrics of David, in pureness, in elevation, in universality of thought and application, have

never been surpassed. The sages of Greece, before the Christian era, worked upon mental problems which the highest culture is still grappling with. The excellence of Grecian art exhibits a delicacy of æsthetic nature, not often met with in our day. To me it seems not easy to find the evidence of mental strength and acuteness in modern times surpassing that of the ancients. No truer description can be given of the mind of Julius Cæsar, than to say it was Napoleonic. The statesmen of the most cultivated nations hardly aspire to a higher encomium than to be called the Ciceros of their age—which certainly is a eulogium, when we remember, not the eloquence only of the great orator, but the range of his studies, the variety of his thought, the elevation of his moral discussions, and the rare products of his philosophical investigations. Such facts as these—and they are scattered all up and down the course of history—are worthy of some weight in the question whether man is the result of a development, being at first some inferior animal species and growing up to his present intellectual stature and accomplishments. It is not inappropriate to inquire how it happens, that the only knowledge we have of man as existing is the knowledge of man, in all essential endowments of his higher nature just as he now possesses them, if for long periods he was a very inferior animal. Authentic history shews man always to have been what he now is. And the monuments of his genius and power are manifold. The capacity to organize and govern is seen in the old nations of Asia. The genius for building, the inventions which supply conveniences of life, the arts of war, the progress of trade all shew how active and enterprising the intellect and executive powers were. The

exhumed remains of ancient cities are full of wonders. Prodigies of skill were performed in the vast piles erected and the works constructed with the comparatively inadequate instruments within their reach. The ancient cities and the oldest monarchies present a very fair comparison with cities of modern days, in the evidence they give of skill, activity, thrift and power. In the words of an American scholar: "The earliest history bursts upon us, as it were. It begins with men doing great things, raising pyramids, building cities, founding states. \* \* \* The great structures of Thebes and Memphis belong to the very beginnings of Egyptian history; they are monuments of the primeval man." All such facts go to shew the identity of the race in the primitive endowments and faculties of the mind—testifying that man has, within the whole historic period, been substantially the same being he now is. And if it is urged that vast portions of the human race are deeply sunk in ignorance and barbarity, it is certainly in point to suggest that this condition is the result of moral debasement and not of mental imbecility. It is quite a general testimony of travellers and others, that in the midst of the most disgusting barbarity, and in the absence of any culture whatever, there are signs of mental shrewdness and capacity. The exercise of mental power is on a low and unworthy scale. But in general there is evidence of power, and of such power as is capable of better ends, if it had been trained and applied. Pagan nations exhibit more capacity than exertion, and more natural shrewdness than disciplined discernment. The difference between them and cultivated communities is indeed very great. And so the difference between London and Paris and Nineveh and Baby-

lon is very great. The advancement of knowledge puts a new face upon all society. The wider range of observation, the stimulated and well-directed curiosity and acquisitiveness produce magnificent results. The present civilization is not to be put upon the same level with the civilization of Greece and Rome. But it is fair to ask whether these differences are due to any greater strength of mind, to a new order of capacity, or whether they are only the result of the constant widening of the area of knowledge and the ever increasing accumulation of facts.

There is to me another point which may be worthy a passing word. It is argued upon grounds familiar to all that man existed ages longer or shorter, but as is affirmed, very long ages, before the commonly received date of human existence. If this be true, what have become of the products of this protracted life? Upon the received hypothesis we have records and monuments filling up the whole space from the present day to the creation of man. Why have we not some record or some monument of his work or life anterior to that period? A few bones, a few arrow heads, and some implements of inconsiderable value, are discovered in locations, in respect to which an uncertain theory declares that they became the depositaries of these relics before our era. On this point I understand there is not yet an agreement. The position of these relics is accounted for by other speculators upon a theory which brings them within historic and not very remote times. The uncertainty neither proves any thing nor disproves any thing. But why are there not unmistakable evidences of man's existence left to us, if he occupied the earth for such long periods? It is believed that we have absolute proof

of the flora and fauna of the geological periods. They have left their traces upon the rocks. There are remains of extinct species which can be reproduced in form, and facts stated in regard to their habitat and their food. Why have we not some such testimony in regard to man? What was he doing through these long ages? If he was once an inferior animal, why do not the rocks give us specimens of him in the various stages of his development? Why have we not some proof of him in some of the transition states? Why do the uncovered beds exhibit reptiles, and dragons, and monsters of all sizes and shapes, and remain absolutely silent in regard to the most important of all the occupants of the pre-historic world? For myself, I am at a loss to answer these questions. Any sort of man, we may presume, might have done something, would have done something, to chronicle his existence. If he produced nothing to survive the wrecks of systems, yet one would suppose that some remnant of him would be engraven on the plastic marle, or be found imbedded in the revealing strata. Further research may put all these points in a new light. I speak only of the present means of verifying the favorite hypothesis of sanguine minds. As yet the proof seems scanty, and we are justified in holding the position of doubters, until our doubts give place to conviction, established by a wider and more comprehensive induction. The question is not settled; and if it ever should be to the satisfaction of ingenuous minds, it will not be done by bold assertion or crude judgments, but by a persistent collection of all facts and evidences bearing upon the subject, and a calm and reasonable determination in the fullest attainable light. The result, we may be assured, will present nothing preju-



divial to true science or true religion. Meantime let us be patient and solace ourselves with the counsel of an old sage: "*Magnus etiam maximus pars sapientie est quodam in seculo vivere velle.*"

For the Council.

SETH SWEETSER.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Librarian has to report that the accessions of the last six months are highly satisfactory in respect to both number and quality. Gifts have been frequent and valuable, and important additions to our collections have also resulted from exchanges. In the process of organization, especially that form of organization which is preparatory to binding, the two opposite conditions of surplusage and deficiency are conspicuously brought to notice; and Mr. Barton, the Assistant Librarian, in the course of his assiduous attention to this specialty, has endeavored to make these conditions counterbalance one another. But the surplus material has been employed for general purposes of exchange also, and a considerable number of new and desirable works have been obtained by that means.

The aggregate of receipts since the last report is composed of nine hundred and sixty books, two thousand eight hundred and twenty pamphlets, and some desirable articles for the cabinet. Of these, two hundred and forty-five books and five hundred and thirty-five pamphlets were derived from exchanges, thirty books and two pamphlets were purchased, and one hundred and sixty-five volumes are newspapers which have been arranged and put into binding.

The largest donation is from Mrs. Levi Lincoln, who

has selected from her private portion of the late Governor's library, and presented to the Society, two hundred and eight bound volumes, two hundred numbers of periodicals, unbound, and two hundred and fifty miscellaneous pamphlets. Mrs. Lincoln has apparently taken much pains to make the gift a suitable and acceptable one that would be permanently-useful. Among the books are some that are rare, and all are appropriate and in excellent condition. Hon. Isaac Davis, while adding a few books to the Davis Alcove, has given more to the general library. Of the two hundred dollars placed by him in the hands of the librarian for the immediate purchase of books relating to Spanish America, a portion has been appropriated to a list of publications obtained from a bookseller in New York, with whom the transaction is not yet completed. We are hoping to obtain, through Mr. Davis' liberality, a selection of works in that department which shall be of standard value and authority.

It will be noticed in the full schedule of donations attached to this report, that some of the publications presented by their authors are from members of the Society, whose productions are always regarded as entitled to particular consideration. There are "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Pioneers of Travel in the New World," and "The Jesuits in North America," from Mr. Parkman; the Translation of Deuxpont's Campaign in America, from Dr. S. A. Green, the discoverer of the original manuscript; Dr. Peabody's Reminiscences of Europe; Account of Voyages to the East Coast of America in the sixteenth century, by the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, and the new volume of the Collections of the

Maine Historical Society, prepared under his editorship ; a large copy of Dr. Ellis' admirable biographical memorial of President Sparks, a joint gift from Mrs. Sparks and the author ; Prof. Wyman's account of Fresh Water Shell-heaps on St. John's River, East Florida ; and Mr. Winthrop's Introductory Lecture to the late course of the Historical Society. Another associate, distinguished for his love of scientific and antiquarian investigations, Dr. James H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, has sent a manuscript account of the destruction of the British Schooner *Gaspee*, in Narragansett Bay, by a band of patriots, in 1772, derived from the papers of his grandfather, who was one of the party. This exploit has been regarded as the first overt act of resistance that preceded the Revolution. We have had, for some years, a series of manuscript essays by Dr. Salisbury, upon vestiges of antiquity at the West, and in particular descriptive of the remarkable "Bird Track" inscriptions in Ohio. He writes that he has made some important additional discoveries, an account of which he will annex to his former communications.

The valuable Bibliographical record of the books in the library of John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, by Hon. John R. Bartlett, is also in the nature of an original work. It will be seen that accompanying this gift from Mr. Brown, is a Report of Frobisher's Voyage to the North, in 1577, a very rare tract, re-printed at his expense. Among the books sent by James Lenox, Esq., of New York, are two that deserve particular notice, viz : The *Historia Mundi* of Mercator and Jodocus Hondy, "Englished by Wye Saltonstall," folio edition, 1635—a perfect copy, containing the rare map of Virginia, Smith's map of New

England, the pasted-in map of Egypt, &c. ; the other is Linschoten's Voyage towards the North Pole, in 1594-5, printed at Amsterdam in 1624, folio, with fourteen maps.

Various other donations are called to mind, which it would be agreeable to dwell upon, if space could be spared for the repetition in this report ; but it seems desirable to turn to a class of accessions that are suggestive of reflections which it may be well to present more at length.

The Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, and Maine, have, each of them, recently printed a new volume of Transactions, made up of original matter of much historical interest.

The contents of the publications from the Massachusetts and Maine Societies are so similar to materials possessed by the Antiquarian Society as to furnish a temptation to such a partial display of our literary resources as will show that, although the cost of publication is beyond our present pecuniary ability, it would be easy for us to rival those valuable productions with documents of the same name and nature, and of not inferior importance. The stout volume of Mather Papers, from the manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society, might easily be supposed, by readers unenlightened upon the subject, to contain all the manuscript remains of that prominent literary family ; and they would be surprised to learn that, numerous as those papers are, a still more numerous and more varied collection is in our possession. In the Historical Society's publication, the letters of Cotton Mather are fifty-one in number, those of Increase Mather eighteen, with three of Richard Mather, and thirty-one of Nathaniel Mather who did not live in this country ; the remainder of the contents of the volume consisting of

letters to the Mathers, and other papers derived from them or connected with them. In our collection are about three hundred letters from Cotton Mather to persons at home and abroad, copied by himself; besides letters from Cotton and Increase Mather to Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth, preserved, with other ancestral papers, by Rossiter Cotton, of that place, and another collection of miscellaneous correspondence containing letters to and from Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather. Among those preserved by Cotton Mather himself, are his scientific correspondence with Dr. James Jurin, of England, and his letters to Sir William Ashurst. His correspondents include nearly all the prominent men of New England, and many men of literary and political eminence abroad.

Besides these epistolary treasures, we have a great number and variety of manuscript productions of the Mathers, from which, if all of them are not worthy of publication, a good deal of curious matter might be culled. We have the original draft of the Cambridge Platform, by Richard Mather, from which that adopted by the Synod was mainly taken, and also the Platform as adopted, in Richard Mather's handwriting, doubtless the copy used by the printer. These are regarded as of great theological interest, as showing what the Synod rejected as well as what was accepted. They have been for some time in the hands of the Rev. George Allen, in the hope that they might be prepared for the press by that learned and able gentleman; but unfortunately the condition of his eye sight and the state of his health have debarred him from a work which he had contemplated with much satisfaction. We have an Autobiography of Increase Mather, written by him for his children, and the

Diaries kept in his interleaved almanacs. We have the Diaries of Cotton Mather for the years 1692, 1696, 1699, 1703, 1709, 1711, 1713 and 1717. Also Essays, large and small, that have never been printed; among them is that work of considerable size called "Triparadisus," which is spoken of in Samuel Mather's life of his father as having been sent to England to be published, and the bookseller being dead it was not known what had become of the manuscript. It contains Cotton Mather's views upon several theological questions much discussed at that period. We have also, an elaborate and extremely curious Medical Work of Cotton Mather, entitled "The Angel of Bethesda, an Essay upon the Common Maladies of Mankind." It was one of his hobbies to collect prescriptions and to concoct a mixture of moral and physical remedies for the various disorders of the human body. Ministers were almost universally practitioners in his time, when Physicians were scarce; and this manuscript might claim a place by the side of the Medical Directions written for Governor Winthrop, by Edward Stafford, of London, as illustrating the views and weapons belonging to the art of healing as then understood.

In addition to what is thus briefly referred to, we have, in miscellaneous parcels, memorandum books, &c., a large quantity of what the Mathers wrote for public or private use, *debris* from the drawers and pigeon holes of a student's desk, that came to this Society with the family library from Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, the granddaughter of Cotton, to whom they had descended.

The new publication of the Maine Historical Society, is chiefly devoted to a "History of the Discovery of the East Coast of North America," by Dr. J. G. Kohl, of Bremen,

Germany. The manuscript was obtained from Dr. Kohl by President Woods, acting on behalf of that Society, during a late tour in Europe, and derives a large part of its value from the reduced copies of rare maps by which it is illustrated. It was with reference to these maps, probably, that the text was prepared, while the interest of both is thus mutually increased and sustained. The maps, twenty-three in number, are beautifully executed, and are important additions to our means of geographical study.

It happens that the Antiquarian Society is also possessed of a manuscript by Dr. Kohl, of a similar character, not indeed so full in its narrative and descriptive portions, but containing thirty-two reduced copies from maps equally rare that are executed with equal nicety and skill. The title is "Asia and America, or an historical disquisition concerning the ideas which former geographers had about the geographical relation and connection of the Old and New Worlds." It will be seen that it is here the *Western* coast of America which is the principal subject of the disquisition, as it is the *Eastern* coast in the publication of the Maine Society, and thus one may be regarded as the complement of the other. Our document was presented to the Society by Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and was probably taken from a large and comprehensive work on the geographical history of this continent, which Dr. Kohl prepared while in this country, and which some gentlemen of our Society will probably remember to have seen at Cambridge.

It was while seeking to create an interest in the publication of the larger work that our manuscript came into the hands of your librarian. It is his impression that the origi-



nal material, which it was estimated would make two or three large volumes, expensive to print on account of the numerous maps, was broken up by Dr. Kohl, on finding that neither the U. S. Government, nor any literary body in this country, would undertake its publication. Part, he thinks, has been printed in a German work, part, he suspects, constitutes the valuable volume for which we are indebted to the enterprise of the Maine Society, and another fragment is that which now rests in our library.

It is hoped that the good time may come when this Society will be not less able to diffuse useful knowledge than to provide for its collection and preservation.

It will be remembered that a year or two since our liberal President presented to the Society a piece of land in the rear of the library, which he had purchased in view of the necessity of enlarging the present building, and that to this gift he added the sum of eight thousand dollars, as a basis of a fund to be used for such purpose. The time cannot be far distant when additional room will be absolutely required. Already the shelves are filled, and it is difficult to find a suitable place for new accessions. Perhaps even so soon as another year, it may be deemed advisable to make arrangements for the additional structure; and it cannot be amiss to bring the subject seasonably before the Society for consideration.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

## Donors and Donations.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE. — Their Proceedings of 1868.

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Troy, N. Y. — Forty-Fifth Annual Register of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

E. BOYDEN & SON, Worcester. — A Photograph of Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N. Y.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. — The Life and Services of General U. S. Grant.

HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — One Newspaper.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for October and November, 1868.

Rev. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, Worcester. — The first number of the first Paper printed at the Feejee Islands.

WARREN WILLIAMS, Esq., Worcester. — Massachusetts Election Sermon, for 1869.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. — His Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

ALBERT H. HOYT, Esq., Boston. — Burnham's Memorial of Hon. John Albion Andrew; and Original Papers Relating to Samuel Haines and his Descendants, by Andrew Mack Haines.

OBERLIN COLLEGE. — Catalogue for 1868-69.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M.D., Cambridge. — His Account of the Fresh Water Shell-Heaps of the St. John's River, East Florida.

Rev. JAMES HILL FITTS, West Boylston. — His Genealogy of the Fitts or Fitz Family in America.

**WORCESTER NATIONAL BANK.**—*Parcels of the Boston Journal; Boston Advertiser; Commercial Bulletin; New York Tribune; New York Evening Post; and Worcester Spy; and seventy-five numbers Bank Note Reporter.*

**ISAAC SMITHEN, Esq.,** Newark, Ohio.—*His Pioneer Papers; and one pamphlet.*

**HENRY H. DREWY,** Worcester.—*Fifty-four numbers of Littell's Living Age.*

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**WILLIAM C. SWERT,** Esq., Worcester.—*Eleven Boston and Worcester Directory.*

**JOHN H. THURKE, Esq.,** Worcester.—*The Palladium for 1868.*

**THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.**—*Boston Post, Boston Traveller; Boston Journal; Worcester Spy; Worcester Gazette; New York Herald; New York World; Chicago Tribune; Weekly Messenger; Harper's Weekly; and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, in continuation.*

**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Worcester.**—*Boston Journal; Springfield Republican; Worcester Spy; Worcester Palladium; Examiner and Chronicle; New York Observer; Zion's Herald; Congregationalist and Recorder; The Advance; Vermont Chronicle; Christian Times; The Methodist; Parish Visitor; Protestant Churchman; The Episcopalian; and Our Dumb Animals, in continuation; and one hundred and thirty English and American Periodicals for 1868.*

**REV. GEORGE ALLEN,** Worcester.—*History of Guernsey, 8 vo., London, 1751; an Illustrated Medical Catalogue; and two pamphlets.*

**NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—*Their Collections for 1868; and Mr. Motley's Address at the sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Society.*

**UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.**—*The Navy Register for 1868; and the Report of the Secretary for the same year.*

**HON. LEWIS H. MORGAN,** Rochester, N. Y.—*The Twentieth Annual Report of the State Cabinet of Natural History.*

Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., Cambridge. — His "Reminiscences of European Travel."

CHARLES M. TAINTOR, Esq., Colchester, Conn. — His "Extracts from the Records of Colchester, with some Transcripts from the Recording of Michael Taintor, of Brainford, Conn."

HON. HENRY BARNARD, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. — His Report for the year 1867-68.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. — The Report for 1867; and an Address to the members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

JULIUS H. PRATT, Esq., Montclair, N. J. — The Pratt Family: or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the first settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook.

CHARLES C. JONES, JR. Esq., New York. — His "Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws."

JOHN CARTER BROWN, Esq., Providence, R. I. — A Catalogue of Books in his Library, relating to North and South America, with Notes by John Russell Bartlett, Part 1, 1493 to 1600; Part 2, 1601 to 1700; Also, a reprint of a True Reporte of Martin Frobisher's Voyage, 1577, by Dionyse Settle.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — The Finance Reports of 1867 and 1868.

THE LIBRARIAN. — Eight Books; one hundred Periodicals, 1868; twenty miscellaneous pamphlets; and the Worcester Spy; and Evening Gazette, in continuation.

PUBLISHERS' CATALOGUES. — Forty numbers.

Mrs. JARED SPARKS and Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D. — "Memoir of Jared Sparks, LL.D., by George E. Ellis."

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — *Nouvelle Relation de la Chine*, 4to., Paris, 1688.

FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., Boston. — His "History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution"; and one pamphlet.

RICE & WHITING, Bankers, Worcester. — Two Railroad Reports.

Rev. DAVID WESTON, Worcester. — Twenty-two pamphlets, mostly Adventual.

HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, Boston. — Boston Municipal

- Register for 1868; Rules of the School Committee of Boston, 1868; and the Tenement Building Law.
- JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester. — Eleven Hospital Reports.
- Mrs. H. P. STURGIS. — Twenty-six Atlantics; three Pamphlets; and The Nation; Pall Mall Gazette; and Journal of Chemistry, in continuation.
- FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Bedford. — A Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library; and the Seventeenth Annual Report.
- Rev. PRESTON CUMMINGS, Leicester. — The History of the Martyrs, Epitomized, 8vo., Boston, 1747.
- Rev. T. E. ST. JOHN, Worcester. — Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-1865, vol. 1.
- OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D., Boston. — His Boylston Prize Dissertations for the years 1836 and 1837; and Medical Directions written for Governor Winthrop, by Ed. Stafford, of London, in 1643, with notes by O. W. Holmes, M.D.
- HON. WILLIAM WILLIS, Portland, Me. — Collections of the Maine Historical Society, second series, vol. 1; and his "Voyages to the East Coast of America, in the XVIth century."
- JAMES BENNETT, Leominster. — The Town Reports for 1868-9; and an ancient Manuscript.
- HON. P. EMORY ALDRICH, Worcester. — Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-65, vol. 1.
- NATHANIEL H. MORGAN, Esq., Hartford, Conn. — His "History of James Morgan, of New London, Conn., and his Descendants from 1607 to 1869."
- Rev. A. P. MARVIN, Winchendon, Mass. — His "History of the Town of Winchendon, from the grant of Ipswich Canada, in 1735, to the present time," 1868.
- HENRY R. STILES, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. — John Watson, of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants, by Thomas Watson; and a Letter of Directions to his Father's Birthplace, by John Holmes.
- THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Their Transactions for the year 1868.
- FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Boston. — The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Trustees; and the Bulletin as issued.

- THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. — Librarian's Report for the year 1868.
- IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The Annals of Iowa for October, 1868, and January, 1869.
- THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, May and October, 1868.
- THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM. — List of Books added to the Library in 1868.
- THE LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia. — A list of Books added from July, 1868, to January, 1869.
- THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — The Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, at the Annual Meeting, January 6, 1869; and their Register as issued.
- THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, second series.
- THE WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Their Transactions for the years 1867 and 1868.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, Vol. x., pp. 245.
- HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg. — Hinton's History of the United States, 2 vols.; Holt's Life of George 3d, 2 vols.; and forty-two pamphlets.
- SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. — Public Documents, 1865-1867, 12 vols.; Acts and Resolves, 1866-1868, 3 vols.; and Schouler's History of Massachusetts in the Civil War.
- HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, 3 vols.; Conduct of the War Supplement, 2 vols.; Message and Documents, Department of State, 2 vols.; Message and Documents, War Department, 2 vols.; Land Office Report, 1867; Army Register, 1868; The Constitution, Manual, Rules and Barclay's Digest, 1867; and the Congressional Directory, 3d session, 40th Congress.
- THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY. — Executive Documents, 1867, 2 vols.; Senate Journal, 1867; House Journal, 1867; Laws, 1868; Agricultural Report, 1866; Statistics, 1867; Report of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, 1867; Report of State Commissioner of Common Schools, 1867; Report of the Com-

missioner of the State Library, 1867; and the Inaugural Address and Annual Message, 1868.

THE TOWN OF MELROSE, MASS.—The Annals of Melrose in the Great Rebellion, 1861–65, by Elbridge H. Goss.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Their Monthly Journal.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—The Canadian Journal for December, 1868.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New York.—The Book Buyer.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—The Monthly Bulletin.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, Esq., Boston.—His Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft Pamphlets; and Who Owns Spot Pond?

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Boston.—The Worcester Directory for 1848.

ALL SAINTS PARISH BOOK CLUB, Worcester.—The Spirit of Missions, for August, 1868.

HENRY HUBBARD, Esq., Forest Depot, Bedford County, Va.—“Two Right Profitable and Fruitfull Concordances,” 4to., London, 1619.

REV. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston.—Three pamphlets; and two card photographs.

MR. F. P. RICE, Worcester.—One medal and two old coins.

HON. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester.—A sample of Confederate Currency.

MARTIN B. SCOTT, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.—His “Antiquity of the name of Scott, with brief Historical notes.”

REV. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester.—A Spanish Proclamation.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Forty-Second Annual Report of the President; and the Treasurer's Statement, for 1868.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—Report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, 1868.

REV. FREDERIC N. KNAPP, Sutton.—The Testimony of Ninety Years: In Memory of Jacob Newman Knapp.

General O. O. HOWARD, Washington, D. C.—The Sixth semi-annual Report on Schools for Freedmen.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI, O.—Reports for 1868.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I.—His Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, as Minister at Large in the City of Providence.

GEORGE B. CHASE, Esq., Boston. — His "Genealogical Memoir of the Chase Family, of Chesham, Bucks, in England, and of Hampton and Newbury, in New England."

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston. — His Lecture on Massachusetts and its Early History.

REV. GEORGE B. JEWETT, Salem. — His "Letter to the American Bible Union in answer to a recent pamphlet entitled Essex South Association and the Revised Testament"; and his "Baptism *versus* Immersion."

MANCHESTER N. H. PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Report for the year 1868.

YALE COLLEGE. — Three College pamphlets.

P. MCCARTHY, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y. — The Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Education of Syracuse.

THE MISSES GAY, Suffield, Conn. — The Connecticut Courant and Supplement, for 1868.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON ADVERTISER. — The Daily Advertiser 1853–1860; and the Semi-Weekly Advertiser as issued.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, Esq., Boston. — His "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac"; "Pioneers of France in the New World;" and "The Jesuits in North America."

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — The Catalogue of Books added to the Library of Congress, from December 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868; and twenty-three miscellaneous pamphlets.

WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — Six City and State Documents; fourteen vols. of the Merchant's and Banker's Register; seventeen pamphlets; and the Internal Revenue Record in continuation.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S. — The Congressional Globe, 1867–68, six vols.; Commercial Relations, 1867; Land Office Report, 1867; Smithsonian Report, 1867; eighteen pamphlets and various newspapers.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their paper as issued.

THE STATE OF VERMONT. — Hall's Early History of Vermont; Legislative Documents, 1867 and 1868; Registration Reports, 1865 and 1866; Directories, 1867 and 1868; House Journal, 1867; Senate Journal, 1867.



THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. A. — Twelve Books and Eight Pamphlets, being the Roll of Honor and other facts relating to the Soldiers who died in Defence of the American Union.

H. H. SYLVESTER, Esq., Charlestown, N. H. — Force's Historical Tracts, four vols.; Cook's Voyage, two vols.; twelve miscellaneous books; and twenty-three pamphlets.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. — Forty pamphlets; and a sample of Rhode Island Paper Money, 1780.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL. — Their paper as issued.

RUFUS WOODWARD, M.D., Worcester. — *Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum*, 12mo., 1597, with portraits; *Manuale Novi Testamenti*, 12mo., Leipsic, 1741; a Tomahawk from the Dudley Indians; and a weapon from the South-Sea Islands.

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NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — Twenty-seven miscellaneous books; one hundred and twenty-one pamphlets; forty-eight periodicals of 1868; thirteen engravings; one map; Rebel bonds and currency; and a variety of circulars and cards. Also, the Round Table, Nation, and Albany Argus in continuation.

Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester. — Six numbers of the Overland Monthly, 1868.

HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester; Twenty-six pamphlets; and a photograph of the Radical Members of the South Carolina Legislature, 1868.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE. — Their paper as issued.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE. — Proceedings, vol. V., No. 8; Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 2; and Historical Collections, vol. 1, part II., second series.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of London. — Their Journal, vol. XXXVII.; and Proceedings, vol. XII., Nos. 1-5.

ANONYMOUS. — Ten pamphlets.

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES of Philadelphia. — Their Journal, vol. VI., part III., new series; and Proceedings for September and October, 1868.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of London. — Their Archæologia, vol. XLI., parts I. and II.; and Proceedings, second series, vol. III., Nos. 4–7, and vol. IV., Nos. 1 and 2.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Pennsylvania. — Their Proceedings, vol. I., Nos. 1, 9, 11, 12, 13; Bulletin, vol. I., Nos. 5 and 8; and Collections, vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3 and 6.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — Their Memoirs, vol. I., part IV.; Proceedings, vol. XII., pp. 307; and Occasional Papers, vol. I. — “Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus Mason Harris, M.D.”

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SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — His Translation of Deux Pont's Campaigns in America. Also, two books and one hundred and sixty-eight pamphlets.

JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York. — Hondy's *Historia Mundi*, London, 1635; Linschoten's *Voyage Towards the North Pole*, Amsterdam, 1624; *Gedenkblätter* at the uncovering of Luther's Monument, at Worms; Collections of the New York Historical Society, for the year 1868; Milton's *History of Britain*, London, 1695; *Journal ou Relation du Voyage de Guill. Schouten*, Paris, 1619; *The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*; *Historie Del Sig. Don Fernando Colombo*, Milan, 1614; and an early edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

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REV. E. H. GILLET, D.D., Harlem, N. Y. — Four of his published Essays; Grimes' *History of Long Island*; *The Mouse Trap*; and eleven Historical Tracts.

PLINY E. CHASE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.—Sixty miscellaneous pamphlets.

Mrs. SARAH P. ANSORGE, Chicago, Ill.—One hundred and thirty nine pamphlets.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY.—Two hundred and thirty-eight periodicals; two engravings; and the New York Observer; Boston Journal; Christian Register; and Worcester Palladium in continuation.

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STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr. Esq., Worcester.—Revue Des Deux Mondes, 1867, ten numbers.; and six Illustrated Papers.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester.—For the Davis Alcove, Stevenson's South America, three vols.; Agapida's Conquest of Grenada two vols.; and twelve pamphlets. For the General Library, Rosenmüller's Scholia in Novum Testamentum, five vols.; five selected books; and one hundred and fifteen miscellaneous pamphlets.

Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester.—A Memorial of Levi Lincoln, The Governor of Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1834; Christian Disciple, five vols.; Christian Examiner, sixty-four bound vols., and twenty-one vols. in numbers; North American Review, Index to vols. 1-25, bound, and one hundred and seventy-eight Nos.; Documentary History of the State of New York, four vols.; Massachusetts Records, six vols.; Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, two vols.; Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, thirty vols.; Proceedings, two vols.; State and National Documents, sixteen vols.; Crevier's Livy, six vols.; Sidney on Government, three vols.; Ellis' Polynesian Researches, four vols.; Spix's Travels in Brazil, ten vols.; Sketches of Naval Life, two vols.; Caulincourt's Napoleon and His Times, two vols.; Crabbe's Tales, two vols.; Charlemagne two vols.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, four vols.; Macaulay's History of England, two vols.; Wayland's Memoir of Rev. Dr. Judson; Le Temple Des Muses, Amsterdam, fol.,

1733; forty-four miscellaneous books; two hundred and fifty pamphlets; *The Liberal Christian* for 1868; and six Parchment Deeds, 1715-1736.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — Thirty-three valuable books.

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HON. I. S. T. STRANAHAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. — "The Genealogies of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow Families in North America."

HON. ELIJAH B. STODDARD, Worcester. — Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. Reports, 1849-1868, in two bound vols. and three pamphlets.

ELLIS AMES, Esq., Canton. — Qualification for Voting, in the Provincial Charter of Massachusetts.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 27, 1869.

*The Librarian's and General Fund*, Oct. 20, 1868, was \$25,162.02

Received for dividends and interest

since, . . . . . \$1,281.55

Received from the Estate of Usher

Parsons, M.D., . . . . . 100.00 1,381.55

26,480.57

Paid for salaries and incidental expenses, 958.77

Present amount of the Fund, . . . . . \$25,521.80

*The Collection and Research Fund*, Oct. 20, 1868, was \$11,005.28

Received for dividends and interest since, 488.00

11,493.28

Paid part of salaries and for incidentals, 331.36

Present amount of the Fund, . . . . . 11,161.92

*The Bookbinding Fund*, Oct. 20, 1868, was . . . \$9,296.72

Received for dividends and interest since, 421.82

9,718.54

Paid for binding books and part of salary of

Asst. Librarian, . . . . . 330.25

Present amount of the Fund, . . . . . 9,388.29

*The Publishing Fund*, Oct. 20, 1868, was . . . \$8,509.25

Received for dividends and interest

since, . . . . . \$443.35

Received from Prof. E. E. Salisbury, 50.00

Received from sale of Publications, 46.50 539.85

9,049.10

Paid for printing semi-annual Report, . 154.07

Present amount of the Fund, . . . . . 8,895.03

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$54,967.04

Amount brought forward, . . .	\$54,967.04
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$8,428.00
Received for interest since, . . .	240.00
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	8,668.00
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$505.58
Received for interest since, . . .	\$15.00
Received from Hon. Isaac Davis, . . .	100.00
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	620.58
<i>The Levi Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$940.00
Received for interest since, . . .	15.00
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	955.00
Aggregate of the seven Funds, . . .	\$65,210.62
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . .	\$722.30

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	3,222.40
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,993.42
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,900.00
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	5.98
	<u>\$25,521.80</u>

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	410.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	1,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	4,750.00
Cash, . . . . .	1.92
	<u>11,161.92</u>

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	512.50
Railroad Bond, . . . . .	1,000.00
United States Bond, . . . . .	2,100.00
Cash, . . . . .	75.79
	<u>9,388.29</u>

Amount carried forward, . . . \$46,072.01

Amount brought forward, . . .		\$46,072.01
<i>The Publishing Fund is invested in—</i>		
Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	2,000.00	
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bond, . . .	1,000.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,300.00	
Demand Notes, . . . . .	600.00	
Cash, . . . . .	95.03	
	<hr/>	8,895.03
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—</i>		
City of Worcester Bonds, . . . . .	\$8,500.00	
Cash, . . . . .	168.00	
	<hr/>	8,668.00
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—</i>		
City of Worcester Bond, . . . . .	\$500.00	
Cash, . . . . .	120.58	
	<hr/>	620.58
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—</i>		
City of Worcester Bond, . . . . .	\$500.00	
United States Bond, . . . . .	200.00	
Cash, . . . . .	255.00	
	<hr/>	955.00
Total of the seven Funds, . . .		<u><u>\$65,210.62</u></u>

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, April 27, 1869.

We have examined the above account and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

[From a paper read before the American Antiquarian Society, in Boston, at the Hall of the American Academy in the Athenæum Building, Beacon Street, April 28, 1869.]

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## ANCIENT TUMULI IN GEORGIA.

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BY CHARLES C. JONES, JR.

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MORE than three hundred years ago, the existence of artificial tumuli within the geographical limits of Georgia attracted the notice of Spanish adventurers. The expressions of wonder which fell from their lips as they viewed these monuments for the first time, have been repeated by travellers who subsequently added their testimony to the presence of these physical traces of early constructive skill.

The descriptions, however, which have come down to us, are either so meager in their outlines as to be valueless for the purposes of definite information, or so exaggerated as to savor more of romance than of reality.

At a remove from those who could verify their observations by personal examination and careful inspection—filled with vague conjectures touching manners and matters entirely novel in their character—in a region wild, remote, and abounding with strange scenes, unusual features, and



but partially comprehended traditions—with imaginations excited to the last degree, and seeking to invest everything with an air of importance beyond its deserts—the historians of the Spanish expeditions compel the candid reader to receive their relations *cum grano salis*. It is true that since the date of their observations, and even of Mr. Bartram's visit, the winds and rains of many seasons have sadly changed the appearance of these earth-mounds. Worn away by the elements, marred by the plough-share, and torn asunder by the curious, many of them have been despoiled of their original proportions. The branches of the forest trees which once overshadowed them are, in not a few instances, no longer outstretched for their preservation; and some have been wholly crushed out of existence by the tread of a statelier civilization.

Making, however, due allowance for such changes, and after a somewhat extended and careful survey of these monuments, we cannot resist the impression that the early descriptions are frequently not only over-wrought, but unnatural. What would now be regarded as an ordinary conical mound has, on more than one occasion, been represented as possessing physical peculiarities of an unusual and remarkable character.

But it is not in harmony with the object of this paper to question the accuracy of Le Moyne or of Garcilasso, or to disparage the accounts of subsequent travellers. Nor does it lie within our province to present a historical sketch of the various tribes which peopled the hills and valleys of Georgia. An account of the traditions which the Creeks and Cherokees treasured with reference to the origin of the more august tumuli which tower along the

banks of some of the rivers whose waters flow into the gulf of Mexico, is also foreign to our purpose. A brief and intelligible outline of the various classes of mounds still extant within the limits of Georgia, is all that can now be attempted.

This state, in almost every section, abounds with vestiges of an ancient population now wholly extinct within her borders. Stone tumuli and rudely-constructed rock-walls rear their heads even upon the summit of lofty Yonah. The spurs of the Blue-Ridge give frequent evidence of inhumations whose mouldering heaps have for generations defied the annihilating influences of the tempest. The beautiful valleys of the Naucoochee, the Etowah, the Oostenaula, the Chattahoochee and other streams, are rendered remarkable by the presence of tumuli of unusual size. Upon the banks of the Savannah, by the waters of the Ogeechee, and within the swamps of the Alatomaha, are found surprising monuments of ancient industry and devotion. Even throughout the lonely pine-barren region, organic remains exist wherever a truant stream or moss-clad swamp infuses new vigor into the forest growth, and affords friendly cover for game. The coast, and the low-lying islands are literally studded with tumuli, beneath which the unnumbered and nameless dead of centuries repose.

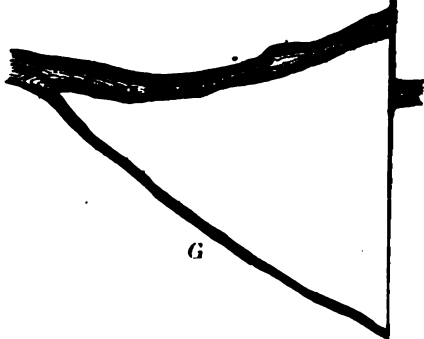
As the presence of these tumuli may be regarded as indicating the particular localities most thickly peopled by the aborigines in years long since reckoned with an unrecorded past, we are able to state in general terms that the tendency of this early population was towards the rivers and deep swamps, the rich valleys, and the sea-coast. The

physical inducements which impelled nomadic tribes to give a preference to such seats are so obvious that they need not be here recounted.

These tumuli resolve themselves into two distinct classes. In the first are included those terraced mounds and sacred enclosures which seem clearly referable to the labors of a people antedating the tribes who were occupants of the soil when first visited by Europeans—an ancient race, called, for lack of a better name, **MOUND BUILDERS**. The second class embraces elevations for chieftain lodges, play-grounds, watch-towers, and sepulchral mounds constructed, at a later period, by the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Natchez, the Muscogulgees and other Indian tribes, their progenitors and contemporaries.

That the peoples who once possessed the hydrographical basin of the Mississippi, and, departing, left behind them all along the banks of the Father of waters, in the valleys of the Ohio, the Scioto and elsewhere, striking monuments of their labors, superstitions and combined industry, at some remote period occupied at least some of the fertile valleys of Cherokee, middle and western Georgia, there can be no reasonable doubt. The location and physical constitution of these tumuli and enclosures, the character of the organic remains found in and near them, the presence of stone idols and metallic ornaments, and the traditions of modern Indians—who regarded them with commingled ignorance and wonder—unite in assigning to them not only a marked antiquity but also a positive identity with the monuments of the Mississippi valley. When compared with mounds which we know to be the product of the labor of the ancestors of the present Indians, char-





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acteristic differences are disclosed which the limits of this sketch will not permit us fully to particularize. A description of one or two groups, as examples of the first class, may not prove uninteresting.

\*Upon the right bank of the Etowah—three miles below the point where the state railway crosses that stream—in the midst of a level alluvial valley, is located perhaps the most remarkable group of mounds within the limits of Georgia. They occupy the central position in an area of some fifty acres, separated from the rest of the valley-lands by a ditch communicating at either end with the Etowah. This moat is still more than ten feet deep and twenty feet wide. There are no parapets or earth-walls on its sides. Along its line are two excavations, of about an acre each, possessing a depth of not less than twenty feet. Within the enclosure, formed by this moat and the river, are seven mounds. Three of them are preëminent in size—the one designated in the accompanying sketch by the letter A, far surpassing the others in its proportions, and in the degree of interest which attaches to it.

To the eye of the observer, as it rests for the first time upon its towering form, it seems a monument of the past ages, venerable in its antiquity—solemn, silent and yet not voiceless—a remarkable memorial of the power and industry of an unknown race. With its erection the hunter tribes, so far as our information extends, had naught to do. Composed of earth, simple, yet impressive in form, it seems calculated for an almost endless duration. It is evident that the soil, gravel and smaller boulders taken

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\* See Plate I.

from the moat and the excavations, were first expended in the construction of these larger tumuli. The surface of the ground, for a considerable distance around their base, was then removed, and the rich loam placed upon the summit. This fact is evident; and the surface dips on all sides towards the mounds to such an extent, that they appear to lift themselves from a natural basin.

The central tumulus rises about eighty feet above the level of the valley. It is entirely artificial, consisting wholly of the earth taken from the moat and the excavations, in connection with the soil collected around its base. It has received no assistance whatever from any natural hill or elevation.

In general outline it may be regarded as quadrangular, if we disregard a slight angle to the south. That taken into account, its form is pentagonal, with summit admeasurements as follows: length of northern side one hundred and fifty feet; length of eastern side one hundred and sixty feet; length of south-eastern side one hundred feet; length of southern side ninety feet, and length of western side one hundred feet. Measured east and west, its apex diameter is two hundred and twenty-five feet; measured north and south, it falls a little short—being about two hundred and twenty feet. On its summit, this tumulus is nearly level. Shorn of the luxuriant vegetation and tall forest trees which at one time crowned it on every side, the outlines of this mound stand in bold relief. Its angles are still sharply defined. The established approach to its top is from the east. Its ascent was accomplished through the intervention of terraces, rising one above the other—inclined planes leading from the one

to the other. These terraces are sixty-five feet in width, and extend from the mound towards the south-east. Following the eastern angle, a narrow pathway leads to the top; but it does not appear to have been intended for very general use. May it not have been designed for the priesthood alone, while, assembled upon the broad terraces, the worshippers gave solemn heed to the religious ceremonies performed upon the eastern summit of this ancient temple?

East of this large central mound—and so near that their flanks meet and mingle—stands a smaller mound about forty feet high, circular in form and with a summit diameter of one hundred feet. From its western slope is an easy and immediate communication with the terraces of the central tumulus. This mound is designated in the accompanying plate by the letter B. Two hundred and fifty feet in a westerly direction from this mound, and distant some sixty feet in a southerly direction from the central mound, is the third and last of this immediate group. Pentagonal in form, it possesses an altitude of thirty feet. It is uniformly level at the top, and its apex diameters, measured at right angles, were, respectively, ninety-two and sixty-eight feet.

East of this group, and within the enclosure, is a chain of four sepulchral mounds, ovoidal in shape. But little individual interest attaches to them; and there is nothing, aside from their location in the vicinity of these larger tumuli and their being within the enclosed area formed by the moat and the river, to distinguish them from numerous earth-mounds scattered here and there throughout the length and breadth of the Etowah and Oostenaula valleys,



The mound E, lying to the north-west of the central group, is remarkable for its superficial area, and is completely surrounded by the moat which, at that point, divides with a view to its enclosure. The slope of the sides of these tumuli is just such as would be assumed by general and gradual accretions of earth successively deposited in small quantities from above.

The summits of these mounds, and the circumjacent valley for miles, have been completely denuded of the original growth which overspread them in rich profusion. The consequence is that these remarkable remains can be readily and carefully noted.

We marvel at the amount of labor expended in their construction; and conjecture that they are either the product of the combined energies of a population by no means inconsiderable, or else the representatives of the successive industry of perhaps several generations. Of one fact we may be persuaded, that there was not, in the sixteenth century, a single Indian tribe in this vicinity possessing either the disposition or the means of subsistence sufficient to enable it to apply for such purposes the unproductive labor necessary for the erection of such works. Nor were the Cherokees in such a social or political status as would have empowered their chiefs to have compelled such an expenditure of the physical energies of their nations. Nomadic tribes, relying upon the bow and arrow for subsistence, and changing their seats under the influences of want and inclination, are loth to assume the erection of such huge earth-works. We have the positive testimony of the Cherokees that they had not even a tradition of the race by whom these tumuli had been reared.

Among the Cherokees idol-worship never existed; and yet, within the enclosure stone idols have been found. They are chiselled usually from a coarse dark sand-stone, and are twelve inches or more in height. Generally, they represent the human figure in a sitting posture—the knees drawn up almost upon a level with the chin—the hands resting upon either knee—retreating chin and forehead—face upturned, and the hair gathered into a tuft on the top of the head. Although robbed of that sanctity and veneration which the superstition and ignorance of former years had thrown around them, these rude images are still invested with peculiar ethnological interest. They are connecting links between the present and an almost rayless past.

Outliving the generation by which it was fashioned and elevated to the dignity of a God, and surviving the rise and fall of many nations, a small stone idol still preserves the characteristics of form and impression which were at first traced by the hand of semi-civilized art upon the shapeless stone, and confirms the past existence of a people whose name and origin can only be conjectured, whose history and customs are perpetuated simply by a few scattered organic remains.

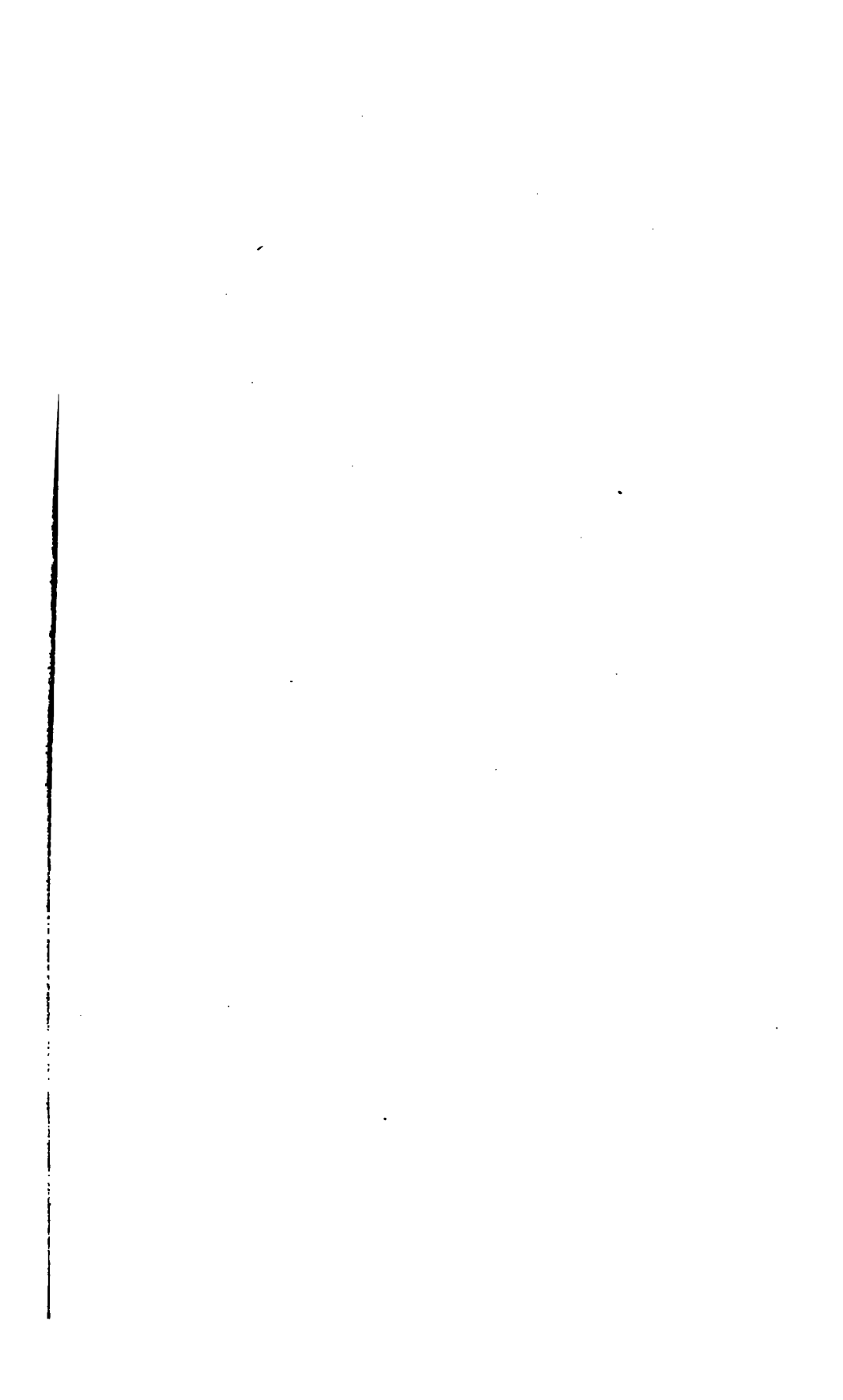
Unique specimens of idol-pipes, stone-plates, shell-ornaments, large fragments of mica, and ornaments of silver and gold, still further confirm the impression that these tumuli are the work of the mound-builders and not of the modern Indians. The large trees which grew upon these mounds when this region was first visited by Europeans, and their utterly abandoned condition at the period of our first acquaintance with them, add forcible testimony

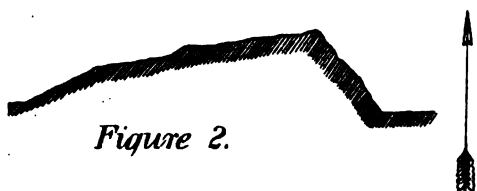
in behalf of their remote antiquity. The extreme age of these structures is further demonstrated by the character of the works themselves, which are evidently not the hastily erected monuments of migrating bands, but the ruins of temples, consecrated areas and burial places carefully considered, of massive dimensions, and indicating the consecutive, combined and extensive labor of a large population permanently established.

If, to the time probably employed in the actual construction of these works, we add the period intervening between their completion and their abandonment—the length of which, although entirely a matter of conjecture, could certainly have been by no means inconsiderable—and then note the fact that the Indians who preceded the whites in the occupancy of this region could impart not even a tradition of the time when and the race by which they were built, in endeavoring to ascertain their age the mind is irresistibly led back to a remote date.

Upon the rock-walls which fence in this valley we search in vain for any monumental trace of their history. Among the stone and terra-cotta fragments which lie intermingled with the soil upon which these mound-builders dwelt for centuries, we find not even a tablet whereon were engraven their laws. A people without letters they lived and died, and the Muse of History scarce furnishes an epitaph for their tombs.

The eastern angle of the central mound is very prominent, and the upper surface in that direction is more elevated. Just here have been found traces of hearths or altars giving ample token of the continued presence of fire, and perhaps of sacrifice. The terraces lie toward the





*Figure 2.*

*Scale 1 in = 25 yds.*

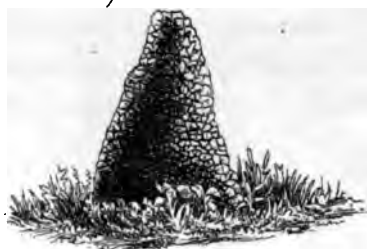


*Figure 3.*

*Scale 1 in = 100 yds.*



*Figure 5.*



*Scale 1/16 in = 1 foot.*

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east, and there is that about this tumulus which induces the belief that it was erected for religious purposes; and that upon its eastern summit religious rites were performed and oblations offered to the great divinity—the sun. The broad terraces and the adjacent dependent tumuli afforded space for the assembling of worshippers at the appointed hour, when, from the elevated eastern summit of the large tumulus, the eye of the officiating priest caught the earliest ray of the rising sun, as, lifting his face from out the shadows of the distant hills, he smiled upon this beautiful valley.

In the retired valley of Little Shoulder-Bone Creek, about nine miles from the village of Sparta, in Hancock County, may be seen another \*group of ancient Tumuli, belonging to the class which we are now considering. Of the date of their construction, and of the people by whom they were erected, the Indians inhabiting this region when it was first settled by the white race, possessed not even a tradition. To the the inquiry, who were the authors of these monuments and when were they built, the universal response of the Red men was, "We know not; our fathers found them here when they first possessed the land."

As the occupancy of this portion of the State by the Indians was very general—as it had doubtless continued for many generations—and as, among the various recollections which they carefully preserved of a distant past, they treasured up no distinct memories of the early history and uses of these tumuli, in endeavoring to ascertain their age we are left, in major part, to sheer conjecture, and can do

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\* See Plate II., Fig. 1.

little more than refer their origin to a remote antiquity.

From all these mounds the original forest-growth has been removed, and we are therefore denied even the information which would otherwise be derived from an examination of the cortical layers of the venerable trees which formerly grew upon and overshadowed them after their abandonment by those to whose labors their existence was due. Here and there upon their summits still exist mouldering stumps and roots, affording ample proof of the vigor and proportions of that growth which the industry of a later race has carefully removed.

Approaching this series of tumuli from the west, the first which engages our attention [designated in the accompanying sketch by the letter G], in general outline, nearly resembles a truncated cone; being slightly ovoidal, and with summit-diameters, measured east and west, and north and south, of, respectively, fifty-two and forty-two feet. Its base-diameter, running east and west, is one hundred and forty feet. Measured at right angles, it falls a little short of this. Its present altitude is sixteen feet.

One hundred and fifty yards east of this mound, is the largest tumulus of the group, distinguished in the accompanying sketch by the letter C. It is nearly circular in form; its base-diameters, measured north and south, and east and west, being, respectively, one hundred and eighty, and one hundred and eighty-four feet; and its summit-diameters, ascertained in the same directions, respectively, eighty and eighty-eight feet. This mound is forty feet high.

By a reference to its profile, [see L], it will be perceived that it is higher toward the east. The approach to

the summit was from the east, and the eastern third of the superior surface was not only elevated above the rest, but was also made scrupulously level. Here, a little below the surface, have been found traces of a hearth, composed of baked clay or rude brick. Charred fragments of wood and other indications attest the former continued existence of fires upon this spot.

Considerable excavations have been made in the eastern slope. Composed, as this mound is, of the alluvial soil of the valley, the planters of the neighboring hills, [entirely ignoring the claims of this ancient monument to preservation and respect—we had almost added veneration—at the hands of a utilitarian age], in by-gone years frequently resorted to it as a convenient source of fertilization for their impoverished lands.

This tumulus, so august in its proportions, has in its construction derived no aid from any natural hill or elevation. It stands apart, and in the midst of a level alluvial valley. The slope of the sides is just such as would be assumed by the gradual accumulation of loose earth deposited from above.

It is not improbable that the Indians used the summit and sides of this tumulus for the purposes of sepulture; as skeletons have been found near the surface, in a degree of preservation, and possessing certain peculiar indicia which forbid the belief that their inhumation was coeval with the construction of the mound.

The tumuli D, E and F appear to have been designed and used exclusively as burial mounds. For so many years have they been traversed by the plough-share, and wasted by the winds and rains of the changing seasons,



they have doubtless lost much of their original proportions. Their surfaces are covered with fragments of human bones, and pottery, beads, arrow and spear heads, agukwuts, stone ornaments, pipes, clay images, etc., etc.

The mounds C, D and E are isolated by a moat or ditch, represented by the letters B B. The total area enclosed is supposed to contain between four and five acres. An additional ditch separates the mound E from the other two; and, at the point H, there are traces of an excavation or reservoir from which a third ditch led to an adjacent small creek or stream emptying into Little Shoulder-Bone Creek. The earth taken from these moats or ditches, and removed in digging the reservoir, seems to have been expended in the erection of the tumuli, as there are no indications of embankments along their edges. All trace of this moat will soon disappear, and marked changes have already occurred within the recollection of the older inhabitants.

Within the enclosure A, stone idols—similar in appearance to those found in the valley of the Etowah, and elsewhere within the limits of Georgia—and clay images, resembling the human form in distorted shape and feature, and others fashioned after the similitude of beasts and birds, have been gathered.

The fact has been distinctly attested by early travellers that the Indians of this region never worshipped idols. We have the further testimony that they not only never manufactured these symbols of pagan worship, but emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of the people by whom they were made. Who then were these mound-builders, and who the artificers that chiselled these rude stone images .

which did not fall down from Jupiter? The limits of this sketch will not permit us to attempt a response to this interesting inquiry.

Every indication suggests and encourages the belief that this locality was, for a long period of time, densely populated. The surface of the ground not only within the enclosure, but up and down the valley for a considerable distance, is replete with various organic remains. They lie also, in considerable quantities, commingled with human bones, in the sepulchral mounds. Few and unsatisfactory are the memories which they suggest. Feeble indicia of general customs, they do little else than furnish physical proofs of the former existence of nameless peoples who, living without letters, have left behind them no legacies to history.

The surface of the enclosure—saving the presence of the mounds—is very level, and from it have been carefully removed all stones, boulders, and fragments of rock, with which other portions of the valley and the adjoining hill-sides abound.

On Plunkett Creek, about three quarters of a mile distant, is a mound twelve feet high, with a summit-diameter of forty feet, and a base diameter of one hundred and twenty-five feet. It is conical in shape, and its principal elevation is towards the east. Unlike the other tumuli in this valley, the present mound is mainly composed of fragments of rocks and stones; and, apart from this fact, possesses no distinguishing peculiarity. Its profile is represented by Figure 2, Plate II.

Intermediate between this mound and the group which we have been considering, is an enclosed work, parallelo-

gramic in outline, containing an acre and a quarter. The ditch surrounding it is some four feet wide, and between three and four feet deep. See Figure 3, Plate II.

Upon the head-waters of the Great Ogeechee river, five miles from Sparta, there is an earth-work, circular in form, with a gate or opening terminating at the creek. The embankment is still nearly three feet high, and upon it are growing trees as large, and to all appearances as old, as any in the surrounding forest. See Figure 4, Plate II.

The belief is current in the neighborhood that this work was an entrenched camp of De Soto. There is but small, if any, foundation for this impression.

Located upon a high, rugged ridge, three miles from Sparta, and in a direction opposite to that which led us to the so-called "Spanish Fort," are the remains of a stone tumulus originally fifteen feet high, and twelve feet in diameter at its base, nearly resembling a sugar-loaf in form. It was composed exclusively of fragments of rocks, carefully piled one above the other. A few years since an old farmer, moved with curiosity, and perchance cherishing the hope of gain, undertook the removal of this mound. The labor was but partially accomplished, and the only result attained was the almost total demolition of this unique little tumulus. See Figure 5, Plate II.

Upon even a cursory examination of the tumuli which we include within the first class, we cannot resist the impression that they are the remains of a race superior in civilization to the nomadic tribes which, within our memory, clung around these long-deserted sites. Time will not permit an enumeration of other groups. They do exist however, and furnish proof that at one period the occupation of

Georgia by the mound-builders was by no means inconsiderable. This class of tumuli exists only in fertile valleys and upon the alluvial river-flats whose rich soil afforded ample scope for agricultural pursuits. The mound-builders seemingly held a position in the scale of civilization in advance of the Indian tribes, and yet inferior to that maintained by the Mexican and Peruvian dynasties. Forming fixed settlements, they devoted themselves—at least in a considerable degree—to agricultural pursuits, erected temples, worshipped the sun, possessed idols, wrought in stone, fashioned ornaments of foreign shells, silver and gold, and led peaceful lives. Such was the fertility of the locations selected by them, and such the pleasant character of the climate, that these ancient settlers were in great measure relieved from that stern struggle which, among nomadic tribes, constitutes the great battle with nature for life. With but few temptations to wander—except as their numbers increased—they seemingly devoted their attention to establishing their temples, protecting their sacred enclosures, and rendering permanent their seats. And yet they could not escape the vicissitudes which have befallen greater and more civilized nations—reverses which are born of the hatred and cupidity of barbarian spoilers. The mound-builders were, in all probability, compelled to abandon their valley-homes by the incursions of more warlike but less civilized nations.

While it may be regarded as a matter of speculation whether these mound-builders were the actual progenitors of the Indian tribes who occupied these regions when they were first visited by the white race, in view of all the facts which have thus far been disclosed by personal observation,

we incline to the belief that the authors of the terraced mounds and sacred inclosures within the confines of Georgia, radiated from Mexico or Central America, antedating in point of time and exerting but little if any physical influence upon what we call the later Indian Tribes. The reasons for this impression the limits of this paper will not permit us to specify.

We pass now to a consideration of monuments of the second class—the product of the labors of the Indian Tribes.

It was the remark of Ulloa “if we have seen one American we may be said to have seen all, their color and make are so nearly alike.” So might we affirm of the monuments of the Indian tribes; and yet, although assimilated by many obvious resemblances, they exhibit characteristic differences which suggest the following classification.

First, **MOUNDS OF OBSERVATION, OR ELEVATIONS** upon which, according to the custom of the tribes, were located the council-lodges or town-houses. These are generally circular in form, sometimes quadrangular, and are not infrequently surrounded by elevations similar in outline but of inferior proportions. In the South-western portion of the State—whose settlement and cultivation are of comparatively recent date—the shapes of these mounds and their relations to the other physical traces of the villages are, at least in some instances, distinctly preserved. To Garcilasso and others we are indebted for minute descriptions of these elevations, and the uses to which they were dedicated in the sixteenth century.

Second. Large tumuli containing but a single skeleton, we designate **CHIEFTAIN MOUNDS**. Le Moyne asserts the existence of such tumuli, and says, when a chief or prophet

died, he was placed in the ground and a mound of conical form heaped above him. These mounds—varying in height from eight to twenty-five feet—usually occupy prominent positions. As a general rule the bones found within them do not indicate the action of fire. The skeleton sometimes appears in a sitting posture. Such was the fact in a large mound carefully opened by the writer upon the Colonel's Island. The corpse had evidently been placed upon the ground and held in position while the loose sand was heaped around and above. In the neighborhood of the feet and hands were numerous bone and shell-beads which, doubtless, at the time of the inhumation, encircled the wrists, arms and ankles. Near the skeleton lay three stone axes, several spear and arrow-heads, two pipes of rather unusual size—one of clay and the other of steatite—and a terra-cotta bowl—probably the property of the deceased at the period of his death. The fact that only a single skeleton is found in these mounds, and the further circumstance of their prominent size and location, very probably, we think, designate them as the last resting places of the chiefs or distinguished personages of the tribe. Upon this supposition we are enabled the more readily to understand the secret of their superior proportions. They may then be regarded as the offering of the tribe or community—each member with ready hand assisting in erecting over the deceased leader a mound which, while it perpetuated the name and deeds of the honored dead and remained a monument of tribal respect and gratitude, begat also a pleasant satisfaction in the breast of all who had aided in its construction. Each of these silent, wasted mounds had, perhaps, its legends transmitted from sire to son, its heroic

memories which brought the warm blood of conscious pride to the cheek alike of warrior and maiden; but they have all perished with those whose delight it was to perpetuate them.

The Creeks and Cherokees were specially careful of the graves of their noted chiefs, and sought by every means at command to cherish and distinguish the places where they slept.

In form these tumuli are conical, sometimes ovoidal.

Third. Tumuli filled with the remains of many dead, may be regarded as FAMILY OR TRIBAL MOUNDS. It was a common thing for the Indians of southern Georgia to burn their dead. This custom, however, was not universal. They appear also to have adopted the practice of reserving the bodies or skeletons of the deceased until they had accumulated sufficiently to warrant a general burning and a general inhumation. It was no easy task for the aborigines to erect a tumulus. Adair says that the bones of those who died away from home, or were slain in battle, were carefully preserved, brought back at some convenient season and interred in a solemn manner. To be deprived of the customary rites of sepulture was a calamity which an Indian could not contemplate with any degree of composure. The Romans called these funeral rites *justa*, and the Greeks *dikaia*; thereby intimating the inviolable obligation which nature imposed upon the living to perform the obsequies of the dead.

As the belief existed among those nations that their souls could not be admitted into the Elysian fields until their funeral rites had been duly solemnized, so did the sons of the forest cherish the faith that a due performance of

their rude obsequies was essential to the entrance of their spirits into the hunting-grounds of the blest. Hence we derive an explanation of the reason why they so carefully collected the bones of their dead and laid them to rest in the burial places of their kindred.

Bartram noticed among the Choctaws the following funeral custom: "As soon as a person is dead, they erect a scaffold some eighteen or twenty feet high in a grove adjacent to the town, where they lay the corpse, lightly covered with a mantle. Here it is suffered to remain, visited and protected by the friends and relations, until the flesh becomes putrid, so as easily to part from the bones; then undertakers, who make it their business, carefully strip the flesh from the bones, wash and cleanse them, and, when dry and purified by the air, having provided a curiously wrought chest or coffin, fabricated of bones and splints, they place all the bones therein. It is then deposited in the bone-house—a building erected for that purpose in every town. When this house is full, a general, solemn funeral takes place. The nearest kindred or friends of the deceased, on a day appointed, repair to the bone-house, take up the respective coffins, and, following one another in the order of seniority—the nearest relations and connexions attending their respective corpses, and the multitude following after them—all, as one family, with united voice of alternate allelujah and lamentation, proceed to the place of general interment, where they place the coffins in order, forming a pyramid; and lastly cover all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mount."

In these general sepultures, particularly along the coast, the skeletons, with a requisite amount of wood, seem to



have been placed upon the ground. Fire was then applied, and, above the smouldering remains — carelessly heaped together — a mound of earth piled. Charred bones and partially consumed fragments of wood are rarely seen until you have reached the level of the plain upon which the mound stands. With rare exceptions these tribal mounds contain but a single stratum of bones; showing that when the inhumation was complete and the tumulus finished, it was not opened to receive new bodies. As may well be expected, the bones in these mounds are disposed without order, and are intermingled with half-burnt pieces of wood, fragments of pottery, broken pipes and other organic remains, evidencing the action of fire. There is a total absence of all metallic implements and ornaments.

Tumuli of this class vary in height from five to thirty feet — are conical in form — and possess base-diameters of from twenty to one hundred feet.

Fourth. We turn now to the SHELL-HEAPS and SHELL-MOUNDS. It is not an exaggeration to say that the islands and many localities bordering upon the salt-water are hoary with these tumuli. Some of them are little more than the refuse piles accumulated about the Indian villages, and are composed of ordinary oyster, clam, muscle, and conch shells, bones of deer, raccoons, turtles, birds, and fishes, intermingled with numerous fragments of broken pottery and the *debris* of the encampment. These remind us of those heaps to which the Danish people give the name of kitchen refuse.

The shell-mounds proper, however, appear to have been the common graves of the Indians inhabiting the sea-islands and the coast-region of Georgia. They abound upon the

islands of Wilmington, Whitemarsh, Skidaway, Sapelo, Isle of Hope, Saint Catharine, Saint Simon, Cumberland; and, in fine, upon all the coast-islands. They are thickly congregated near the outer bluffs, and upon the banks of salt-water streams. The shell-covering has imparted a permanency to many small mounds which would otherwise have been entirely obliterated. Most of them contain the remains of more than one skeleton. Only occasionally do these human bones evince the action of fire. It is well known that the Lower Creeks subsisted, to a large extent, upon oysters and fishes. Bringing oysters and clams from their natural and exhaustless beds in the adjacent creeks and marshes, they carried them to their villages and there ate them. As a necessary consequence there occurred a rapid accumulation of shells which were carelessly thrown into heaps near the doors of their lodges. It was just as easy to use these shells in erecting mounds over the dead, as to cover them with sand. That such a disposition was frequently made of such refuse shells, admits of no question. When we open these mounds it is not an unusual occurrence to find, intermingled with the shells and sand overlaying the skeletons, the bones of large fishes, deer, and other wild animals, birds, and sometimes dogs, accompanied by broken pieces of pottery, arrow heads, flint knives, stone axes and charred wood. The drift shells—collected by the action of the tides into ridges so common along the coast—were also employed in the construction of these tumuli. Some are composed entirely of shells. Others are made chiefly of sand, with a layer of shells, varying from six inches to three feet in thickness, overlaying the whole. Others again appear to have been

formed by the careless admixture of shells and sand just as either material at the moment chanced to be most convenient. Others still consist of alternate layers of human bones, sand and shells.

A sepulchral shell-mound is rarely seen more than thirteen feet high. Most of them do not rise more than four feet above the plain. In form they are elliptical and circular, with base-diameters varying from ten to forty feet. As a rule, the human bones and articles deposited in these mounds are in a better state of preservation than those found in the ordinary earth mounds on the main. The dry sand of the coast and the shell-covering probably afforded no mean defence against the disintegrating influences of time and the elements. So numerous are they in some localities on the sea-islands that they mar the fertility of the cotton fields. Multitudes of them have been entirely levelled by continued ploughing, and nothing but scattered shells mark the spots where they formerly stood. These tumuli afford physical proof of the general and long-continued occupancy of the coast-region by the Red men. The delightful climate, frequent springs of fresh water, mild airs in winter and cool sea-breezes in summer, fish and game in abundance, magnificent forests and a variety of indigenous fruits, without doubt rendered this portion of the state very attractive to these improvident nomades. Appreciating these advantages they availed themselves of them, and formed settlements in this section apparently more numerous and abiding than was their custom elsewhere.

The existence of these shell-mounds is not exclusively confined to the coast. Take for example that remarkable

tumulus located upon Stallings Island, in the Savannah river, more than two hundred miles from its mouth. Elliptical in shape, with a diameter, measured in the direction of its major axis, of nearly three hundred feet, and a minor diameter of one hundred and twenty feet, and with an average elevation of more than fifteen feet, this mound has been formed, to a large extent, of the muscle, clam and snail shells of this fresh-water stream. The layers of these shells are eight or ten inches in thickness, with intervening strata of sand. This mound is positively unique among the sepulchral tumuli of Georgia. Human bones lie in strata. It is a huge necropolis, and contains, at a moderate calculation, hundreds of skeletons. It could not have been the work of a year or of a generation. It is the accumulation of successive and long-continued inhumations. There is something solemnly impressive in the thought that by common consent this quiet, retired, isolated, beautiful spot should have been consecrated exclusively to the purposes of sepulture. The absence of burial mounds in its vicinity, the unusual dimensions of this tumulus, the numerous skeletons entombed within its bosom, all attest the fact that this mound must have been used as the general cemetery of the tribes who occupied the adjacent hills and valleys.

An account of the organic remains found within the tumuli of Georgia would cause us to protract this sketch far beyond the allotted hour. It may not be deemed improper however, to state, in general terms, that the articles usually disclosed—in addition to the stone idols, idol-pipes, circular stone plates, and fragments of mica-membranacea, peculiar to the mound builders—are funeral vases, pots, pans, platters, and bowls—all of terra-cotta—pipes, both

of stone and clay; beads of bone, shell and clay; stone axes, mortars, discoidal stones, arrow and spear heads, pestles, circular stones, chisels, fleshing knives, bone awls, a variety of shell and stone ornaments, and many other things indicative of Indian arts, sports and customs.

Compared with each other these Indian tumuli differ in their respective ages. This is not to be wondered at when we remember that the occupancy of this region by the Red men—if we may believe their traditions—lasted for generations. Some of these mounds cannot be less than three or four centuries old, while the contents of others prove that inhumations were made in them after contact with the white settlers.

Tomo-chi-chi pointed out to General Oglethorpe a large conical mound near Savannah, in which he said the Yamacraw chief was interred, who had, many years before, entertained a great white man with a red beard, who entered the Savannah river in a large vessel, and in his barge came up to Yamacraw bluff.

Whatever may have been the antecedent customs of the nations with respect to these tumuli, it is quite certain that their use was abandoned very shortly after the arrival of the colonists. Instead of being carefully disposed in the womb of the laboriously constructed mound, the dead were then exposed upon hastily prepared scaffolds, hidden away in ledges of rocks, buried beneath the floors of their lodges, concealed in hollow trees, or interred in the forests with but ephemeral indicia to mark their last resting places. That there were inhumations in some of these tumuli subsequent to the period of primal contact between the Indians and the whites, we can confidently assert, as we have, on

more than one occasion, taken from the mounds on the coast silver ornaments of European manufacture, corroded rifle-barrels, glass beads, and other articles obtained through commerce with the Spaniards.



NO 53.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1869.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,  
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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	9
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	32
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	35
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	45



## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1869, AT THE HALL OF THE  
SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

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THE Society were called to order by the President, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Records of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Report of the Council, prepared by Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, was read by him.

The Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were read by those officers, respectively.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, these Reports were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted, to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq., and Dr. JOHN G. METCALF were designated as a committee to receive and count the votes for President, who reported that all the votes were for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D., CHARLES DEANE, Esq., and Hon. ELIJAH B. STODDARD, were appointed to prepare a list of names for the

remaining officers. on a general ticket, and reported as follows :

*Vice Presidents :*

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,  
JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.

*Council.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,  
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Cambridge,  
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester,  
CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge,  
REV. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,  
HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown,  
HON. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Recording Secretary.*

REV. ALONZO HILL, D.D., Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge.

*Auditors.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

The votes were received and counted by NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq. and Dr. JOHN G. METCALF, who announced that the before named gentlemen were unanimously elected to the offices assigned them.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, elected President, expressed his thanks for the honor, and signified his acceptance.

On behalf of the Council, the President presented the following names of candidates proposed by them for election to membership: His Grace, THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, Scotland; Hon. FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester; Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester; Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Sandwich Islands; JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Charlestown.

HENRY STEVENS, Esq., of London, by request, made some interesting remarks on the efforts of the British Museum to obtain a complete collection of American publications.

The President read a letter from the United States Department of State, in reply to a communication from the Society suggesting the expediency of a report on the value of Dr. Kohl's copies of early maps of the American coasts, which have for some time been in possession of the Department. Mr. DEANE expressed an opinion that those maps should be revised by Dr. Kohl himself previously to any arrangement for their publication.

On motion of Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the whole subject was referred to the Council.

Dr. METCALF laid before the Society a specimen volume of cuttings from newspapers, made by him during the Rebellion; of which he had about fifty volumes that he pro-



posed to present to the Society on the condition that they should be suitably bound.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Mearns for his liberal proposition.

An oral report of a visit to Curryhunk was made by Mr. GREEN and Mr. HAYES, members of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, with reference to a future commemoration of the landing of Gosnold and his colony at that place in 1602.

The meeting was then dissolved.

ALONZO HILL,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submit their Semi-Annual Report of the condition of its affairs.

Nothing of marked or special interest has occurred to distinguish the history of the half year that has just passed. The Report of the Librarian will shew what has been accomplished by that indefatigable officer and his assistant, in adding to the already invaluable stores of Books, Manuscripts and Newspapers during this period; while the Report of the Treasurer will put the Society in possession of all necessary information as to the state and condition of one of the essential elements of success, the treasury. The Council will content themselves to refer to these, not deeming any comment necessary beyond a becoming expression of commendation of the acceptable manner in which these officers have performed their duties.

What has hitherto been true, is equally so at the present time. Amid the causes of congratulation on the part of the Society for the circumstances of prosperity in which we meet, there is the remembrance suggestive of solemn and saddened feeling on the part of all, that four of our members have been removed by death since our last semi-annual meeting. It may be no occasion to indulge in eulogies of our late

associates, but there is an obvious propriety in recording their names and the times of their deaths, for future reference, with a passing notice of some of the characteristics which marked them out as worthy of being enrolled among those who have honored this Society. The first, in order of time, is that of the Hon. Charles Allen, who died at Worcester on the 6th of August, 1869, at the age of seventy-two years, or wanting only three days of that age. His was one of the names which made Worcester known and respected, at home and abroad, by their ability, their eminence in public life, and their private and social virtues. The Society hardly need be reminded, in this connexion, that the distinguished gentleman now referred to, was long the fellow-citizen and associate of Governor Lincoln, Governor Davis, Judge Merrick, Judge Barton, Samuel Jennison, William Lincoln, Judge Kinnicutt, Samuel M. Burnside, Alfred D. Foster, and others whose memories have been preserved on the records of this Society, as well as in the grateful and tender recollection of many of its present members. In a community where the possession and enjoyment of places of distinguished honor and trust are supposed to be evidence not only of public confidence, but of personal merit, it would be all the eulogy which need be paid to the worth and character of Chief Justice Allen, to recite, in their order, the offices whose duties he was called from time to time to fulfil. But a reference to his earlier life may not be inappropriate or ill-timed. He was the son of the late Hon. Joseph Allen, long one of the most honored and respected citizens of Worcester. He was fitted for Yale College at Leicester Academy, and entered that College, but did not remain to receive a degree. He studied his profession with Samuel M. Burn-

side, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He practised for a few years in New Braintree, when he removed to Worcester and became a partner with Governor Davis till 1832. Of his rank and ability as a lawyer, little more need be said, than that in a bar eminent as that of Worcester County then was, he held a commanding position till he was appointed to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas. His first judicial appointment was to that Bench in 1842. After a service of two years, he resigned and returned to the Bar. In 1858 he was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, and upon the re-formation of the courts of the Commonwealth the following year, he was appointed Chief Justice of the new Superior Court of the State. This office he held till 1867.

And here, again, the best evidence of the manner in which he performed the duties of his office, as well as of his ability and character as a jurist and a Judge, is found in the universal favor and respect which he commanded from the Bar and the public at large. There is no occasion to enter into a detailed analysis of the characteristics which distinguished him. A man cannot hold such an office for the length of time which he did, without his merits being thoroughly tested; and by reminding this Society of the distinguished estimation in which he was held for learning, keen discrimination, firmness and integrity, there is little to be added, when speaking in the summary manner in which the subject must be treated, of this part of his personal history.

He was distinguished, also, for the places of high political trust which he was called upon to fill, some of which he owed

to a public election, and some to executive appointment. He was four years a representative in the General Court, three years in the State Senate, and from 1849 to 1853, a representative in the United States Congress. In 1853, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. In 1842, he was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of Massachusetts to adjust the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, so far as settling the line of boundary between Maine and the British Province was concerned. And in 1861 was appointed to represent Massachusetts in what was called the Peace Congress, which was convened at Washington just before the war of the rebellion. It is, perhaps, enough for the purposes of this notice to say, that in all those places the power and influence of Mr. Allen were felt and acknowledged by his associates, and honored and appreciated by the public. Few men have had a record so full of expressions of public confidence and favor. In the midst of his judicial duties he was stricken by an insidious disease, from which he never recovered, and which led to his resignation of office and cast a gloom over the last year or two of his life in contrast with the active duties and services which had so much distinguished the many years of his professional career. He married a daughter of Eleazer James, Esq., of Haver, a well remembered lawyer in this county. In her were illustrated the qualities which dignify and adorn moral and domestic life. He survived her several years.

NOTE.—It is stated, on good authority, that Judge Allen declined an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court on three different occasions, and that, on one of them, after the death of Judge Shaw, he was offered by Governor Banks the place of Chief Justice. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1868. *Pub. Cos.*

Charles C. Little, Esq., of Cambridge, next in order of time, died August 9, 1869, at the age of 70 years. He was born in Kennebunk, Maine, July 25, 1799; came early to Boston, where he soon engaged in the book business, and for several years was the head of one of the leading houses in that city. He was a man of affairs, and brought into the management of his business an energy and sagacity which insured success. Though he never sought political preferment, he was honored with places of private trust which demanded strict fidelity and good judgment, and showed himself worthy of the confidence thereby reposed in him. He was twice married. His last wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the learned and distinguished Henry Wheaton, the Diplomatist, and author of the well-known work on International Law, whose name is associated with the history of the country as a Publicist and scholar, and who in his life was an honored member of this Society.

Another of our associates, of whose death and character it becomes the duty of the Council to speak, is the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, who died at Salem, September 8, 1869, at the mature age of 80 years. He was, in every respect, worthy of being remembered as a faithful and diligent antiquary, a ripe scholar, and a good man. He was born in Salem, December 22, 1789, entered Dartmouth College in 1809, but left it in his senior year, and for a while engaged in business. He, however, concluded to prepare himself for the Ministry, which he did under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester, and was licensed to preach in 1815. He was employed in teaching school and preaching till 1819. In 1821 he was settled over a Society in Sharon, but was dismissed in April, 1824, and in a month or two was installed over

a Society in Hamilton. He remained there till 1834, when he removed to Boston, which continued to be his home until 1862, when he returned to Salem and resided there till his death. He had a decided taste for antiquarian research, and was devoted and indefatigable in the work in which he engaged. The results of his labors were important and valuable, though, like those of most antiquarian scholars, they were attended with little *eclat*. The antiquary, like the good man, finds his best reward in his own consciousness, rather than in any applause or worldly profit he may win thereby. When Governor Everett came into office, he found large quantities of papers in the Secretary's office, which contained valuable and interesting matter relating to the civil, military and political history of the Commonwealth, but were in a condition of such confusion as to be almost worthless, from being inaccessible. With a wise appreciation of the qualifications of Mr. Felt for the task, Governor Everett selected and commissioned him to classify and arrange them in such a form that they might be readily referred to by any one wishing to consult them. He entered upon the work in 1836, and continued it with great diligence and assiduity till 1839, when, it being desirable to obtain duplicates of various State papers, the originals of which had been lost, he went to England for that purpose. It was during the time of the excited discussion between England and America upon the North Eastern Boundary question, and the English Government were disinclined to open the archives of American papers, and his mission was unsuccessful. The visit was repeated in 1845 with better success, in which he spent six weeks. His work upon the Massachusetts archives was completed in 1846, and the vol-

umes which grew under his hands and are now in the Secretary's office, are a monument of his good judgment, his diligence and patient labor.

His services in other departments of literary labor were often sought, and he was called upon to preside over theological and educational institutions ; but preferring the course of life which he had adopted, he declined those invitations. He presided for the term of three years over the Historic Genealogical Society. Among the fruits of his labors were a large volume of the *Annals of Salem* ; a *History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton* ; a volume of *Collections of the American Statistical Society* ; two large volumes of the *Ecclesiastical History of New England* ; and a historical account of *Massachusetts Currency* ; besides numerous biographical and historical sketches and papers contributed to various publications. In 1857 he was honored by a degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College. He was twice married. For the last two or three years of his life he was incapacitated for labor, but not until he had achieved enough to merit the grateful thanks of every one who shall come after him in the field in which he had toiled so faithfully, so diligently, and so trustworthily.

Almost while this report has been in progress of preparation, another of our associates has been added to the list of those who are hereafter to be with us only in memory. Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of Worcester, one of the earliest and ever among the most useful members of this institution, died September 16, 1869, at the age of 81 years. He was born in Salem, and was for a while a member of Harvard College, but left it to engage in commercial pursuits. This led to his residence



abroad for several years, and an extensive and familiar acquaintance with foreign countries. On his return to this country, he settled in Worcester, which was ever after his home, and with whose growth and prosperity in business he was identified. Of the various public enterprises which he promoted, or in which he took a part, this may not be the occasion to speak. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens to an eminent degree, as evinced by the various offices of trust and honor received at their hands. He was a most diligent reader and student of general literature, which, with a remarkably accurate and retentive memory, and the wide scope of his own personal observation of the different parts of the earth which he had visited, made him, at all times, an interesting and instructive companion and associate. Without the slightest tendency to pedantry, his mind was stored with curious knowledge and useful and agreeable information. He had the interests of this Society much at heart, and his services in its behalf will be greatly missed hereafter. His wife is still with us to remind us of the home which she rendered so pleasant to him, and in the retirement of which he spent so much of the better portion of his life.

In recurring to what this Society has accomplished, it may not be amiss to call to mind the aims and purposes for which this and similar associations have been formed. If its claims are less pretentious than those of many other kindred societies, it may well rest content that its labors have an intimate relation to what lies at the foundation of historical literature and safe criticism. If it is the sphere of the historian, when treating of the past, to deal with philosophy as well as facts, and if in so doing

he is able to offer the attractions of grace and style in the coloring and grouping of the events, and their actors, with which he deals, he depends at last upon the labors of the antiquary for the elements upon which alone his ultimate success must depend. Romance may amuse, and fancy delight the reader who is content with being pleasantly excited; but History is, at last, just to herself, and vindicates her claim to be an organ of truth. In this she is but the hand-maid of the antiquary, and a co-worker in the same field. Their relation is that of him who digs and smelts and purifies the ore to him who coins and stamps it for general circulation. Nor is it the historian alone who seeks the aid and relies upon the researches of the antiquary. He finds himself affiliated with the Ethnologist in developing the laws of races and of language, and helps the Geologist in reading the mysterious pages of the volume of nature which is being opened to human vision.

Not only is the field of his labor thus broad in its limits, but such is the harmony of action in its various departments, that however numerous its laborers are, they work together without clashing or embarrassment, and the success of one, so far from hindering, helps on that of many others. In this, the gatherer up of material for history differs, in the mode in which he brings about results, from the historian who elaborates it for use, since no field is more favorable for *associated* labor than that in which the antiquary is engaged. No rivalry ever embarrasses him, nor do the achievements of one stand in the way of those of any other. And if he, sometimes, eliminates error from the pages of the historian, separating fiction from fact, and exposing fallacies which pass for philosophy, he is conscious that, in so doing, he is serv-

ing the cause of truth, and will, in the end, command the gratitude and respect of those who are searching for it. Of how few of the entire histories which find a place in our libraries, and affect to describe men and their motives, as well as the events in which they took a part, and to deal with the springs and causes of the rise and fall of dynasties and the social and political revolutions through which men and nations have been passing, may it not be said that invention has at times, supplied the place of what was actual, and in a motto, that of research and diligent labor. If we may rest upon the testimony of more than one of our most competent judges in such matters, it is chiefly to the productions of the last century that we are to look for that work of rare and valuable merit, a candid, honest, truthful history, written for the promotion of truth, and pledged to the purposes of no party, or pre-conceived theory. Mr. Prescott, in speaking upon our confidence, in this respect, no one can dispute his fullness. "The earlier historians of Greece and Rome might have to instruct than to amuse. In their country they were not startled by the marvellous, and the more pious critics of our day, but welcomed it as likely to catch the imaginations of their readers. The popular form of historic writing, as it exists with the moderns, was not fully developed until the last century." And in speaking of the progress of history in Great Britain he adds: "The influence of new forms of historical composition was here, as elsewhere, made too frequently subservient to party and sectarian prejudices. Tory histories and Whig histories, Protestant and Catholic histories successively appeared, and seemed to neutralize each other." Many of the reading world have been interested,

if not astonished, to discover in the pages of a cotemporary historian, such an exhibition of generous qualities and cardinal virtues in one of the kings of England, hitherto regarded, in so many minds, as the combined impersonation of the tyrant and the coarse and cruel sensualist. While, in our own country, some have thought that changes in the different editions of a work were obnoxious to the suspicion, that the author's reflections upon the same facts had more to do with the shifting phases of popular partisan judgment than a scrupulous regard for the true philosophy of history.

As has already been said, it is one of the offices of the antiquary, not only to supply the historian with his facts, but to see that these are honestly used, and to expose falsehoods and fallacies in what assumes to be history. And if the criticism of Baron Bunsen, as given in a late number of the *North British Review*, when speaking of scripture chronology, prior to Solomon, is not too severe, the mission of the antiquary is one of the last which the honest men of the world can afford to dispense with. "All that now passes," says he, "for Ancient Chronology, beyond that fixed point, is the melancholy legacy of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, a compound of intentional deceit and utter misconception of the principle of historical research." The hope is that the salutary fear of this crucial test which the antiquarian applies by his researches to the brilliant thoughts and speculations of the historian, may relieve history from being the occasion of that keen criticism in which Mr. Macaulay indulges, when speaking, in figurative terms, of the province of literature being occupied by history. "It lies," says he, "on the confines of two distinct territories.

It is under the jurisdiction of two hostile powers. Instead of being equally shared between its two rulers, the Reason and the Imagination, it falls alternately under the sole and absolute dominion of each. It is sometimes fiction, it is sometimes theory." This salutary fear of the keen, uncompromising ploughshare of the antiquary, in laying open to the public eye, the soil which the historian has cultivated and adorned, may account for the reluctance of some writers to favor their readers with the sources from which they have drawn their facts, or to cite the authorities upon which they have built up their text. There is a value in a literary police, even if it do not make all men honest.

But there is enough of fable in what passes for veritable history, without descending to individual instances; and we are, every day, called upon to give up the beautiful traditions of the past, which have become associated with the early memories of childhood, and even with the ripper thoughts of a wider experience. Who does not feel that it is all but historic sacrilege to rob the grand and majestic scenery of one of the lakes of Switzerland, of the magic interest which the name of Tell and the remembrance of his renowned deeds have thrown around it. And who, for hundreds of years, had the hardihood to doubt that Altorf was the spot where his skill in archery foiled the malice of his oppressor, or that the very rock upon which he had leaped, upon the shore of that lake, was marked by the little temple which no one ever passes without reverence. And yet, this beautiful myth of the middle ages, has already taken its place in the infallible perspective of the antiquary, by the side of the adventures of Sindbad the sailor, and the renowned

achievements of Amadis de Gaul. The lake and the mountains, it is true, are still there, and the imagination of the traveller is still awakened as he looks on scenes that are associated with the incidents of so noble a legend. But Baring Gould in his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," of which we have had a new edition the current year, has shown that the boy, the arrow, and the father's archery, had been the theme of the Norseman's evening tale an hundred years before Gesler was born, and had found a place in the legendary fictions of countries as remote from each other as Iceland and Persia.

One can hardly forgive the iconoclastic severity of research of one of the most industrious and infallible members of this association, who has demolished, at a blow, the image of female courage and devotion which has so long emblazoned the name of Pocahontas, as almost the patron saint of the colony of Virginia. We have too few of these beautiful traditions to afford to lose this, the most romantic of them all, which history had repeated until the world accepted it, and drew inspiration from the unselfish sacrifice which the dusky princess of a powerful tribe was willing to offer to save the life of the white man and the stranger. But the hand of an antiquary was laid upon it, and it is passing away like the dreams which even nations sometimes wake up to find they have been foolishly indulging. The colony was there, and Captain Smith was there, and the majestic river still flows by the deserted spot where Jamestown stood, but romance and tradition supply the rest of the picture which still holds its place on the walls of the capitol.

This subject commands a new interest when we reflect that the same processes by which legends like these have got their places in popular history, are still active in the world around us. An intemperate sentiment is still seated at the portals of the temple of fame, to keep out pretensions and murders. We have seen in our own day strong and earnest men, unwilling to be the victims of history, striving to unearth upon the rocky coast of Maine the grave of New England's first martyr, by reviving the scanty memories of a winter's sojourn of a little body of adventurers, and giving to this sympathetic, elective affinity the dignity of planting a colony. The rocky promontory where they wintered is, indeed, still there, and the waters of the Kennebec still meet the tidal waves of the Atlantic, as they did when Popham's men landed there, and a form, now in process of erection, seeks to perpetuate by its name the memory of this as an historic event. But fancy or tradition alone have to fill up the record, while the outline of Gosnold's little store house, built five years before the landing of Popham, still may be traced on the island of Cuttyhunk: and this with the hill beneath which the earnest Pilgrims of Plymouth found a shelter and a permanent home thirteen years after, will have to be blotted from memory as well as sight, before the people of New England will be ready to exchange the undying faith of their fathers for one of a newer invention. Nor is even this attempt to make history a solitary one within our own circle of observation. This Society has on its shelves an elaborate volume, designed to present, in a historic form, the events in Massachusetts connected with the existence of slavery

within it. It has its basis on historic facts. It is true, as there narrated, that slavery did once exist here, and that slaves were bought and sold, and, as human chattels, were the subjects of property in the very colony that published its "Body of Liberties" as early as 1641. So far, the writer is repeating history. But when he undertakes, from these, to deduce a reprehensible intent or desire on the part of the colonists to cherish and perpetuate the institution among them, he leaves the region of history and fact, and enters that of fancy and imagination, where he is encountered at every point by the truths which stand out upon the pages of the antiquary.

A still more serious charge has been made that there are those among our living historians who do injustice to the memories of some whose good fame has become a part of the historic treasures of the country. These consist, in no small degree, of the personal and private reputation of her great men. They are made up of the events of an entire life, and by measuring and weighing these in their aggregates and their average, rather than singling out, here and there, a fault or an error, or blazoning some one deed of merit, as if an isolated incident, or trait in a life or character, would be a just measure for estimating the true standard of what should be an historic reputation. Public men are, ordinarily, so far tried by an ordeal of the judgments of their own contemporaries, that one may generally feel safe in accepting as the true reputation of any distinguished statesman, jurist, military commander, or philanthropist, whatever has come down as the received and generally accepted sentiment and conviction of his companions and associates. And it will ever be, to say



the least, a source of great discouragement to living actors in important events, if the reputations of illustrious dead may be successfully assailed by writers of history to serve a purpose or advance a theory. When such an attempt is made, it becomes the antiquary to make the field of biography his own, and sit in judgment upon such as can no longer vindicate the good name they had earned when living. While there may be little to give point or direction to these remarks, beyond their general effect as matters of historical criticism, in respect to the past, it is not difficult to see that they must, for many years to come, find their application in the histories of the men and the events that have signalized the last twenty years of our country, which are yet to be written. We have, many times and then, seen the attempts which have been made to change the verdict of history as to prominent men of that revolution. But it is believed that the record of that period has been too well preserved to change it now by putting out here and there, a technical defect in the evidence by which the men of that day have been tried. The field, however, of our civil war is so vast, the men engaged in it have been so numerous, the causes that led to it so complicated, and the springs of action so hidden, that to bring them from the eye of common observation, that to consider all the causes, and, at the same time, do justice to the actors in it, will demand a measure of historic talent and conduct which has rarely been accorded to any even the most gifted biographer. And here, too, it may be added, to be a field of incessant labor for the antiquary, in one form and another, in gathering up the historic materials which lie scattered over every spot and region of

this vast republic. To this end, he must go down below the surface of political life, to the village, to the neighborhood, and to the privacy of the family and the household. It is there that the inner life of the nation is to be studied, and in that way, only, can justice ever be done to the spirit of patriotic zeal and self devotion to country which pervaded all classes through that long struggle for our national life. Even now the memory of these has begun to fade—not a day is to be lost in rescuing them.

The relation which the antiquary holds to the science of archæology, including the place of man in the developments of geology, has been, heretofore, illustrated in the able and interesting reports and essays which have appeared in the printed proceedings of this Society, in reference to the recent discoveries which throw light upon an age that is associated with the lacustrine abodes in Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, of a race whose history is read only in the fragmentary relics of their domestic life; and in a graphic exhibition of memorials of the primitive inhabitants of Georgia, who passed away without leaving the vestige of a name, and enough only of their handiwork to awaken an ever-curious desire to penetrate the mystery that shrouds their, doubtless, long and eventful history.

To the connexion of the antiquary with ethnology, this report has already referred. Interesting as that science always has been, and will be, it is acquiring a new importance from the phases of society which the different parts of our own country are assuming. It would occupy too much time, on the present occasion, to attempt to treat of these at length. But it is to be hoped that they may, hereafter, receive that attention from this body which the

interest of the subject deserves. For the present, it may be sufficient to refer simply to theories that have been maintained, and the future forms of nationality they are likely to assume in our own country.

Notwithstanding the almost infinite variety in what are called *races* among the nations of the earth, writers who have made the subject a study have held that they may all be traced to a common source or origin, and that what are called the distinctive traits of form, color, and language, as well as of moral qualities and intellectual powers, witnessed among the different tribes and nations of the globe, may be ascribed to such circumstances as climate, soil, and other external influences, operating through a long succession of ages upon the susceptible constitution and capacities of man. With them, the blackest Caffrarian and the fairest Anglo-Saxon, the most degraded Australian and the highest type of scholarship and science in France or Germany, were rocked, in their infancy, in the same cradle, and nursed at the same breast, but were changed as they grew up, by the quality of the food on which they fed, and the habits in which they indulged, and the names which they applied to what they saw and what they wanted. Whether these theories are to be accepted with entire faith or not, writers, who differ in other matters of detail, seem to be agreed that it is to the more elevated regions of Central Asia that we are to look for the birth-place and early home of the nations of the earth, and that it was from thence, as a common fountain, that successive streams of population have flowed into and occupied the habitable regions of the globe. However this may have been, the types of different races have become too

distinct to be mistaken in the classifications into which the ethnologist has divided them. And the world has come to associate distinctive moral and intellectual, as well as physical, characteristics with each of those classes. And it has been the business of the antiquary, as well as the ethnologist, to analyze these and trace them to their origin, and to detect the causes of the phenomena which they exhibit. The Teuton has presented one type of nationality, the Celt another, while China, with her uncounted millions, exhibits the spectacle of a people, once advanced in science and the arts, suddenly arrested and standing still for ages, while the rest of the world has been coming up, and leaving them far in the rear in the march of civilization.

But this science of ethnology is assuming a new and increasing interest in its connexion with the future of our own country. In the old world each of these races has had its own region and its own limits; and there they have remained, and will yet remain, unmixed and unchanged by intercourse or association. The German and the Italian are as distinct in habits, language and looks, as they were in the time of Tacitus. The French and the English, separated only by a little strait, and in sight of each other, are no more identical in their characteristics than they were at the battle of Crecy. Even a subjection to one government has failed to assimilate nationalities having distinct origins and habits of thought. The heterogeneous tribes and people that recognize the sovereignty of the Czar, and the Slavonian and Magyar elements of the Austrian Empire, are, in their inner lives, as much estranged from each other as if the government under which they

live was as different as the forms of the language in which it publishes its decrees.

The problem of the age is, what is to be the future of men, thus separated and estranged at home, planting themselves by thousands and tens of thousands upon the common soil of this western continent, and helping to form one great nationality which is bounded only by the two oceans that separate it, on either side, from the shores of the old world. It is a phenomenon full of interest, physically, but far more so socially and politically, to witness the two currents of civilization which have for centuries been flowing in opposite directions, the Turanian and the Aryan, now meeting and mingling on the Pacific shores of this western continent; the Teuton and the Celt crowding her cities and spreading over her prairies, and the emancipated children of Ham making their homes among the cotton fields of the south. And when we remember that these all are to enter into the composition of the State, to have a voice in the choice of its rulers, and to take part in the making of its laws, we involuntarily pause and look around for some oracle to solve the enigma of our country's destiny! It is not for any one to say that considerations like these are trenching upon the province of the statesman and politician, or that the questions they present are outside of that of the antiquary. It is a question which is to tax the wisdom of the wisest in every department of life. And it will call upon the antiquary to investigate the changes through which the race has been passing, and the causes creating these diversities in character, capacity, and types of civilization, and

to detect, if possible, by what processes this wide departure from a common phase of humanity, is to be restored, and these strange lines of alien races blended into a common consanguinity. One thing seems to be politically and historically true, and that is, these diversities must be softened and these inequalities mitigated, not by degrading, but by elevating all to something like the standard of the most favored, and the races themselves assimilated in what enters into a nation's character and habits of thought, or the problem of a free and self-governed democracy which our fathers inaugurated at such a cost and with so much promise, will have been frustrated by the vastness of the proportions to which it had grown, and the discordance of the elements which had entered into it.

Here then, is work for the antiquary, no less than the politician and the ethnologist. Theory and speculation will not be enough to guide our rulers and our statesmen in building up a policy which shall carry us through the ordeal upon which our country is entering. They must borrow hints from the past, and be guided by the lights which its history has left along its track. Nor are the examples thus afforded to even a superficial observer, without circumstances of encouragment, when it is remembered that the end to be attained is not the extermination of any, but the blending and harmonizing of all into one homogeneous whole. If *white* is indeed a composition of colors, is it too much to hope, that these various shades of nationality may form a yet better composition than the world has ever seen? Compared with the remote and almost infinite distance of time at which these races

separated themselves from a common stock, the period has been a short one since the process of rehabilitation began among the nations, that is said to have been coincident with the conquests of Alexander, by which the Greeks and Orientals were brought into a common subjection, and Asia Minor, Assyria and Media, with their various nationalities, were taught to reverence a common sovereign. Another significant step in the same direction was taken by the extension of the Roman triumphs, and the spread of the imperial government. And if so much could be accomplished towards the unification of so vast an empire with interests so diverse, religious cults so various, languages so dissimilar, civilization so unequal, means of intercourse so few and difficult, and system of home government so adverse to the provinces of the empire, what may we not hope of a nation in which so few of these obstacles in the way of a perfect union remain? Boston and St. Francisco are nearer each other than were Rome and her provinces just across the Alps; while the press and the telegraph bring the remotest hamlet into close connexion with the capital, and a common government representing every part of one great republic, a common administration of justice under the same forms and in a common language, must serve as a tie to bind its different sections together, such as was unknown to the empire. Nor ought we to overlook the circumstance that with all our sects in religion, if we except the Paganism of the Chinese and the abominations of Brigham Young's Mormonism, they have a common origin and profess to go to a common revelation for their standard. Besides these we have the common school and the college constantly at

work; while the influence of woman, already strong and every day growing stronger, supplies a reformatory power of which the eastern world was never conscious and that is but partially felt even among the better educated of the European nations. Other circumstances favorable to a better union might be referred to in exhibiting a contrast between our own country in respect to a fusion of the elements of which it is composed, and the Roman Empire in its palmyest days. But enough has been shewn to encourage the belief, that the influences here spoken of are helping to educate this great people up to something like a common habit of thought, and into a sympathy of a common nationality.

The subject, however, can only be touched upon in this report. But enough, it is hoped, has been said to awaken the attention its importance deserves. It is but one of the many subjects to which the Society may devote its efforts according to the means within its command. In a reading, thinking, active community, it can hardly fail to make itself felt, whatever direction these efforts may assume. Every new fact gathered for use, every rare volume collected and placed upon its shelves, every memorial of the past, saved from the obliterating finger of time, is something gained in the work to which it has been consecrated, and adds a new tie between the present and the past, and a new element of assimilation between the people and the parts of this vast republic.

For the Council,

EMORY WASHBURN.



## Treasurer's Report.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending October 20, 1869.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$25,521.80
Received for dividends and interest since,		1,234.40
Amount realized by Railroad Stocks advanced to par,		1,877.60
		<u>\$28,633.80</u>
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses,		1,078.45
Present amount of the Fund,		<u>\$27,555.35</u>
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$11,161.92
Received for dividends and interest since,		508.66
For premium on Bonds sold and advance on Railroad Stock,		1,047.50
		<u>\$12,718.08</u>
Paid part of Librarian's salary and sundries,		119.75
Present amount of the Fund,		<u>12,598.33</u>
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$9,388.29
Received for dividends and interest since,		428.17
For premium on Bonds and advanced Railroad Stock,		707.50
		<u>\$10,523.96</u>
Paid for binding and part of salary of Assistant Librarian,		506.15
Present amount of the Fund,		<u>10,017.81</u>
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$8,895.03
Received for dividends and interest since,		353.58
Received from sale of Publications,		71.57
For premium on Bonds sold,		220.00
		<u>\$9,540.18</u>
Paid for publication of semi-annual Report,		246.08
Present amount of the Fund,		<u>9,294.10</u>
Amount carried forward,		<u>\$59,465.59</u>

Amount brought forward, . . .	\$59,465.59
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$8,668.00
Received for interest since, . . .	246.25
	<u>\$8,914.25</u>
Paid interest on Bond bought, . . .	13.58
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>8,900.67</u>
<i>The Isaac Davis Book Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$620.58
Received for interest since, . . .	15.00
	<u>\$635.58</u>
Paid for books purchased, . . .	93.87
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>541.71</u>
<i>The Lincoln Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$955.00
Received for interest since, . . .	23.20
	<u></u>
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>978.20</u>
Aggregate of the seven Funds, . . .	<u>\$69,886.17</u>
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . .	<u>392.75</u>

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,100.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	5,693.42
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Demand Notes, . . . . .	350.00
Cash, . . . . .	11.93
	<u>27,555.35</u>

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	2,250.00
City Bond, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	48.33
	<u>12,598.33</u>

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
	<u>6,700.00</u>

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$46,853.68

Amount brought forward.		\$46,853.68
Railroad Bonds.	2,000.00	
United States Bonds.	1,300.00	
Cash.	17.81	
		<u>10,017.81</u>

*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock.	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds.	3,000.00	
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bond,	1,000.00	
United States Bonds.	2,700.00	
Demand Notes,	600.00	
Cash,	94.10	
		<u>9,294.10</u>

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

Railroad Bond,	\$700.00	
City of Worcester Bonds,	8,200.00	
Cash,	.67	
		<u>8,900.67</u>

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

City of Worcester Bond,	\$500.00	
Cash,	41.71	
		<u>541.71</u>

*The Lincoln Fund is invested in—*

City of Worcester Bonds,	\$800.00	
Cash,	178.20	
		<u>978.20</u>

Total of the seven Funds,		<u><u>\$69,886.17</u></u>
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Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 20, 1869.

WORCESTER, October 21, 1869.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS.	} <i>Auditors.</i>
EBENEZER TORREY,	

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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A general statement of accessions since the last meeting of the Society may be made as follows :

There have been received in masses—			
From the family of the late Judge Allen, ninety-two Books	B. P.		
and fourteen hundred and forty-four Pamphlets.	92	1444	
From the family of the late Frederic W. Paine, Esq., through			
Rev. George S. Paine, three hundred and sixteen Books			
and twenty-two Pamphlets, besides eighty-one volumes of			
illustrated and other newspapers, unbound,	316	22	
From Rev. H. L. Jones, of Fitchburg, . . . . .	28	252	
“ Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, . . . . .	84	123	
“ Ellis Peterson, Esq., . . . . .	31	295	
“ Hon. Isaac Davis, . . . . .	92	141	
	643	2277	
Received from other sources, as gifts, . . . . .	282	1192	
“ “ exchanges, . . . . .	72	73	
“ “ purchases, . . . . .	2	1	
“ “ binder, . . . . .	230		
Total of accessions, . . . . .	1229	3543	

The donations will be particularly described in a list to be annexed to this report.

It has not been customary to regard files of newspapers as *volumes* until they are bound; and consequently the eighty-one volumes of illustrated and other papers from Mr. Paine are not included in the number of books received from him. The desire has been expressed that the entire gift may be considered as a legacy from our lamented associate, being a fulfilment, in part, of his known wishes.

The gift from Judge Thomas, which comprehended some very choice books, was accompanied by a request that he might be furnished with a list of the local histories now in the library, with a view to an effort for supplying deficiencies in that important department.

The gift from Hon. Isaac Davis is composed of four books and one hundred and forty pamphlets presented by him to the general library, and of eighty-eight volumes and one pamphlet purchased with money he had advanced for the "Isaac Davis Alcove" of works relating to the original Spanish American Provinces.

If aims and provisions like those above mentioned, for completing special classes of publications, were increased in number and extent, they would add immensely to the value, and to the reputation of our library, as a superior source of definite and comprehensive information. Fulness and distinctness of knowledge are equally demanded of those who undertake to provide for the wants of students in any department of research; and a few specialities well supplied will tell marvelously in an estimate of services rendered to the reading community. That they also serve exceedingly well as memorials of their collectors and donors, is sufficiently manifested by the many honored names attached to portions of public libraries abroad. Our alcoves are now so fully occupied that it is not practicable to distribute books according to their distinctive subjects or character, except in a limited way; but when the anticipated enlargement of the building is completed, it is hoped there may be alcoves for special *classes*, and also for special *donations* that may be general in the nature of their materials. Mr. Barton, the assistant librarian, has been

making great efforts to obtain additional shelf-room, and also to bring together cognate works that have unavoidably been separated. In this process he has sifted out certain books which were neither ornamental nor particularly useful in their recent places, (for example, school books, and elementary treatises upon scientific subjects, superseded by later theories or discoveries,) and has consigned them to a more retired, but by no means dishonorable position in another apartment. If we may be able, awhile longer, without increase of space, to find suitable accommodation for the natural growth of the library, it must be by means of similar measures.

Seventy-two books and seventy-three pamphlets are mentioned as derived from exchanges. These are chiefly standard historical works, many of them recent publications obtained directly from dealers, and would have required a considerable expenditure if purchased with money. In every progressive library, accustomed to receive miscellaneous contributions from its friends, there will be an accumulation of duplicate matter that, with patience and the exercise of judgement in the use of opportunities, may be profitably employed for exchange. It is desirable that this should be generally understood, because some persons are careful to abstain from sending us duplicates lest they should be burdensome, when in fact they are funds from which are not unfrequently drawn most valuable supplies. They are consequently gifts hardly less to be desired than first copies having the same intrinsic merits, and may avail as much for the credit of the donor as for the advantage of the Society.

The operation of exchange, however, requires a good



deal of discretion as well as care and attention. A different edition is not a duplicate; nor should a presentation copy from an author, or one bearing the particular mark or expressed intention of the donor, be so regarded. There are cases, too, where a book may properly be disposed of on substituting another of equal value in its place. But there will also be numerous books and pamphlets whose presence in the library has no other purpose than its general advantage and increase, whose highest use and honor are in that form of service which will best promote its interests. It is probable that the practise of mutual exchanges between libraries in different States will in time be reduced to a regular and well organized system. It is laborious, as it involves an adjustment of values; but it is far better, in every point of view, than sales by auction, which have sometimes been resorted to as a method of utilizing such spare collections.

Two hundred and thirty volumes are mentioned as coming from the binder. These are mostly newspapers and periodicals that were brought together and arranged by the assistant librarian. They have somewhat the same relation to the original material that a manufactured article has to the substance of which it is composed. Indeed, it is often easier to make a perfect thing of a crude mass of metal, or a rough block of wood, than out of irregular numbers of a periodical publication. It is not unusual, with us, for years to separate the periods at which we became possessed of the different parts now conjoined to constitute a volume that, as such, is the work of our hands, and entitled to be registered as an *accession*. The same designation, moreover, is not inappropriate to any material

which has now assumed for the first time that substantial and permanent form.

By the generosity and wisdom of our President, the sum of five thousand dollars was some years ago established as a fund the annual income of which might be applied to defray the expense of putting fugitive literature into the custody of durable binding. It will occur to any one that, at present prices, the income of five thousand dollars would hardly pay the cost of binding so many volumes as are noted in this semi-annual record, especially if many of them are newspapers. But partly on the principle of the maxim from Cicero, "*Magnum vectigal parsimonia*," which our President once quoted as a classical consolation for involuntary economy, and partly for the want of satisfactory preparation, on account of imperfect materials and the absence of the requisite manual force for their arrangement, the fund was permitted, for awhile, to draw nourishment from its own bosom. It has thus become one of the most serviceable foundations that the Society possesses, on which we depend for much of our distinctive progress; as from the nature of our institution, a larger proportion than in other libraries of the contributions it receives, requires to be not only assorted but protected by binding at considerable expense, before it can take its proper place among our permanent collections.

It will be seen that the present semi-annual account compares favorably with preceding ones; and that the Society maintains its place in the confidence and favor of the community. It might take more pride in its prosperity if it were better able to make an adequate return to the public, through the press, from the literary treas-



ures it possesses, and the intellectual capacities of its members. Fortunately it has an unlimited future before it, and may, in time, bring up its arrearages in that branch of its proper functions.

It will be neither out of place nor out of time to take from our files of correspondence an interesting letter of Baron Von Humboldt, and afford it the chance of being printed with the proceedings of this meeting. It was written on the occasion of the first publication of archaeological papers by this Society. In the report of the Council, next succeeding the death of that great man, prepared by Mr. Folsom, it was said of him, "He may now be regarded as the patron saint of all antiquarian societies; and it is pleasant to reflect, that in the last year of his life, he expressed so warm an interest in the transactions of our own, which by its two-fold name of *Antiquarian* and *American*, presented a double claim to his notice; and that his failing health alone prevented a written communication to the Society through our respected President. Such a communication would have been kept forever in our archives as a precious personal memorial." The actual and early communication, which I hold in my hand, was not at the moment brought to mind; but now that we have recently participated in a commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the day of his birth, the fault of that omission may suitably be repaired. The letter was written in Paris where Humboldt had just received, through the hand of Mr. Bancroft the historian, to whom it is addressed, a copy of the first volume of our *Archæologia*.

"I renew to you, my excellent friend, the expression of pleasure which the interesting volume on the antiquities of the primitive

nations of America has given me. Your truly patriotic institution will throw the greatest light on an object of the highest interest to the history of man. I have been particularly struck with what is said of the short, thick skeletons of the mounds (p. 210,) compared with the taller form of the present race of Indians. The ancient nations must then have had a greater resemblance to the Mexicans and Peruvians of the present day. I have for a long time insisted on these osteological differences which are observed between the short and thick Mexicans and your more beautiful and taller savages. As Mr. Mitchell (p. 341.) has recently supposed that the ancient inhabitants of the United States—those who built the fortifications,—might have been Scandinavians and not Tartars, (he should have said of the Mongol race, for the Tartars or Turcomans, form a beautiful white race of the Caucasus, and Mr. Mitchell seems to confound the Tartars and the Mongols,) it becomes of the highest interest to examine osteologically to what race the skulls of the mounds, of which Mr. Atwater possesses more than fifty, actually belong.

These, then, are the requisites that you ought to address to this patriotic Society:

1. It is necessary to determine osteologically, if the skulls of the caves, enveloped like the mummies of the isles of Austral-Asia, differ from the skulls of the mounds, in order to know if the people which made the beautiful textures is the same as that which built the fortifications, and with what nation they have the greatest analogy.

2. This comparison cannot well be made except in the cabinets of Europe, where, as at Paris and at Göttingen, there are collections of the skulls of different American races. It would therefore be necessary to send to M. Blumenbach, or, (as he is already far advanced in years,) to M. Cuvier at Paris:

- (a.) Skulls and other parts of the skeletons of the mounds.

- (b.) Skulls from the caves, which were enveloped in textures similar to those of the Australians.

- (c.) Any skull of a Shawanoe, Seneca, or Delaware Indian of the present day.

3. Examine if the brass found in the mounds contains any tin—if it is the *aes*, as in Peru.

4. Examine how far to the west the fortifications extend; the fortifications, of which the form is very characteristical, are well dis-

tingulished from the mounds. These last may have been erected by nations who have no common origin. The idea of making a mound of bones presents itself everywhere. I have pointed out *montes hechos a mano* even as far as the plains of Varinas. (Relat. Hist. T. II., pp. 157-8, ed. in 4°) The most ancient habitations of the Aztecs were on the Rio Gila, and the people of Moqui still construct houses of several stories. (Essai Politique sur le Mexique T. I., pp. 297, 305.)

5. M. de Volney has pretended that the Indians of the Ohio are born white, and that they are only tanned by the sun. He quotes "Little Turtle." This observation is entirely contrary to what we see among the Mexicans and Peruvians, where the opulent, who are never exposed to the sun, have the covered parts of the body brown or copper colored as well as the uncovered parts. On the other hand, the Esquimaux, who seem to be a race totally distinct from the rest of the Americans, are born white, and are brown only because they are sun-burnt. I wish to know if the savages of the present day in the United States are of copper color in those parts of the body which are not exposed to the sun, and what occasioned the error of M. de Volney. (Essay Politique T. I., p. 84.) This point is very important on account of the pretended identity of the race of the Amerienna. On the north-west coast there are tribes which are born white, at Clouk Bay, lat. 54 deg. 10 min. I have treated this subject anew. (Relat. Hist. T. I., pp. 498, 503 and pp. 572, 574.)

6. The nations of the east of Asia — for example the Chinese — detest milk. Is there any proof that the savage Indians of the United States have ever milked the bison? Have the savages ever tamed the bison? Gomara says, (cap. 43, p. 46.) that domesticated stags were found in South Carolina. Has anything analagous to that been observed? The history of the domestic animals is very important, and, notwithstanding the civilization of its ancient inhabitants, it does not seem that America ever had nations leading a pastoral life. As it is not known who erected the mounds, and as horses and black cattle have existed in Iceland, it is necessary to examine carefully everything in the mounds which resembles the horse or the ox. (Relat. Hist. T. II., p. 607.)

7. A simple translation of the 2d and 3d parts of the third volume of the *Mithridates* of Adelung and Vater, published in 1815 or 1816, would be of high importance. It would be a frame to which additions

might be made. There are but 900 pages describing the languages from the straits of Magellan to the Eskimaux. It would not be advisable to make corrections; there would be no end to that; but simply to have a literal translation made, for money. We should then see that what Mr. Zeisberger took to be peculiarities of a single language belongs to the whole family of American languages. The essays of Mr. Barton are too imperfect, too far removed from all enquiries into grammatical forms. Nothing will be discovered by directing the attention to the vocabulary—to the roots alone. It is necessary to enter into the mechanism of the languages.

It would be kind in you to translate my letter into English, and in that shape communicate it to the respectable Society at Worcester. I have written a long letter, but you know I love to consider myself as particularly belonging to you, and that I take the liveliest interest in everything which concerns your beautiful country.

[Signed,]

A. HUMBOLDT.

In sending the skulls to Europe, it would be necessary to mention all local circumstances.

Paris, Sept., 1821."

It does not appear from the records when this letter, so translated, was received by the Society, or what action was taken upon its suggestions. As it could not have been less than a month on its way, it probably arrived near the end of October, while the books and papers were passing from the custody of the President, Mr. Thomas, to the building he had just completed for a library and cabinet. In the record of a meeting held on the 23d of that month, it is mentioned that several communications had been received from members, which, in addition to those previously on file, warrant the promise of another volume whenever the pecuniary circumstances of the Society shall justify its publication. A committee was soon after appointed "to devise ways and means to

continue the publications of the Society," by whom a circular was issued soliciting subscriptions. But it was not until 1836 that the second volume of *Archæologia* was published. It was chiefly occupied by Mr. Gallatin's learned and able synopsis of the Indian Tribes north of the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Mississippi, and grammatical notices and comparisons of their vocabularies. This elaborate essay owed its origin to a request from Humboldt directly to Mr. Gallatin, as the latter states in the preface to his paper.

The other points of inquiry contained in the letter just read, it is to be presumed, the Society had not the means of investigating and discussing in a satisfactory manner.

We are thus reminded of the intimate relations of the great Philosopher to this institution, of its peculiar obligations to him, and the special reasons its members have for cherishing the memory of their distinguished associate.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

## Donors and Donations.

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THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Worcester.—Their Annual Report for 1868-9; two Directories; one hundred and forty-three numbers of Periodicals, English and American; and files of twenty-three Newspapers, in continuation.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Worcester.—Their Ninth Annual Report; and files of thirty-four Newspapers.

SIMEON THOMPSON, Esq., Worcester.—One large Colored Print.

MR. FREEMAN BROWN, Worcester.—Early copies of the Boston Gazette and National Ægis.

MR. WILLIAM H. MONTAGUE, Boston.—A Wax impression from the Seal of the Patriot James Otis.

JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., Mendon.—Autograph Letters of James Madison and Edmund Quincy; also one Sermon; and a facsimile of the Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR., Esq., of Worcester.—A small parcel of Handbills.

MRS. H. P. STURGIS, Boston.—The Nation; and Pall Mall Gazette, in continuation.

REV. GEO. STURGIS PAINE, Worcester.—Saurin's Sermons, nine vols. French Ed. 1749; and forty-six English and American Periodicals.

REV. JOHN WEISS, Watertown.—Seven of his Sermons; and the First Report of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library of Watertown.

D. P. COREY, Esq., Boston.—Two Malden town Documents.

- J. EVARTS GREENE, Esq., Worcester.—Three vols. of Alden's collection of Epitaphs.
- JOSEPH DRAPER, M.D., Worcester.—Five Insane Hospital Reports.
- HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Washington.—Twelve miscellaneous Pamphlets; and various Newspapers.
- REV. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I.—His Memoir of Thomas Alexander Tefft; fourteen City Documents; and Brown University Triennial for 1869.
- REV. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Honolulu, S. I.—His "Puritan Missions in the Pacific;" and seven miscellaneous Pamphlets.
- REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR., Leicester.—Twenty-four numbers American Magazines; thirty-eight miscellaneous Pamphlets; and parcels of the Liberal Christian, *Una*, Army and Navy Gazette; and Circulars.
- FREDERICK W. PAINE, Esq., Worcester.—Eighteen miscellaneous Pamphlets.
- MRS. LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester.—The Gardener's Monthly, nine volumes.
- HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester.—Four miscellaneous Books and one hundred and twenty-six Pamphlets; large photographs of the Class of 1817, (H. C.) and of the Members of the Massachusetts Historical Society; also, the New York Observer, Christian Register, Boston Advertiser, N. Y. Daily Tribune, N. Y. Evening Post, Boston Journal, Worcester Spy, Worcester Palladium, and Bible Society Record, in continuation.
- HON. JOHN C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.—Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867, contained in eight bound volumes and nine Pamphlets.
- BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.—Five Books and nine Pamphlets, relating to Boards of Trade.
- REV. GEO. ALLEN, Worcester.—Suarez de Legibus, fol. 1619, rare; Scapula's Lexicon, fol. 1629; Baldi's Apologia Catholicæ Religionis; four selected Books; and four choice Pamphlets.

REV. ALONZO HILL, D.D., Worcester.—Nine Worcester Directories; seven Pamphlets; four large Maps; and a parcel of the Christian Register.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Twenty-three Pamphlets.

CHARLES A. CHASE, Esq., Worcester.—Thirteen miscellaneous Pamphlets.

EDWARD JARVIS, M.D., Dorchester.—Three Books and thirty-four Pamphlets.

J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., Boston.—His "D'Amerie-Emery-Amory;" a collection of Broad-sides printed by the N. E. Loyal Publication Society; and a heavy iron Ring and Chain taken off a Louisiana Slave in 1862.

JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—Fifteen Historical Pamphlets.

THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Annual Address, 1869.

- FRANCIS H. BROWN, M.D., Boston.—His Roll of Students of Harvard University who served in the Army or Navy of the U. S. during the war of the rebellion.—Second Edition.

MAJ. L. A. H. LATOUR, Montreal, Canada.—Statistics of Canada for the year 1867.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY SOCIETY.—The Annual Report of the Board of St. Louis Public Schools.

REV. RICHARD M. HODGES, Cambridge.—A Quarter Century Sermon preached before the First Congregational Society in Louisville, Ky.

REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, Boston.—His article on the Assassination Plot in New York in 1776.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Buffalo.—Their Thirty-third Annual Report.

CLARENDON HARRIS, Esq., Worcester.—Two Pamphlets.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE, Hartford.—Their Thirty-first Annual Report.



REV. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston.—Boston City Registrar's Report for 1868.

REV. JOHN J. POWER, Worcester.—Annals of the Propagation of the Faith for March, 1869.

WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.—Their Annual Report.

WALLIS S. CHASE, Esq., Boston.—Egyptian Antiquities, fol., London, 1837.

REV. JOHN L. SIBLEY, Cambridge.—Harvard Triennial Catalogue for 1869.

JOEL MARBLE, Esq., New York City.—The True Genealogy of the Dunnell and Dwinell Family.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Sec'y.—Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Digest of the Canons.

REV. ELIAS NASON, Boston.—His Monogram on our National Song.

ELNATHAN F. DUREN, Esq., Bangor, Me.—Minutes of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, 1869; and Minutes of the Penobscot Musical Association, 1868.

FORTY-FIVE MISCELLANEOUS BOOK CATALOGUES.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Their Monthly Journal as issued.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, of Boston.—Their Bulletin.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., N. Y.—The Book Buyer as issued.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.—Monthly Bulletin as issued.

DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal.—Sample Number of the Canadian Naturalist.

ANONYMOUS.—Two Pamphlets.

FROM THE FAMILY OF THE LATE F. W. PAINE, Esq.—Three hundred and sixteen bound volumes; eighty-one unbound volumes; twenty-two Pamphlets.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, Esq., Worcester.—The Churchman for 1869.

- THE FAMILY OF THE LATE HON. CHARLES ALLEN.**—Ninety-two Books, and fourteen hundred and forty-four Pamphlets.
- HON. B. F. THOMAS, Boston.**—Eighty-four Books, and one hundred and twenty-three Pamphlets.
- THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.**—Catalogues of Additions from December 1, 1863, to December 1, 1868.
- ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, O.**—His History of the Welsh Settlers in Licking Co., Ohio; five Nos. of the "Pioneer Papers;" and two Historical Pamphlets.
- THE DIRECTORS OF LEICESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—Catalogue of the Library; and the Town Reports for 1868.
- REV. DANIEL T. TAYLOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.**—His "Coming Earthquake;" "Few Saved;" and "The Age of Murder."
- E. H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose, Mass.**—A collection of War Envelopes, 1861-65; and copies of The Boston Post, Vol. I.
- THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—Stevens' History of Georgia, two vols.; and two Pamphlets.
- REV. F. W. CHAPMAN, Prospect, Conn.**—His "Pratt Family," and "Chapman Family."
- THE STATE OF VERMONT.**—Senate Journal, 1868; House Journal, 1868; and Laws, 1868.
- HON. LEWIS H. MORGAN, Rochester, N. Y.**—The Calendar of N. Y. Historical Manuscripts, two vols.; and Report of the Register of the University of New York.
- CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge.**—His Memoir of George Livermore.
- P. EMORY ALDRICH, Esq., Worcester.**—The Record of Massachusetts Volunteers, Vol. 1.
- THOMAS L. NELSON, Esq., Worcester.**—The Record of Massachusetts Volunteers, Vol. 1.
- THE LIBRARIAN.**—The Visitor's Guide to the Public Rooms and Cabinets of Amherst College; Amherst Triennial for 1869; and the Worcester Spy and Boston Journal, in continuation.

- NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Montrose, Scotland.—One Pamphlet; and three Samples of American Paper Money.
- A. P. SIGOURNEY, Sec'y, Watertown, N. Y.—Transactions of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society.
- GEO. B. JEWETT, Esq., Salem.—A Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament as Edited by the American Bible Union.
- HON. SOLOMON LINCOLN, Hingham.—Brown University Triennial, 1869.
- R. RANDALL HOES, Esq., Kingston, N. Y.—First Annual Report of the Kingston Board of Education.
- HON. JOHN CARTER BROWN, Providence, R. I.—Supplement to the Bibliotheca Americana.
- THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI, O.—The Annual Reports for 1869.
- THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Arnold's Address on Greene, Staples and Parsons.
- HENRY L. PARKER, Esq., Worcester.—One Pamphlet.
- J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Guide.
- LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD, Esq., Amherst.—A Sermon in Memory of Rev. George C. Shepard, D.D.
- YALE COLLEGE.—Two College Pamphlets.
- U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Semi-annual Report on Schools for Freedmen.
- REV. HENRY L. JONES, Fitchburg.—Twenty-eight Books, and two hundred and fifty-two Pamphlets.
- THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.—Files of sixteen Newspapers, in continuation.
- ELLIS PETERSON, Esq., Worcester.—Millar on the English Government, four vols.; Robertson's History of Scotland, two vols.; Paley's Works, five vols.; twenty miscellaneous Books; two hundred and ninety-five Educational Magazines; and one Photograph.

- HON. EBENEZER TORREY**, Fitchburg.—Eight selected Books.
- WILLIAM H. KEITH, Esq.**, Charlestown.—Nineteen bound vols. and nine Pamphlets of Early New England Church Music.
- WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq.**, Worcester.—Seventeen Books; seventy-three Pamphlets; the Internal Revenue Record, in continuation; and Manuscripts relating to Washington Benevolent Societies.
- SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D.**, Boston.—Thirty-eight Books, and one hundred and thirteen Pamphlets.
- THE STATE OF OHIO.**—Laws, 1869; Senate Journal, 1868; House Journal, 1868; Railway Report, 1868; Agricultural Report, 1867; Statistics, 1868; Report of the Secretary of State, 1868; Report of Commissioners of the State Library, 1868.
- MISSSES BIGELOW**, Worcester.—Thirty-eight Books, and Forty-eight Pamphlets.
- MISS MARY BIGELOW**, Recording Sec'y, Worcester.—The Manuscript Records of the Worcester Soldiers' Relief Society.
- NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq.**, Worcester.—Carlyle's Cromwell, four vols.; N. Y. Adjutant General's Report, 1868, three vols.; four miscellaneous Books; sixty-one Pamphlets; twenty-four English Magazines; three manuscript Sermons; three card Photographs; the Round Table and Albany Argus, in continuation; and a parcel of Lincoln memorial newspapers.
- U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**—Raymond's "Mineral Resources west of the Rocky Mountains."
- SAMUEL SMITH**, City Clerk, Worcester.—City Document, No. 23.
- QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, U. S. A.**—The Roll of Honor, Nos. 4, 18 and 19.
- REV. WM. B. SPRAGUE, D.D.**, Albany, N. Y.—His Annals of the American Pulpit, Vol. IX.
- THOMAS C. AMORY, Esq.**, Boston.—His Life of John Sullivan.
- MR. AARON F. GREENE**, Worcester.—Hubbard's Indian Wars.
- SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq.**, Melrose.—The Melrose Memorial, 1861-65.



- ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., Lee.—His Gilman Genealogy.
- HENRY STEVENS, Esq., London.—Report of the Tehauntepec Railway Company, 1869.
- MR. ANDREW PATTERSON, Worcester.—Manuscript History of the public Bell, located at New Worcester.
- ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., New York.—Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park.
- MR. CHARLES E. BRIGGS, Worcester.—“Beauties of Psalmody,” 1789.
- MRS. CHARLES A. PARKER, Gouverneur, N. Y.—Hunt’s “Hours of Reflection.” In verse.
- THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—Their Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3.
- THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston.—Their Proceedings, Vol. VII., pp. 180.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia.—Their Transactions, Vol. XIII., Part III.; and Proceedings, Vol. XI., No. 81.
- THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Proceedings, 1867–1869; and “Massachusetts and its early history,—Lowell Institute Lectures.”
- THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, of Philadelphia.—Their Proceedings, No. 5, November and December; No. 6, December, 1868; No. 1, January, February, March; No. 2, May, June and July, 1869.
- THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, of London.—Their Proceedings, Vol. XIII., Nos. 1 and 2.
- THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—The First Annual Report of the Trustees.
- THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annals of Iowa for April and July, 1869.
- THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—The Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., Nos. 2 and 3, April and July, 1869.
- THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—List of Books added since January, 1869.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—Their Register as issued.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Their Proceedings, Vol. XII., pp. 111; Vol. XIII., pp. 80; and "Condition and Doings," May, 1869.

DET KONGELIGE NORSKE UNIVERSITET I CHRISTIANIA.—De Prisca Re Monetaria Norvegiæ et de Numis Aliquot et Ornamentis, in Norvegia Repertis; Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindemerkens Bevaring; Aegyptische Chronologie; Selje Klosterlevninger; Ezechiels Syner og Chaldæernes Astrolab.

HON. CHARLES H. BELL, Exeter, N. H.—His Historical Address at Londonderry, N. H.; and Early Journals of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.—Their Paper, as issued; and parcels of Sandwich Island Newspapers.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The N. Y. Shipping List, in continuation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Diplomatic Correspondence for 1868, two Vols.

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Nº 54.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 27, 1870.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON.  
PALLADIUM OFFICE.  
1870.

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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	29
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	33
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	43



## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 27, 1870, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

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THE President, the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. HILL, FRANCIS H. DEWEY was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The Semi-Annual Report of the Council was presented by the Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, the Report of the Treasurer by NATHANIEL PAINE, Esquire, and that of the Librarian by SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esquire.

After the reading of the several reports, on the motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esquire, they were accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

On the motion of the Hon. B. F. THOMAS, the thanks of the Society were voted to Professor J. H. SALISBURY, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the very valuable and interesting manuscript papers presented by him to the Society, of which appropriate mention is made in the Report of the Librarian; and a Committee, consisting of FRANCIS PARKMAN, Esquire, the Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, and SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D., were appointed to consider and report what disposition should be made of the same.

HENRY STEVENS, Esquire, made a report of his exami-



nation of the Kohl collection of maps, which he regarded as valuable on account of their extent and variety, but defective in chronology.

CHARLES DEANE, Esquire, presented a paper (which owing to the lateness of the hour he did not read) relating to the grant by King James, in 1687, of a seal "for the use of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America." The paper, which had been sent to Mr. DEANE, by his correspondent, WILLIAM GREEN, Esquire, of Richmond, Virginia, included an account of the change in the motto of the seal, made in Queen Anne's reign.\*

The Council proposed as members of the Society, LORD HOUGHTON, of England; the Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New Bedford; Professor EGBERT E. SMYTHE, of Andover, Mass.; and Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, of Cleveland, Ohio; they were unanimously elected.

On motion of the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the meeting was dissolved.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,

*Secretary, pro tem.*

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\* The printing of this communication it is found necessary to defer till the next publication of Proceedings.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society present the semi-annual Report of the Society.

The condition of the Library is clearly stated in the Report of the Librarian, which is made a part of the Report of the Council. The Report of the Treasurer contains a gratifying statement of the funds, and of the general condition of the financial affairs of the Society. The aggregate amount of the several funds has increased within the last ten years in the sum of \$29,566.93, although the Publishing fund, considered with reference to the necessities of that department, is lamentably inadequate to the demands made upon it. The income is no more than sufficient for the expense of printing the semi-annual reports, leaving no provision for larger publications. When we take into consideration the vast amount of good which might be accomplished by the judicious use of a publishing fund commensurate to the wants of this Society, a gentle reminder upon the subject can never be out of place until the fund is supplied. In this connexion it is pleasant to state that during the past year the Publishing fund has been increased by a donation of \$500 from NATHANIEL THAYER, Esquire,

and the Isaac Davis fund by a donation of \$100 from the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS.

In writing this Report it has been deemed advisable, for good reasons, that the Cardiff Giant should rest in peace; that the Pre-historic Man should not be disturbed; that the Mound Builders should remain as they were; and that the Lake Dwellings should be left to those whose knowledge and skill fit them for an instructive and interesting explanation of them. It is well, sometimes, to let the dead past bury its dead, and turn our attention for a few moments to subjects more modern, more nearly within the memory of living men, and less open to the uncertainty and the looseness of mere theory.

The new list of Local Histories which has recently been printed by this Society, and the generous proposition of one of our members to supply, as far as possible, such as are wanting in the Library, naturally lead us to consider briefly the subject of our small municipalities and their relation to the government of the country.

The first city named in history is one which is said to have been built by Cain in the land of Nod, at some uncertain period after he went out from the presence of the Lord; but this city, like many of the cities of olden times, was probably a mere hamlet, about which little or nothing is now known. The modern system of municipal organizations has had much to do with the civilization and progress of mankind. It has been adopted with more success and in greater perfection in New England, and in some other States settled by natives of New England, than in any other part of the world. The word "town" among us is used synonymously with township, *i. e.*

a municipal corporation defined by territorial limits, whose affairs are managed by agents or officers elected by the people in town meetings. Territorial parishes and school districts, although of much more importance formerly than at the present time in the matter of their government, to the extent of their jurisdiction bore a strong resemblance to the towns. A brief reference to them is made in this Report.

The townships of New England, and especially those of Massachusetts, were early made the subject of legislation. In our Colonial history it is provided: "Forasmuch as the bounds of towns are carefully to be maintained, &c. \* \* It is, therefore, ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that every town shall set out their bounds within twelve months after their bounds are granted, and that when their bounds are set out, once in three years three or more persons of a town, appointed by the Selectmen, shall appoint with the adjacent towns to go the bounds betwixt their said towns and renew their marks, &c." One can hardly fail to observe that at that time the matter of the boundary lines of the towns was considered a very important one; but there have been effects resulting from the fixedness of the town lines which were probably not foreseen by the early colonists. It will also be perceived that there were then Selectmen which every town had the right to elect yearly, who were authorized to appoint a committee for the special purpose of fixing the boundary lines.

In the year 1636 it was ordered by the General Court "that henceforth it shall be lawful for the freemen of every town to choose deputies for the General Court." In the year 1641 it was ordered "that no man, although a free-

man, shall be accepted as a deputy in the General Court, that is unsound in judgment concerning the main points of the Christian religion as they have been held forth and acknowledged by the generality of the Protestant Orthodox writers:" and in the year 1663 it was ordered "that no person who is an usual and common attorney in any inferior Court shall be admitted to sit as a deputy." In the year 1780 the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was adopted, and although the heretics, and the attorneys of inferior courts, were not excluded, the principle of town representation was acknowledged. This principle was acted upon until the year 1857, when the system of town representation was given up, and the system of district representation adopted in its place. During this period legislation in reference to towns varied from year to year in matters of minor importance, but the Digest of the Laws of Massachusetts made in the year 1860, shows the various and important matters which are the special subjects for the action of the several towns. Each town is a body corporate; it may sue and be sued, make valid contracts coming within the sphere of its jurisdiction, support schools, provide for the poor, establish and maintain highways, and act generally as an individualized corporation, made up of those whose municipal rights and duties are to be exercised within the limits of well-defined boundary lines. Every man, under the law, is as independent as any other man; every man's duties, according to his means, are, to a certain extent, identical with those of his neighbor; and every man's rights are as well protected as those of any other individual. What has been the result of this state of things, and what is the present tendency?

No one can reflect carefully upon our town organizations without becoming fully satisfied that they are essentially democratic in their character. This term is used not in a party sense, but in the sense which is recognized in the idea of the greatest good of the greatest number. A community of equals, with identity of interests, and surrounded by similar influences, is in precisely the condition to develop most clearly and effectively the principles of popular government. The town meeting exerts an untold influence upon the character of the community. The gathering of the people together to discuss not only their peculiarly local affairs, but also the measures which may be pending in the legislation of the country, develops the democratic principle in the towns of New England more strikingly than it is developed in any other place, or in any other form. In a letter from a prominent Virginian, the writer says: "My admiration of your townships is perfectly unabated. \* \* \* They are models after the plan of King Alfred's hundreds, and, organized as you have them, are *small republics* that constitute the main strength, to quote Mr. Jefferson's language, of the *great one*. \* \* \* I ascribe to their influence much of the prosperity of the Eastern States, and most of their power in the affairs of the Union." Mr. Jefferson in a letter to John Adams, says of the townships in Massachusetts, that "they are the most perfect specimens of government in the world," and compares them to the pure air of Heaven. They tend to self-reliance and a true knowledge of mankind. Life there is less artificial and more true than in the large cities. Men look at each other as they are. Vice has not so thick

a veil with which to conceal itself; and the eye of public virtue looks in upon transgression and sees more clearly how the law can be vindicated. When all men feel the responsibility laid upon them, they are likely to exhibit the legitimate results of their feelings. The green fields, the blue sky, and the bracing atmosphere of rural life, are favorable to good health, true thoughts, and democratic justice. There is such a thing as crowding the mind with so many sights and sounds, that the purest and the best of life are frequently overlooked. When the farmer is turning the rich soil, and his grateful herd look him lovingly in the face, he is in a condition to consider calmly the duties and responsibilities which attach themselves to his position. A condition in which he can look deliberately at the questions in which he is daily liable to be called upon to take a part, and can train his sons and possibly his daughters for the responsibilities which the right of suffrage involves. If he is a genuine character and a thinking man, he will become a sort of statesman almost in spite of himself. How potent has always been the influence of our towns in the cause of truth and righteousness! And how in all matters relating to intelligent self government do we rely upon the great principle of practical equality, which is the distinguishing feature of the town organizations.

The towns of New England have generally been characterized by a spirit of patriotism. The love of country seems to be a legitimate result of the love of home. The love of the people of one of our towns for their municipality bears a strong resemblance to the love for the old homestead. It is said of the men

of New England that no others love their homes so well, or leave them so readily at the demands of business or the calls of duty. This result has been a natural one. The histories of our towns are full of illustrations of the patriotic spirit. The late William Lincoln, the accomplished historian of Worcester, says of that town in the Revolution: "A volume might be collected from the instructions, resolutions, memorials and addresses, spread on the records of the town, and scattered through the documents of the committees, conventions, and political associations. The same decision, intelligence, and independence, woven into the papers which have been copied, were continually embodied in language always forcible and energetic, usually simple and correct, often eloquent and elegant." From the records of the town of Mendon, one of the oldest towns in the county of Worcester, we copy the following votes adopted in the year 1773.

1. *Resolved*, That all men have an equal right to life, liberty, and property. Therefore,

2. *Resolved*, That all just and lawful government must originate in the free consent of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That a right to liberty and property (which are natural means of self preservation), is absolutely inalienable, and can never lawfully be given up by ourselves or taken from us by others."

These are but specimens of the spirit which pervaded most of our towns before the American Revolution and during its progress. No one can read the records of the early times in the history of our country, without feeling a thrill of pride that the blood which stirred the hearts of the men of those times yet



flows in his own veins, and without a new and increasing respect and affection for the system of corporate municipalities which was adopted in the townships of New England. If any further evidence of the patriotic tendency of these organizations is needed, let us turn over the pages of the new local histories of our towns during the late rebellion. When the first gun was heard at Fort Sumter, and the thrill of patriotic indignation stirred the hearts of the loyal people of the country, in no spot did the fire of patriotism burn more brightly than in our New England towns. Contributions for the war were poured out like water; taxes which would once have been considered exorbitant were cheerfully paid; the young, and middle aged men in active life or just coming upon the stage of action, cast aside the comforts and the ties of home, and rallying under "the star-spangled banner," went to the field of battle prepared to suffer for the old flag. Their deeds are recorded, the evidences of their bravery are gathered up; but we can even now realize the heroism of the town meetings of the North, when the brave fathers, unable to gird themselves for the conflict, offered their sons for the cause with a faith as firm and unflinching as that of the patriarch who placed the hopes of his house and the child of his old age upon the sacrificial altar. In no other country did a similar amount of intelligent patriotism ever flow the cannon's mouth, and in no country were the heroes ever sustained by such earnest and consistent devotion to the cause. The lines of each town formed a sort of magic circle within whose limits

the local sympathies of the people were centred, where the patriotic instincts were developed, where the people learned together the lesson of devotion to great principles, and dared to make the sacrifice which the hour demanded.

The tendency of the local taxation of a people is to bind them together by the bonds of common sympathy. There is in the human heart no natural love for taxation as such; but if the people of a community can see near at hand the objects in which their money is invested, there is a link between those who come within the limits of the same tax gatherer which is much more strong and effective than would appear at the first impression. The highways, town house, school houses, bridges, monuments, libraries, all of which are the result of assessments which have been made and paid, tend to bind all the contributors together, like a family of sons and daughters who have helped to beautify the old homestead, and have thus made it more dear to their hearts, and more to be guarded and cherished. The reluctance to the payment of taxes does not result so much from a disrelish to making contributions for common purposes in that particular form, as from a sort of sad conviction in the minds of many men that taxes are not equitably assessed, and in the minds of some women that taxes are unjustifiable, on the ground that taxation without representation is tyranny. Nevertheless, the effect remains. The municipality which binds them together as resident tax payers gains a hold upon the sympathies and feelings which is not readily overcome; and prob-

ably no greater calamity could happen to our town organizations than to have their local affairs managed by the State or the County, in the style of the Roman provinces at the beginning of the Christian era, when all the world should be obliged to go up to some city of Bethlehem to be taxed or registered, instead of having the local business done near home, in a manner more humble and quiet, but more clear and intelligible. If any one has any desire to pursue this subject further, we have only to commend him to a comparison of the emotions with which one pays his town or school district taxes when he knows where his money is to be invested, with his feelings when the United States issues its mandate for the income tax, the proceeds of which seem sometimes to "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until they seem to sink so deep that a bubble never rises to the surface.

The local influence of the predominant pursuits of the people of a town is much more striking than is generally supposed by those who have never given their attention to the subject. It is interesting to observe the kind of business education which grows with the growth of those whose interests seem to be centred within the corporate limits of one of our towns. This idea may be illustrated by numerous examples. In the town of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, about the year 1811, a small woollen factory was put in operation. It is said that the first Yankee who learned to weave satinet still resides there. From that beginning, the town, according to its size, population, and water power, has become quite extensively engaged in the business of manufacturing

cotton and woollen goods. The most striking fact, however, is, that nearly all the enterprising men of that town have become manufacturers. It appears that of the boys who were born, or who spent their youthful days in that small town, at least fifty have become manufacturers of cotton or woollen goods, while only very few of the native born citizens have engaged in any other kind of manufacturing, and the town has been characterized by no peculiar tendency towards any other kind of business. In illustration of the same idea, in the town of Milford business tends to the manufacture of boots "as the sparks fly upwards," and the City of Lynn is absolutely redolent of leather and women's shoes. In one or two of the towns in the north part of Worcester County the manufacture of wooden ware predominates, although the material comes from a distance. There seems to be something in the air of those towns, which reminds one of wood; and it draws nearly all residents who are disposed to go into business, to turn their attention to the manufacture of wooden ware. In the town of Leicester, for many years the manufacture of cards and card clothing has prevailed quite extensively, and it is a curious fact that all the card clothing establishments in this country are carried on either wholly or partially by persons who are natives of the town of Leicester. At certain seasons of the year the traveller will meet large loads of palm leaf, drawn by horses on their way to the town of Barre, an inland town at a distance of twenty miles from a railroad. Upon inquiry he will learn that the raw material is to be worked into Shaker hats, or other articles for wear, and that probably there are a thousand females in Barre and vicinity

who have become so familiar with the secrets of the manufacture of palm leaf, that all the disadvantage of large expenses of freight is readily overcome by the power that has grown up with the local skill which has been the legitimate out-growth of the local interest in the business. It may not be out of place here to remark, that in some towns there are peculiarities which denote a lower standard of character, in some respects, than is found in other towns in the vicinity. While in towns where the spirit of thrift, energy and enterprise prevails, the results are seen in the prosperity and respectability of the people, certain other towns whose men instead of attending to business which develops labor and improvement, devote their energies to lending money at high rates of interest, with anxious regard to the security therefor, are often afflicted with a sort of dry rot which not only affects them, but visits their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generations. The tendency to untruthfulness and deceit seems to prevail in certain towns to a remarkable extent. In one town, which shall be nameless, this trait of character is so marked and peculiar that it has been ascribed to the influence of a former preacher of rigid theology, who was suspected of coming nearer to the truth at some times than he did at other times, to the lawyer who was reported to possess an active imagination associated with strange looseness of expression, or to certain business men who seemed to have peculiar notions of what was honorable in trade. Indeed, so striking was the feature referred to, that a certain insane resident, speaking of his visions to a gentleman in Worcester, said that he seemed at one time to go

to Heaven, and he found that the per cent. of admissions from Worcester was larger than that from the town of his residence. One thing is clear, and that is, when these local influences are so marked that they may not only be seen and read by all sane men, but absolutely tinge the visions of the mind when reason totters upon its throne, it shows how exceedingly important are the cultivation of those pursuits and the encouragement of that education, which will tend to elevate the character of the people, and make the next generation wiser and better than the present.

In reference to various local municipal corporations, one can hardly fail to observe that there have been for a few years certain influences at work and certain tendencies in operation, the full effect of which is not yet clearly seen. From the year 1691 to the year 1857, the principle of town representation in the Great and General Court was recognized in the Colony and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since the year 1857, there has been no representation of towns as such in the State of Massachusetts, and the representatives to the Legislature are now elected by districts. The purpose of this is alleged to be to arrange for a smaller number of representatives than the town system seemed to require. However well grounded this purpose may be, when applied to towns, it does not seem to be applicable to the counties, in which a district system has also been adopted. Now whatever benefits may result from this system, the tendency is to a certain extent to counteract the influences to which we have referred, to shorten the terms of service of members of the legislature, and to lower the standard of qualifications for the office.

In the matter of parishes we were once so tenacious of territorial boundaries, that the lines of each town were the limit and extent of the parish, if it had not been otherwise incorporated within the town, and no territorial parish was extended beyond the limits of the town lines. By the legislation of the year 1869, persons residing beyond the limits of territorial parishes may be made members thereof; a proposition which, a few years ago, would have been considered almost as absurd as the statement that a person might be a resident of a city, town or county in which he did not reside. The result is, that territorial parishes are substantially given up, and poll parishes are now the order of the day. Poll parishes, as any one can see, do not come within the meaning of local municipal corporations, because their leading idea abandons the doctrine of locality of the members thereof within territorial lines. The principle of religious freedom has overcome the idea of locality of the members of parishes, and the matter of the tendency of the present system may belong to another field of discussion. Still, we may say, in passing, that undoubtedly, one result of the present parish system has been, to lessen the term of ministerial settlements and to lead many men to take less interest in parochial corporations than they did when, willing or not, they were members of some parish or religious society, although that feeling was not always of the most sacred character. It has lessened the legal hold which religious institutions had upon the pockets of the Commonwealth, and has left our parishes in a far more loose and uncertain condition than formerly. It has also produced in the minds of conscientious and religious men a spirit more liberal and self-sacrificing, than that

which existed in the days when the law laid its hand upon the means of the people in a manner which made many persons feel that there was a kind of interference with religious liberty, and which has led many to the conviction that the present system is more in accord with the spirit that animates true religion and earnest christianity. The legislation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon the subject of school districts has varied materially from time to time. In the year 1789, it was made the duty of the towns to provide school masters for various schools and to raise money for the schools, with the authority to define the lines for the school districts in the towns. In the year 1799, the several school districts were authorized to raise money for erecting or repairing school houses, and to do certain specified acts as an organization; and in the year 1817, every school district was made a corporation, so far as to have the legal right to sue and to be sued, and was vested with sundry other powers enumerated in the laws passed that year.

A general revision of the laws relating to schools and school districts was made in the year 1824, the most of which are substantially recognized in the Revised Statutes of the year 1836, and in the General Statutes of the year 1860. School districts existed as corporations until the Act of March 24, 1869, which says: "The school district system in this Commonwealth is hereby abolished;" and the legislation of the last eighty years upon the subject of District Schools is now among the things that were. There may be a good reason for the action of the legislature. The object was to procure through the direct aid of the towns a higher grade of teachers and a more thorough edu-



ation of the children. The idea of a general supervision of the schools and the examination of the teachers by county officers is already agitated, and we may possibly soon see some arrangement carried into effect, which it is alleged will operate to elevate the standard of instruction and education among the people elsewhere. Still it is impossible to take leave of the school districts of our boyhood without recalling the men and the scenes which made a deep and lasting impression upon the memory. The interest which was taken in the election of the prudential committee man, the letting out the school master to board, like a pauper to the lowest bidder, the stirring debates upon building a new school house, the brave if not angry battles upon the subject of its location, until the Selectmen put an end to the quarrel by solemnly settling the vexed question beyond all appeal,—these and innumerable other circumstances which showed that the people of the school district considered its affairs peculiarly their own, all tended to develop in the minds of the people of the district a sort of local, territorial independence, which although it might not produce the highest culture and the most intellectual and thorough education, tended to produce a sturdy style of manhood that dared to speak for itself, and by and by to make itself heard upon a larger field, and under circumstances which would have smothered all ambition or courage to do any thing of the kind had it not been for the experience and discipline of the free and easy discussions that were aroused in the management of what Gov. Morton once so happily described as the "little Democracies."

Since the foregoing lines were written, the Legislature of Massachusetts now in session, has passed a law which has

been signed by the Governor, allowing towns that shall so elect to reëstablish the School Districts upon the terms and under the provisions of said law. This action demonstrates that some of the people of the Commonwealth still cling to the little democracies, and are not prepared to wipe out their existence quite as summarily as the legislation of the year 1869 would seem to indicate. Without the expression of any opinion upon the merits of the question, its present position may very properly be stated in this connexion as a part of the report of this society.

Since the last Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society three members have died, to whom a brief reference should be made in this Report.

Rev. ROMEO ELTON, D.D., died after a brief illness, at Boston, on the fifth day of February last. He was born in the State of Connecticut, in that part of the town of Burlington now known as Cambridge, in the year 1791, graduated at Brown University in the year 1813, and spent several years in teaching in Philadelphia and in some southern state. His theme at the commencement of his graduation was "An Essay on the Political and Religious State of the World." He studied theology and was afterwards settled over the Baptist Society in Union, Vermont. After remaining there about a year, he was settled over the Second Baptist Society in Newport. He continued in that relation about five years. In the year 1825, he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Brown University, and after spending about two years in Europe, preparing for his labors, he entered upon his duties there in the autumn of 1827. He remained at Brown University from 1827 to 1843. After leaving the Uni-



versity he went abroad and remained in England until August, 1869, when he returned to this country. While a resident of Rhode Island he edited a volume of the publications of the Historical Society. He also prepared and published a volume of the Discourses and Baccalaureate Addresses of the late President Maxcy, with a memoir of the author. He was for many years one of the editors of the Eclectic Magazine. He also wrote a life of Roger Williams. On the second day of February last, three days before his death, he read a very elaborate paper before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, on the etymology and philosophy of surnames.

Prof. Elton, although not so exact a classical scholar as some others, was much devoted to books, and was conversant with the general range of critical and theological literature. He was a man of a genial nature, exceedingly modest, and greatly beloved by all those who came under his instruction. Too tender of the feelings of others to allow himself to cause a painful emotion in the hearts of any with whom he held intercourse, he perhaps made up by the urbanity of his manners, and the sweetness of his nature for any failure of strictness or accuracy in the quality of his instruction. Most of his compeers passed away during the twenty-six years of his residence abroad, but among the sons of "Old Brown" a goodly number of his grateful and loving pupils yet live to reverence his memory and drop the tear of gratitude upon his tomb. Professor Elton showed his interest in his Alma Mater by making a generous bequest for the establishment of professorships.

GEORGE PEABODY, whose name has become a household word at every fireside in the land; was born in that part

of the town of Danvers, now set off and named Peabody, February 18, 1795, and died in London, November 4, 1869.

He spent a large portion of his business life in London. He was a man of great financial ability, and accumulated money with wonderful success. No taint of dishonesty or of questionable methods of obtaining money ever attached to him; and although he was not entirely free from the suspicion of an undue fondness for wealth and of making a display of his benevolence, he escaped the vices by which the capacity to acquire a large fortune is sometimes attended. He never married. As was said of General Washington, that Providence left him childless that the nation might call him father, so may it be said of George Peabody, that Providence left him childless that the poor and the ignorant might be his children. His generous donations for worthy objects are his best monument. His record furnishes a magnificent example of what may be accomplished by men of the class to which he belonged, and demonstrates that a rich man may sometimes in spite of his riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. While the papers are filled with his deeds of charity and kindness, we whose personal acquaintance with him was so slight, feel it a privilege to pay this brief tribute to his memory, and to express some natural pride that we had among our members a man who so dignified his calling and honored both the home of his birth and the home of his adoption; only expressing a simple regret that this Society did not come so much within the sphere of his influence, as to catch some of the droppings of the charities which he scattered with a princely hand, although he did us the honor to appoint our

worthy president one of the trustees of the fund given to the Peabody Institute of Archæology at Cambridge.

Mr. Peabody's benefactions for his countrymen began in 1851, when he bore the expense of arranging the American Department at the World's Fair in London. The following are some of his most important gifts :

To the State of Maryland for Negotiating Loan.	\$80,000
To the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, with accrued interest,	1,500,000
To the Southern Educational Fund,	3,000,000
To Yale College,	150,000
To Harvard College,	150,000
To Peabody Academy, Massachusetts,	140,000
To Phillips Academy, Massachusetts,	25,000
To Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts,	250,000
To Kenyon College, Ohio,	25,000
To Memorial Church, Georgetown, Massachusetts,	250,000
To Homes for the Poor in London,	3,000,000
To Libraries in Georgetown, Mass. and Thetford, Vt.,	10,000
To Kane's Arctic Expedition,	10,000
To different Sanitary Fairs,	10,000
Unpaid moneys advanced to uphold the credit of the States,	40,000
Total,	<u>\$8,470,000</u>

The sums above named are exclusive of his munificent provisions for his relatives, and a large number of donations for public purposes which are not enumerated.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, LL.D., who was one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Mr. Peabody, at Portland, died at his house in that city, on the 17th day of February last, at the age of 75. Of him it is said by a friend, "His ambition, which was very great, took the form of a desire to be useful. \* \* Methodical and regular in all his habits, he had collected a vast fund of biographical and genealogical information, all carefully arranged and available at a moment's notice. He seemed at last to accept it as a duty to

write obituary notices from time to time ; and if by accidental absence or illness he was prevented, apologized as punctiliously as if he had been a salaried writer, though the employment of a greater part of his long life was really for the public benefit, without fee or reward." Mr. Willis during his life was a diligent student, and contributed largely to the Historical Collections of the Maine Historical Society. That Society has published a number of volumes of "Collections," in each of which his contributions are said to be found. In 1849, he edited the Journals of Rev. Thos. Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane. In 1863, he published a history of the Courts and Lawyers of Maine. In 1865, he published a new edition of his History of Portland. He delivered a number of remarkable addresses, one of which relates to the Irish immigration to Maine, and gives a brief account of Presbyterianism. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the city of Portland, and was possessed of vast resources of information relating to the history of the State of Maine, which he was often in the habit of contributing for the instruction of others. In 1855, he was a member of the State Senate. In 1857, he was Mayor of Portland, and in 1860, he was a Presidential Elector. He was a Bank Commissioner and Railroad Commissioner of the State of Maine, and President of the Maine Central Railroad. Although he was in public life a large portion of his time, yet his interests seemed to centre in the city of Portland. He was one of the men who largely devote their talents to the elevation and development of their own home, and one of his last acts was to subscribe one thousand dollars for a General Hospital in Maine, in which he had always taken a very deep interest.



He was an honor to this Society, but he was especially beloved by those to whose good he consecrated his life. He gave to the Portland Institute and Public Library all his pamphlets, bound and unbound, his registers, almanacs, &c., including the bound almanacs of Dr. Deane and Enoch Freeman, going back over 100 years, his MS. collections, his biographical, genealogical and historical documents, interleaved copies of Smith's and Deane's Journals, his "History of Portland," and his "Courts, Law and Lawyers of Maine," all of which are to be kept in a department by themselves, and restricted from circulation. He also bequeathed to the Institute all his books of which the library has not duplicates, and which his wife is willing to part with, and all that on her decease may remain undisposed of.

Each of the three gentlemen to whom reference has been made was a distinguished representative of the products of the towns of New England. Their experiences of the affairs of human life were in different directions. The first two named were almost cosmopolitan in their courses of life, both having spent many years on each side of the ocean. One was thrice married — the other was a bachelor. One was a man of study — the other a man of business. One was very modest and retiring — the other was a man of the world and devoted to its financial affairs. One sought to improve and elevate its literary and religious character, and found his happiness in that effort — the other devoted his great financial ability to the accumulation of wealth, apparently for the purpose of using it for the good of mankind.

For the Council,

HENRY CHAPIN.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 25th, 1870.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		\$27,555.35
Received for dividends and interest since,	1,270.29	
	<hr/>	28,825.64
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses,	1,047.83	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		\$27,777.81
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		12,598.33
Received for dividends and interest since,	455.78	
	<hr/>	13,054.11
Paid for part of Librarian's salary and incidentals,	341.96	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		12,712.15
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		10,017.81
Received for dividends and interest since,	404.55	
	<hr/>	10,422.36
Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary,	632.54	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		9,789.82
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		9,294.10
Received for dividends and interest since,	360.74	
Received from sale of Publications,	40.19	
Gift from Hon. Nath'l Thayer,	500.00	
	<hr/>	10,195.03
Paid for publication of annual Report,	189.92	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		10,005.11
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		8,900.67
Received for interest since,	279.25	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,		9,179.92
Amount carried forward,		<hr/>
		\$69,464.81



Amount brought forward.	\$69,484.81
<i>The Isaac Davis Endow Fund, Oct. 30, 1869, was</i>	541.71
Received for interest since.	15.00
Received from Hon. Isaac Davis, as addition to Fund.	100.00
Present amount of this Fund.	656.71
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund, Oct. 30, 1869, was</i>	978.20
Received for interest since.	24.00
Present amount of this Fund.	1,002.20
Aggregate of the seven Funds,	\$71,123.72
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement.	\$1,080.30

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock,	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock,	5,100.00
Railroad Bonds,	5,693.42
United States Bonds,	1,000.00
City Bonds,	1,000.00
Cash,	584.39
	\$27,777.81

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock,	4,200.00
Railroad Stock,	800.00
Railroad Bonds,	4,800.00
United States Bonds,	2,350.00
City Bonds,	500.00
Cash,	62.15
	12,712.15

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock,	5,700.00
Railroad Stock,	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00
United States Bonds,	900.00
Cash,	189.82
	9,789.82
Amount carried forward,	\$40,279.78

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$40.279.78
<i>The Publishing Fund is invested in—</i>	
Bank Stock, . . . . .	1,900.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,000.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	2,600.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Note, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	5.11
	<hr/>
	10,005.11
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—</i>	
City of Worcester Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	400.00
Cash, . . . . .	79.92
	<hr/>
	9,179.92
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—</i>	
City of Worcester Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	156.71
	<hr/>
	656.71
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—</i>	
City of Worcester Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	2.20
	<hr/>
	1,002.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$71,123.72

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, May 4, 1870.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments, and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS, }  
EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*



## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Library has been increased during the last six months by the addition of one thousand one hundred and seventy-two books, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three pamphlets, one hundred and thirty-one files of unbound newspapers, two large portraits in oil, one large photograph portrait, framed, one large photograph view, several smaller photographs and engravings, and a number of aboriginal relics.

The list of Donors which is attached to this report contains one hundred and fifty-four names, and the gifts are there stated and described. Six hundred and eighty-six books and two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pamphlets were received in that way. One hundred and fifty-nine books and four hundred and eighty pamphlets were derived from exchanges. Three hundred and twenty-six volumes have been made up and bound; and one book and six pamphlets have been purchased.

As manuscript archæological papers are to be laid before the Society, whose interest entitles them to particular attention, great brevity is required in the statistical portion of this report. There are, however, some facts of which mention should not be omitted in connexion with the list of accessions.

In 1859, when Congress suggested a new method of distributing public documents, it was left to the members to determine, each in turn, a library or institution to be the recipient in his own district, on the principle of limiting the distribution to one such recipient in each district. The Representative from Worcester selected the public library of the city and not Society, which had received these documents since 1814, under a number of Congresses, was seriously out of touch with advantage. The present Representative, Hon. George F. Hoar, a member of this Society, brought the subject to the notice of the Department of the Interior so effectively that two hundred and fifty volumes of the documents thus kept back have been recovered to the library. These do not quite complete the series, but so nearly that we may hope to be able to obtain the remainder.

Of the one hundred and thirty-one files of current newspapers, fifty, all of the year 1894, were from the Reading Room of the Worcester Public Library. The Young Men's Christian Association, and the Mechanics Association also contributed — the first, 31 files, (besides many magazines,) the last, 15 files, from their respective Reading Rooms.

This ability to obtain for preservation so many of the best newspapers of the day marks a new and important era in the Society's history. Our City Reading Room is remarkably well provided with papers and magazines, and excellent care is taken to keep them in good condition. The other Reading Rooms have less means but not less liberality, and contain some special classes of publications. The managers of all of them are disposed to give to this institution, freely, all such papers and periodicals as they

cannot conveniently, or, for any reason, do not desire to make permanent portions of their libraries. We have in turn assisted in completing certain series of periodicals which they wished to make up for their own use. It is hoped that this mutual coöperation for a public good may be continued and extended.

The remaining thirty-three files are such as we are accustomed to receive from members and others; and among these the records show that Hon. Francis H. Dewey, who became an associate at the last meeting of the Society, has given, besides twenty-nine books and five hundred and two pamphlets, five years of the New York Daily Times, carefully preserved and supposed to be complete. The making up of unbroken files of newspapers is a specialty difficult to maintain in its integrity, and needs the aid of all who can appreciate its importance.

We have a minor specialty of *school books*, which has received a contribution of 78 different specimens from Francis H. Swan, Esq., of Dorchester.

Two fine specimens of Indian stone implements have come in for the cabinet; an *axe* from Walter Bigelow, Esq., of Worcester, and a *pick*, evidently for agricultural purposes, from David Lee Child, Esq., of Wayland. In each case the implement came from the soil of the donor.

General George P. Delaplaine, of Madison, Wisconsin, at the suggestion of our associate, Mr. Thornton, has sent to us a skull believed by Dr. Lapham and himself to be the cranium of a genuine mound builder. It was taken from a large tumulus on his estate, and a flint arrow head was found imbedded in the orifice of the eye. The skull of a small animal supposed to be a skunk, and an implement

of bone from the same grave, accompanied the cranium and the arrow head. The cranium had been accidentally broken, but may perhaps be repaired. It is of much interest as being one of the very few such specimens belonging to what is called the mound period that time has spared from decay.

In this connexion it is not amiss to mention that the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Paine, whose secular occupations are financial, but whose inner tastes and proclivities are devoutly antiquarian, has gathered whatever has been printed or drawn, in newspapers, pamphlets, or handbills, respecting the Cardiff Giant; and, after making up these materials in the form of a neat quarto volume, has presented this to the library, with other acceptable gifts.

From George W. Harris, Esq., of Boston, has been received an illustrated account of sculptured metopes, discovered amongst the ruins of the Temples of the ancient City of Selinus in Sicily, by William Harris and Samuel Angell, in 1823.

The portraits before referred to are: first, a fine copy from a painting of Dr. William Bentley, the liberal gift of friends in Salem through Hon. Joseph G. Waters, expressly intended for the Bentley alcove in our library. Second, the portrait of Hon. Edward D. Bangs, formerly a valued officer of this Society, placed in the library by our President, in fulfilment of a wish expressed by Mr. Bangs for its ultimate destination. Third, a fine framed photograph portrait of the late Frederic Wm. Paine, Esq., from his daughter, Mrs. Sturgis.

The bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, privately printed for Mr. James F. Hunnewell, and presented by

him, and the unique and valuable Bibliographical Catalogue of Mr. Stevens, [a gift from the author, with one of the presentation copies of his "Historical and Geographical Notes,"] are destined to rank among the rarities and curiosities of literature.

Monsieur D'Avezac has transmitted from Paris his recent publication of an authentic account of the voyage of Captain De Gonneville to what is now the coast of Brazil, between 1503 and 1505, and the remarkable incidents connected with it; printed in full for the first time, with an introduction and notes.

One of the last acts of the late Hon. William Willis was to send to us that communication to the Portland newspaper, made a few days before his death, which he pronounced to be his final literary effort.

It will be remembered that after the death of Governor Davis, our late President, Hon. Charles Hudson presented to the library a manuscript Memorial containing his own impressions and reminiscences of the life and character of Governor Davis as a public man. He has now favored the Society with a similar memorial of our late senior Vice-President, Governor Lincoln.

Dr. John G. Metcalf, who at the last meeting of the Society expressed his intention to present a collection of cuttings from newspapers, forming a contemporary history of the late war, has delivered them at the library in fifty-six quarto volumes neatly prepared for binding. It is not easy to over-estimate the importance of documentary material so selected, digested, and arranged.

Other members of the Society from whom productions of their own authorship have been received are, Rev. Dr.



Sweetser, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hon. Charles W. Upham, William A. Whitehead, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Professor James H. Salisbury.

It is to the archæological papers transmitted by the last named gentleman that the attention of the Society will be specially invited.

Among the receipts from foreign societies are mentioned publications from the Imperial Archæological Commission of St. Petersburg, the Royal Northern University at Christiania in Norway, and the Society of Art and Antiquity at Ulm, Wirtemberg. These institutions are not among those with which the Society has heretofore had relations of correspondence and exchange.

Without supposing of necessity that the American Antiquarian Society would be regarded with special interest in foreign countries, we may believe that anything American is attracting more attention abroad than ever before; creating a desire for better acquaintance and nearer affinities with all our institutions. That these feelings, and the advances to which they give rise, may be met in a cordial spirit, we ought perhaps to be prepared to place the publications we thus receive before the society, and also before the public, in a manner corresponding, in point of detail and particularity, with their importance. Such a course might sometimes add much to the length and also to the interest of the Reports; but some provision, or at least understanding, seems necessary for securing its accomplishment. It can hardly be effected by means of the ordinary statements of the Librarian, and appears to require

the practice, which is common abroad, of referring matters of the kind alluded to to an appropriate committee from the general body of associates.

The Protestant Historical Society of France has proposed an exchange of publications, to commence on the acceptance of their proposition.

I should not omit to acknowledge the obligation to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., for an examination and analysis of the archæological papers from Wirtemberg.

It will be remembered that, in 1862 and 1863, several elaborate and valuable archæological papers were communicated by Dr. James H. Salisbury, then of Newark, Ohio, who had been assisted in their preparation by his brother, Mr. Charles B. Salisbury, of the State of New York. These were :

1. On Ancient Pictographic or Symbolic Rock and Earth Writing, in Licking, Fairfield, Belmont, Cuyahoga, and Lorain Counties, Ohio.
2. New and accurate Surveys and Descriptions of the Earthworks, at Newark, Ohio.
3. On the Characters on the Tablets of Palenque and Copan, and their resemblance to many letters in several ancient alphabets of the Eastern Continent.
4. On Ancient Monuments and Inscriptions on and near the summit between the head-waters of the Hocking and Licking Rivers, Ohio.

To the first paper Dr. Salisbury has more recently added :

Letters of James W. Ward, Secretary of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, relating to the Sculptures in Belmont County.

Letter of George N. Allen, Professor of Geology at Oberlin College, respecting the Sculptures in Lorain County.

An additional paper by himself, upon the Sculptures in Cuyahoga County.

A letter from Col. Charles Whittlesey, President of the Historical Society, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the characteristics of the symbolic writing of the existing or recent tribes of Indians as compared with the symbolic or significant sculptures and earth-works left by their unknown predecessors.

Another interesting paper, forwarded by Dr. Salisbury, is an account of the excavation of an ancient burial mound, on the line of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, by Mr. John S. B. Maston, Civil Engineer, with illustrations of some of the contents.

The symbolic marks and figures, described by Dr. Salisbury, and exhibited in various well executed drawings, open a new field to American Archæologists. In this field, so far at least as the groups and single figures cut upon the surface of rocks are concerned, he is the pioneer investigator; the first who called attention to their nature and importance, and the first to give an elaborate representation of their position and appearance by means of carefully finished diagrams, some of which are now spread before the Society. It must be considered that these differ from ordinary aboriginal inscriptions that are scattered over the country and resemble signs whose meaning the Indians are still able to interpret, being such as have not long since been in use among them. They seem nearly allied to those mysterious earth-works in Wisconsin having the forms of reptiles, or higher animals, and grouped in a manner apparently significant of some important historical fact. In all respects they are superior to the rude records of the modern savage, and are probably to be interpreted in connexion with what are known by the descriptive title of "animal mounds." Their

archæological interest can hardly be too highly estimated.

Paper No. 2, in the list here noted, is a very thorough survey of the system of earth-works at Newark — those beautiful specimens of the mound-builders' art which our distinguished statesman, Mr. Webster, desired to have preserved in perpetuity at the national charge. This new and exact delineation is of great value in view of the changes to which these monuments are exposed. The large oval enclosure, with its lofty and symmetrical embankment, is now used for the annual fairs of the Agricultural Society of the County.

The third paper is perhaps premature in its speculative comparisons and conclusions, but is a valuable additional document on the subject to which it relates.

The fourth paper is an account of aboriginal works which have not before been particularly described and delineated. Their location is one of great ethnological importance, and embraces a section of country containing the ledges of flint rock that must have supplied a widely extended region with the material for axes, arrow-heads, and other implements of the natives. The drawings that accompany this memoir are numerous and artistic.

It is hoped that all the communications from Dr. Salisbury will be referred to a special committee for particular examination and a report upon their nature and merits.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

NOTE.—The further remarks of the Librarian upon these papers, which were chiefly colloquial, are omitted, in consequence of the reference of the papers, and their subject matter, to a committee.



## Donors and Donations.

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- HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg. — Thirteen miscellaneous books.
- HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester. — Fourteen books; two hundred and fifteen pamphlets; and a broadside Genealogical Table of the Davis Family.
- SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — Seventy-five pamphlets.
- NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — "An account of the Cardiff Giant: a collection of cuttings from various newspapers and pamphlets, arranged for the American Antiquarian Society," by the Donor. Also, one hundred and thirty-five pamphlets.
- HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — Ninety-three pamphlets.
- HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester. — Five books; two hundred and thirty-two periodicals; two hundred and one pamphlets; and files of five newspapers, in continuation.
- REV. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, Worcester. — Six pamphlets.
- THE LIBRARIAN. — Seven books; and three hundred and fifty-nine pamphlets.
- REV. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester. — Two books and thirty-nine pamphlets.
- COL. PUTNAM W. TAFT, Worcester. — Hawkins' History of Music, 3 vols.; twenty-one vols. of church music; and forty-six vols. of miscellaneous books.
- MR. LUTHER H. BIGELOW, Worcester. — Twenty Worcester Directories for the year 1869.
- MRS. HENRY P. STURGIS, Boston. — Sixteen American periodicals; three memorial pamphlets; a framed Photograph of the late F. W. Paine, Esq.; and files of eight English and American newspapers, chiefly illustrated.

HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — The Sydney, N. S. W., Morning Herald, Sept. 7, 1869, containing a Lecture by Rev. Dr. Lang, on "The Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation." Also a newspaper account of "Traces of Old Civilization in Arizona."

ALL SAINTS' PARISH BOOK CLUB, Worcester. — The Spirit of Missions, for 1869.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF WORCESTER. — One book; one hundred and thirty-six periodicals; and files of thirty newspapers, in continuation.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. — Two books; and fifty-three pamphlets.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, through Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR. — Two hundred and fifty-eight vols. of Congressional Documents.

Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester. — Ten magazines; and the Liberal Christian for 1869.

Rev. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester. — Six Nos. of the Spirit of Missions.

Mr. J. S. WESBY, Worcester. — Ninety-five pamphlets.

JULIUS E. TUCKER, Esq., Worcester. — The Palladium for 1869.

THE MISSES GAY, Suffield, Conn. — The Connecticut Courant for 1869.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, Worcester. — Files of four newspapers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their paper, as issued.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Worcester. — Twenty-three books; and ninety-four pamphlets.

STRONG AND ROGERS, Worcester. — The Miner's Journal for 1869.

FRANCIS H. SWAN, Esq., Dorchester. — Seventy-eight School Books.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE. — Their papers, as issued.

Hon. ISAAC SMUCKER, Newark, O. — The "Pioneer Papers," in continuation; and two pamphlets.

Mrs. IRA M. BARTON, Worcester. — A large Photograph of the recently demolished Barton Mansion.

THE WORCESTER NATIONAL BANK. — Files of four newspapers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER. — Their paper, as issued.

W. WASHBURN SLEEPER, Esq., Patten, Me. — Back Nos. of the Patten Voice, to complete files.

General GEORGE P. DELAPLAINE, Madison, Wis. — An Indian Skull, and other relics, from a Western Mound.

Hon. JOSEPH G. WATERS, Salem. — Portrait of Rev. Wm. Bentley, D.D., of Salem.

Hon. FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester. — Twenty-nine books; five hundred and two pamphlets; and the New York Daily Times, 1855-60.

PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL. — Their paper, as issued.

Mrs. P. S. L. CANFIELD, Worcester. — The Gardener's Monthly, for 1869.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. — Public Documents of the State, for 1868, four vols.\*; and Gould & Binny's Invertebrata of Massachusetts.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, U.S.S. — The Congressional Globe, 1868-9, four vols.; Message and Documents, 1868-9; Agricultural Report, 1868; Smithsonian Report, 1868; Commercial Relations, 1868; forty-one pamphlets; and various newspapers.

ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O. — McBride's Pioneer Biography, vol. 1; the Bible in the Public Schools; and twenty-five selected pamphlets.

THE STATE OF VERMONT. — The Eleventh Registration Report, 1867; Legislative Documents, 1869; Directory, 1869; and five pamphlets.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln; and Message and Documents, 1868, 2 vols.

Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston. — Sixteen pamphlets; one engraving; a photograph of Major S. Wales; and newspapers in Nos.



STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr., Esq., Worcester. — Two books; and fourteen pamphlets.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES — Forty-four Nos.

MR. CALEB A. WALL, Worcester. — Fifteen pamphlets.

REV. DAVID WESTON, Worcester. — His Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Worcester Baptist Association; and seventeen miscellaneous pamphlets.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. — Rolls of Honor, Nos. 20-24.

REV. JOHN J. POWER, Worcester. — Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, 1869, nine Nos.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., Worcester. — The Chandler Family Bible; and two copies of the New York Independent, printed in colors.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Brookline. — His Eulogy pronounced at the funeral of George Peabody.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I. — Seven R. I. State Documents.

REV. J. L. SIBLEY, Cambridge. — Two College Documents, 1868-1869.

MR. CHARLES HAMILTON, Worcester. — Files of Santa-Claus; and the Knapsack.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge. — His "Brief Memoir of Robert Waterston"; and his article on "the Forms in issuing Letters Patent by the Crown of England." Also, the "Waterston Memorial."

HON. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn. — His "Origin of McFingall"; "Origin of the Expedition against Ticonderoga"; and "Composition of Indian Names illustrated from the Algonkin Languages." Also twelve historical pamphlets.

SABIN & SONS, New York. — Three Nos. of the American Bibliopolist; and one engraving.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester. — Hasselquist's Travels to the Levant; Hall's Voyage to the Eastern Seas; The Western Pilot, 1839; twenty-three pamphlets; the Voice in continuation; and various circulars.

HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester. — Three New England Directories; and five miscellaneous pamphlets.

**HENRY STEVENS, Esq.,** London, G. B. — His Historical and Geographical Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America; and his Book Sale Catalogue of April, 1870.

**THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,** London. — Their *Archæologia*, Vol. 42, Part I.; and *Proceedings*, Vol. IV., Nos. 3-6.

**MR. WALTER BIGELOW,** Worcester. — Lavoisne's Atlas, fol., 1821; the American Atlas, fol., 1822; and an Indian stone axe, found upon his farm.

**THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, OF PHILADELPHIA.** — Their *Journal*, Vol. VII., second series; and *Proceedings*, No. 3., Aug., Sept. and Nov., 1869, and No. 4, Dec., 1869.

**ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq.,** Boston. — Two Memorials of Col. T. B. Lawrence.

**Rev. S. K. LOTHROP, D.D.,** Boston. — Reports of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, for 1855, 1861 and 1869.

**HON. JOHN C. B. DAVIS,** Washington, D. C. — Two Reports of U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

**THE ROYAL NORTHERN UNIVERSITY,** at Christiana. — One bound volume and four pamphlets, of the Society's publications.

**CHARLES H. WOODWELL, Esq.,** Worcester. — A collection of Confederate Manuscripts, Bonds and Newspapers.

**THE IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION,** St. Petersburg, Russia. — Their Reports, 1865-1867.

**GEORGE W. HARRIS, Esq.,** Boston. — Account of Sculptured Metopes among the ruins of the Temples of the ancient city of Selinus, in Sicily, illustrated, fol., London, 1826.

**THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.** — Their *Proceedings*, Vol. XIII., pp. 159; and Prof. Agassiz's Humboldt Centennial Address.

**Major L. A. H. LATOUR,** Montreal, Canada. — Two Canadian Public Documents.

**THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.** — Their Seventh Biennial Report; and the *Annals of Iowa*, for Jan. and Oct., 1869.

**HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq.,** Morrisania, N. Y. — Reprint of Rev. Dr. Bentley's Washington's Birth-Day Oration, Feb. 22, 1793.

**Mrs. FRANCES BAKER,** Worcester. — Two pamphlets.

**THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Their Proceedings, Vol. XL. No. 52.

**CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.** New York. — The Book Buyer, as issued.

**THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**— Their Proceedings, Vol. I., second series, pp. 47 : Vol. II., pp. 53.

**HON. WILLIAM WILLIS.** Portland, Maine. — Maine Political Manual for 1870 : Memorial of Wm. Pitt Fessenden : and one newspaper.

**J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa. — Their Monthly Bulletin, as issued.

**HON. CHARLES W. UPHAM.** Salem, Mass. — His "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather. A Reply."

**THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.** — Files of eighteen American newspapers.

**THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.** — The Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., No. 4.

**MISS SARAH CHASE,** Worcester. — A Dutch Testament.

**THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.** — Catalogue of the Prince Library ; Annual Report of the Trustees, 1869 ; and the Bulletin.

**M. MARIE ARMAND PASCAL D'AVEZAC,** Paris, France. — His "Campagne du Navire L'Espoir de Honfleur, 1503-1505."

**THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.** — Their Monthly Journal, as issued.

**THE WORCESTER FIRE SOCIETY.** — Reminiscences of the Original Associates and Past Members of the Society, by Hon. Levi Lincoln and Hon. Isaac Davis.

**EDWARD L. PIERCE,** Esq., Sec'y. — The Sixth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts.

**JOEL MUNSELL,** Esq., Albany, N. Y. — One pamphlet.

**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.** — The Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Jan. 5, 1870 ; and their Register, as issued.

**HENRY G. DENNY,** Esq., Boston. — The Taxable Valuation of the Town of Dorchester, 1869.

**E. H. GOSS,** Esq., Melrose. — One book and two pamphlets.

- THE LIBRARY COMPANY, of Philadelphia. — List of books added since July, 1869.
- WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — One pamphlet.
- AMHERST COLLEGE. — Annual Catalogue, 1869-70.
- DAVID LEE CHILD, Esq., Wayland. — An Indian stone pick, found in Wayland in 1869.
- CLARENDON HARRIS, Esq., Worcester. — Fiske's Pocket Business Manual of the City of Worcester, 1863.
- THE PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM. — Their Thirty-fourth Annual Report.
- W. P. TOWERS, Esq., Madison, Wis. — Annual Report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of the State of Wisconsin, 1868-69.
- THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE HON. CHARLES ALLEN. — The "Memorial" of their father."
- MR. J. G. SMITH, Worcester. — Fables of Flora.
- THE PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md. — President's Address, Feb. 12, 1870; and a Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody, Feb. 18, 1870.
- REV. Z. BAKER, Worcester. — Lee's Sermons, 8vo, Worcester, 1803.
- THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The Annual Address, Feb. 4, 1870.
- A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress. — His Report for the year 1869.
- THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. — Annual Catalogue, 1869-70.
- ALBERT H. HOYT, Esq., Boston. — His Necrology of New-England Colleges, 1868-9; and one pamphlet.
- EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — Memoir of Hon. Levi Lincoln, prepared for Mass. Hist. Soc. by Emory Washburn.
- THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings for 1869.
- WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — Photograph of Rev. Benjamin Conklin, at Leicester, Mass., 1732-1798.
- THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Their Transactions for the year 1869.

**THE COIT EXCURSIONISTS**, through **EDWARD I. COMINS, Esq.**, Worcester. — "An Account of a Steamboat Excursion by a Party of Ladies and Gentlemen, from Worcester, Mass., in the Summer of 1869."

**THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.** — Peabody Memorial.

**THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.** — Their Memoirs, Vol. 2; and the Sixth Annual Report.

**CHARLES RAU, Esq.**, New York. — One pamphlet; and three Samples of Paper Money of the French Republic.

**THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**, London, G. B. — Their Journal, Vol. 38; and Proceedings, Vol. XII., Nos. 3-5.

**Prof. D. C. GILMAN**, New Haven, Conn. — Historical Notes of the Congregational Churches in New London County, Conn.

**THOMAS KIRKBRIDE, M. D.**, Philadelphia, Pa. — His Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1869.

**THE NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.** — Eighteenth Annual Report.

**J. H. SALISBURY, M.D.**, Cleveland, Ohio. — His "Microscopic Examinations of the Blood"; and manuscript Essays on the Western Mounds. Also, manuscript notes relating to the capture of the "Gaspé," in 1772.

**CHARLES B. THOMAS, Esq.**, Duxbury. — "The Landing of the French Cable at Duxbury, July, 1869."

**JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq.**, Charlestown. — "The Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands." Printed for the Donor. Boston: 4to, 1869.

**HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT**, Providence, R. I. — Rhode Island Registration Report for 1869.

**THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**, New York. — Supplementary Catalogue, 1869.

**THE ESSEX INSTITUTE**, Salem. — Their Historical Collections, Vol. X., Part 1; Bulletin, Vol. I., Nos. 5-12; and Proceedings, Vol. VI., Part 1.

**HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.**, Worcester. — The North Brookfield Soldiers' Memorial; Report of the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the James; and a variety of Cards and Notes.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J. — His Review of some of the circumstances connected with the Settlement of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

EDWIN M. SNOW, M.D., Providence, R. I. — Rhode Island Fifteenth Registration Report; and the First Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

YALE COLLEGE. — Annual Catalogue, 1869-70.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — Finance Report for 1869.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A. — His Report for the year 1868.

INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL.D., Milwaukee, Wis. — Two pamphlets.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston. — His Addresses before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, Jan. 4, 1865, and Feb. 7, 1866.

Maj. W. F. GOODWIN, U.S.A. — A Fac-Simile of the Will of Thomas Bradbury, the Ancestor of the Bradburys in the United States.

U. S. BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS. — Reports of the Commissioner and General Superintendent, for the year 1869.

HON. JAMES B. BLAKE, Worcester. — Circulars and Cards.

Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Honolulu, S. I. — A coin obtained at Eleusis, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Files of fifty newspapers.

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — One book; and three pamphlets.

ANONYMOUS. — One book; and seven pamphlets.

HON. CHARLES HUDSON, Lexington. — A Manuscript Memorial of the late Hon. Levi Lincoln.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY OF ST. LOUIS. — Annual Report of the Board of St. Louis Public Schools, 1868-9.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MOORE, Berlin, Conn. — Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut for 1862 and 1869.

EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq., New York. — Services at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie and St. Mark's Mission Chapel, commemorative of the Rev. Henry Duyckinck.

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AND. — Their Memoirs,

the New Universal Magazine,

Sec. — Reports of the Town of

Sec. 70.

City. — His sale Catalogue of Books

relating to America. New York,

City. — His Literarischer Monat-

Worcester. — Mexican Newspapers, 1867–

Mendon. — Fifty-six volumes of manu-

scriptings, &c., relating to the Great Re-

Worcester. — U. S. Congressional Globe,

Act of War in Europe, two vols. ; U. S. Cen-

Medical Books ; and thirteen numbers of the

Library

ART AND ANTIQUITY, Ulm, Germany. — Their

Vol. I. No. 1, new series, with illustrations.

Nº 55.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER.

OCTOBER 21, 1870.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON.  
FALLADIUM OFFICE.  
1870.





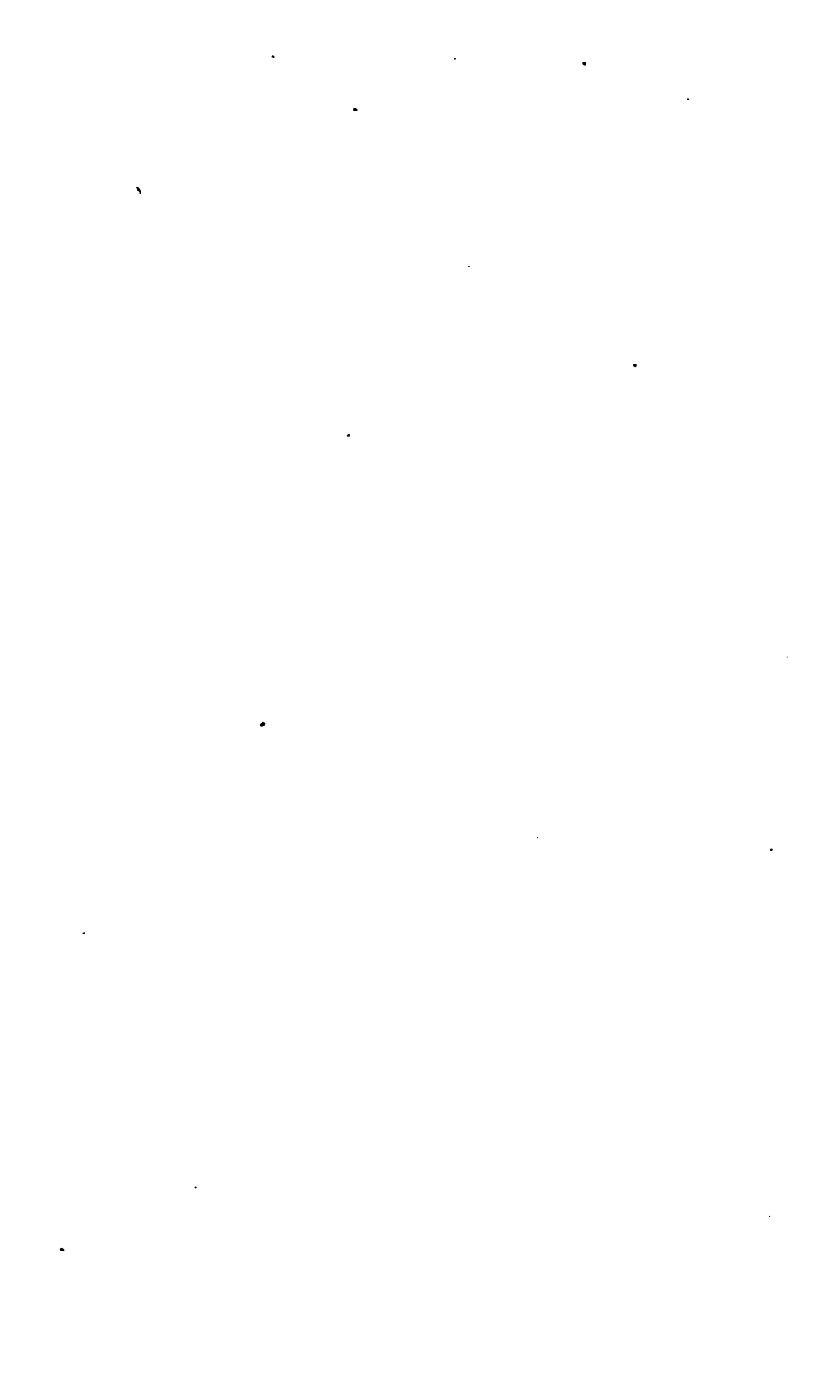
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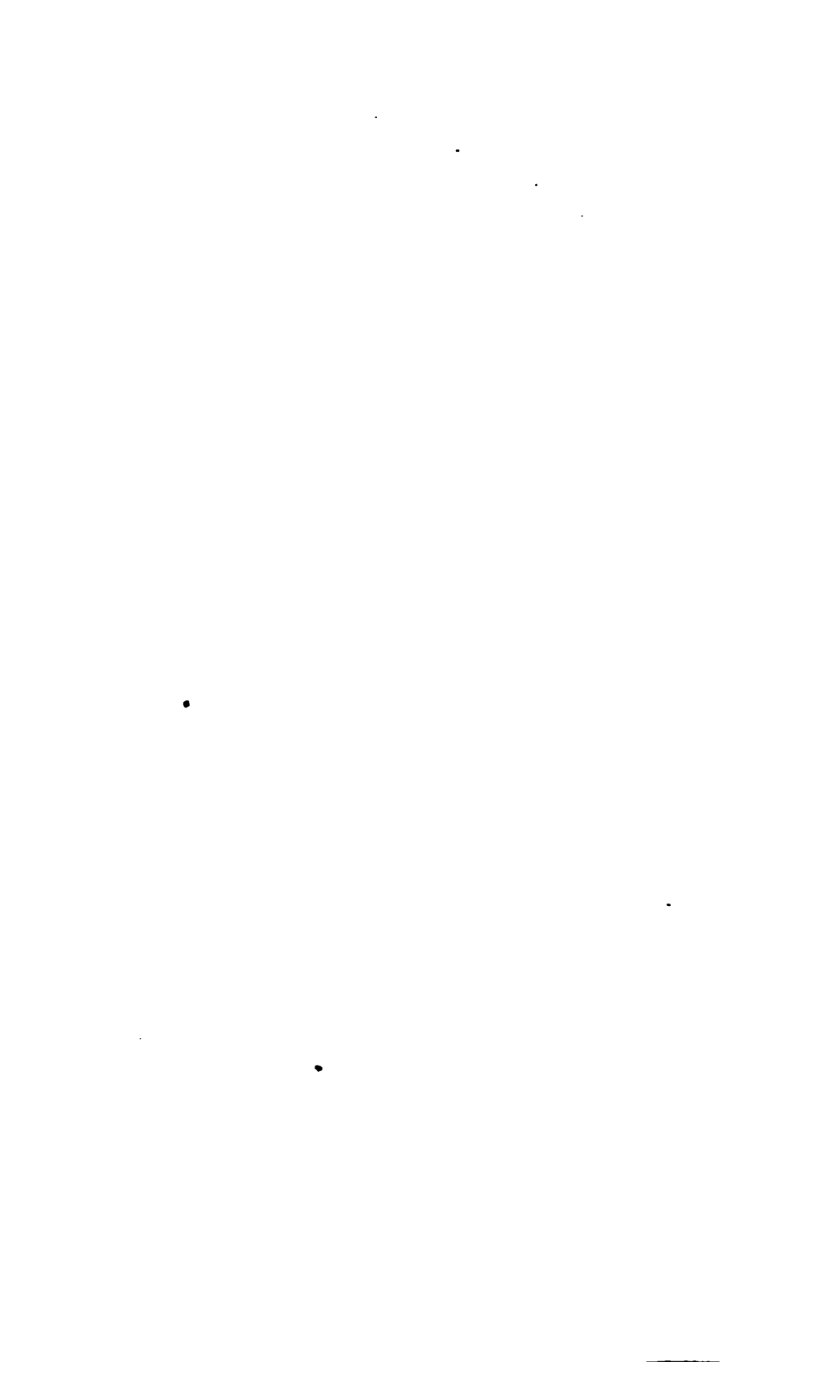
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## CONTENTS.

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PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	1
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	15
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . , . . . . .	39
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	42
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	61



## PROCEEDINGS.

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MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1870, AT THE LIBRARY OF  
THE SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

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STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

Records of the last Meeting were read and accepted.

MR. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM read the Report of the  
Council.

The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian were read  
by those Officers respectively.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN moved that these Reports be  
accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication to  
be printed, as was usual, at their discretion.

He spoke of his interest in the Reports and expressed  
a hope that the subject treated of in the Report of the  
Council would be extended so as to exhibit the influence  
of Church organizations in the formation of Municipalities,  
giving at the same time some illustrations of that influ-  
ence according to his views.

MR. FROTHINGHAM, in reply, stated that his consideration  
of the subject had been limited by both time and space.  
His Report was only supplementary to what had been  
written by others. He did not himself recognize the rela-  
tion between Church and Town organizations referred to by

Mr. Washburn. Whatever that relation might have been he believed that Prof. Parker had discussed it in a paper read by him before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Washburn said he was familiar with Prof. Parker's paper, but desired that the idea should be more fully presented and its validity tested.

Hon. GEO. F. HOAR suggested that too much credit for originality in these organizations, may have been accorded to our ancestors. He inclined to think the New England towns had no special originality, save the deep religious sentiment by which they were pervaded and controlled. They were naturally suggested by existing organizations in England, substantially similar.

Hon. J. H. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, thought that the municipal system was modified in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven by the circumstances under which those colonies were planted, and by the views of civil government held by their founders. In Massachusetts, the Charter had vested the General Court with the powers requisite for disposing of all such matters and things whereby the people, inhabitants there, might be "religiously, peaceably and civilly governed," &c. Its provisions were broad enough to cover the grants of corporate or *quasi*-corporate powers and privileges to the several towns established under it. Connecticut was planted *without* a charter. Three plantations, each independent of the others, and all beyond the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Patent, were settled in the valley of Connecticut, and a church was organized in each. In 1639, the *inhabitants and residents* of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, by their own acts, associated themselves as a public State or Common-



wealth, and adopted a Constitution of civil government. By the general government thus constituted the powers and privileges of towns were formally recognized and defined.

In New Haven, the frame of civil government was erected on the foundation of the *church*. The free planters of New Haven began their work of "settling civil government, according to God," by choosing the 'seven pillars' of their plantation church, and by restricting the power of transacting all the public civil affairs of this plantation, to members of the church. In 1639, they formally abrogated and surrendered to the church, all power or trust for managing public affairs in that plantation. The Magistrate and Deputies to assist in the public affairs of the plantation were chosen by the church, sitting as a general court. The Municipality was here the creation of the church, and this model was closely followed by the other plantations afterwards associated with New Haven, in a colonial government.

In the earliest Records of both Connecticut and New Haven Colonies, the word *town* is used as synonymous with *plantation*; for a collection of houses or habitations, with their inhabitants—not as the designation of a municipal corporation or *quasi*-corporation. The inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield—not of the *towns*—formed the Connecticut Constitution of 1639, and in New Haven all municipal powers were derived, under the rules set forth in the scriptures, from the church.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., of Cambridge, thought the Society could not be made responsible for the views of the



writers of the Reports. Probably the Society could not agree on the question; but it can publish the views of any member without being made responsible for them.

HON. J. D. BALDWIN seconded Mr. Washburn's motion, and referred to the matter of American Archaeology presented in Mr. Haven's report as a very important matter, and as a legitimate topic for the Society. He suggested that the exercises at the meetings might profitably consist of the reading of papers on this and other topics. Such a course would promote active interest in archaeology. Many of the theories of the French Abbé are questioned, but he has great learning, and deals with great facts that should be studied. There are commonly accepted beliefs in regard to antiquity and ancient history, which are very far from being demonstrated facts. Some of them are shown by investigation to be very absurd; and if they are not now classed with Mark Twain's discovery of the "grave of Adam," it is only because they are *commonly* accepted without inquiry. American Archaeology demands study. Peru, Central America, Mexico, and the mound builders, present a great field for research, which can not be soon exhausted.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS suggested that it is always in order for members to present papers on antiquarian topics. It was then voted unanimously to accept and publish the Reports.

The Report of the Committee on papers relating to Indian remains and graphic symbols sent to the Society by Prof. Salisbury of Ohio, appointed at the last meeting, viz: Francis Parkman, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, and Samuel A. Green, M.D., was read by DR. GREEN, and recommended the publication of nearly all the descrip-

tive portion of the manuscripts, with such plans and sketches as are necessary for illustrating them.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that some of the symbols of most frequent occurrence in the inscriptions copied by Dr. Salisbury, in Ohio, had been found in sculptured rocks near the borders of New Mexico. Lieut. A. W. Whipple, in his Report on the Indian Tribes, published in the second volume of the U. S. Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys, gave descriptions and drawings of the inscriptions discovered at Rocky Dell Creek, between the edge of the Llano Estacado and the Canadian River. A shelving sandstone rock, at one side of a gorge through which this Creek flows, was covered with "innumerable carvings of footprints, animals and symmetrical lines," and "paintings, some evidently ancient." In one portion of these carvings, figured by Lieut. Whipple, (Report, p. 38,) we find moccason tracks, single and double, and numerous 'turkey track' symbols, like those in Ohio. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, on seeing copies of these Rocky Dell inscriptions, recognized them, and said that "here their fathers hunted, feasted and danced, and then sitting by the water-side recorded their thoughts and deeds upon the rocks." An account, in the same Report (p. 40) of the ceremony observed by the priest of the Zuñi (Pueblo) Indians of New Mexico, for invoking rain from their tutelary divinity, Montezuma, and a representation (p. 41) of an Indian 'altar', or sacred place, in Old Zuñi, suggest a *possible* origin of the so-called 'turkey track' characters, which may not be undeserving of notice. The priest having selected twigs from certain trees, cuts them into pieces a few inches in length, and about the top of each of these,

ties turkey and eagle feathers. The twigs are then set upright in the ground, at a consecrated spot; and, "in consequence of these ceremonies, the Good Spirit gives rain in due season." It is easy to trace a resemblance between these planted twigs, with diverging feathers at their tops, and clustered 'turkey tracks' of the sculptured rocks; and it may be that this resemblance is not accidental.\*

The labors of Dr. Salisbury and his associates deserve more than a merely formal recognition. It is to be hoped that the Society may soon be enabled to publish these full and precise descriptions, with the accompanying drawings, of memorials of a race that has passed or is fast passing away. They will not be less cordially welcomed by American archeologists because the time has not yet come to determine their intrinsic value, or to assign to them their place in the pre-historic annals of American nations. The Committee have thought it unadvisable—and in this opinion the speaker entirely concurred—for the Society to commit itself, even by implication, to any theory that ascribes to these records in earth and stone, or to any of their inscribed symbols, an Asiatic or European origin. It will be better to wait for more light, before hazarding a reply to the question so forcibly presented in the Report of the Librarian, in view of the alleged discoveries of Rafinesque and Brasseur de Bourbourg—"What shall we think of these things?" Personally, however, Mr. Trumbull did not hesitate to express his utter want of confidence in "the

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\* In the Report of Lieut. Whipple, above referred to, p. 39, are drawings of two inscriptions which bear a remarkable resemblance to the characters on the celebrated "Dighton Rock." *Pub. Com.*

startling revelations of the learned Abbé, and in Rafinesque's readings of the "Linapi Annals."

Mr. HAVEN spoke of the resemblance of some of these inscribed symbols to the graphic mounds of Wisconsin, and highly commended the labors of Prof. Salisbury, Col. Whittlesey, and others, in collecting and forwarding to the Society the forms of these possible records of remote antiquity.

The Report of the Committee was accepted.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Rhode Island, stated that a manuscript dictionary of the Maya language was in the library of Hon. John Carter Brown, of Providence, and that a careful copy of this, prepared with great labor by Dr. Berendt, was deposited by him for safe keeping in the library of the New York Historical Society.

The Society then proceeded to vote by ballot for President, and Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously reëlected.

A Committee consisting of Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, Hon. THOMAS C. AMORY, and Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, was appointed to prepare a list of Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers, for the consideration of the Society.

The following list having been presented it was unanimously adopted by a yea and nay vote of the members.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,  
JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.

*Council.*

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
Hon. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,

CHARLES FOLSON, Esq., Cambridge.  
 SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester.  
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
 JOSEPH SAMUENT, M.D., Worcester,  
 CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge,  
 Rev. SAMUEL SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,  
 Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown.  
 Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Assisting Secretary.*

Rev. ALONZO HILL, D.D., Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,  
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
 CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge.

*Auditors.*

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
 Hon. ERENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

THEODOR MOMMSEN, and JOHANN CARL EDWARD BUSCHMAN, of Berlin, (Prussia), and DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D., of Philadelphia, were, on recommendation of the Council, elected to membership.

The discussion upon the origin of town systems in New England was resumed and continued by Charles Deane



and Thomas C. Amory, Esqrs., Hon. Emory Washburn and Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, till the hour of adjournment.

The following interesting scrap of Virginia history from the Colonial Office, London, was laid on the table by Charles Deane, Esq., without comment, owing to the lateness of the hour.

“ Colonial  
Papers.  
Vol. 1.  
No. 19. } Right honorable, accordinge to yo<sup>r</sup> gracious favour  
being bound I am bold to write the truth of some late  
accidentes befallne his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Virginia collonye. S<sup>t</sup>  
Thomas Gates and S<sup>t</sup> George Summers Captaine Newport and 180  
persons or ther about are not yet arrived and we much feare they  
are lost and alsoe a small pinish [*pinnace*]. The other shipp  
came all in but not together, we were thus seperated by a storme,  
two shippes had great loss of men by the calenture and most of  
them all much weather beaten. At our arrivall We found an  
English shipp riding at James towne and Captaine Argoll hir  
comāder. We heard y<sup>t</sup> all the Counsell were dead but Captaine  
Smith the President, who reigned sole governer without assist-  
antes and would at first admitt of no counsell but himselfe, This  
man is sent home to answere some misdeamenors whereof I per-  
swade me he can scarcely clear himselfe from great imputation of  
blame. M<sup>r</sup> George Pearcey my Lord of Northumberlandes  
brother is elected our President and M<sup>r</sup> West my Lord la Wars  
brother of the Councell with me and Captaine Martine and  
some few of the best and worthyest that inhabite at James towne  
are assistantes in their advise unto us. Thus have we planted 100  
men at the falls and some others upon a champion, the President  
is at James towne, and I am raysing a fortification upon point  
Comfort, also we have been bold to make stay of a small shipp  
for discoverye and to procure us victalls whereof we have exceed-  
inge much need for the country people set no more then sufficeth  
each familie a yeare, and the wood is yet so thicke, as the labo<sup>r</sup> to  
prepare so much ground as would be to any purpose is more then  
we can afford, our number being soe necessarylie dispersed: so  
that if I might be held worthy to advise the directors of this  
busines: I hold it fitt that ther should be a sufficient supply of

victualls for one year, and then to be sparinge, it would less hinder the collonye. Thus fearinge to be too offensive in a tedious boldness I cease, wishinge all hapiness to yo<sup>r</sup> Honnor, yea, wear it in the expense of my life and bloud. From James towne this 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1609.

Yo<sup>r</sup> Honnors in all obedience  
and most humble dutye

JOHN RADCLYFFE [ ]

Comenly called

(*Fac simile.*)



(*Addressed*)

To the Right Ho<sup>ble</sup> the Earle of Salisburie  
Lord high Treasurer of England  
deliver these

*Indorsed*

Captaine John Radcliffe to my Lo. from Virginia."

ALONZO HILL,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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**THE** Council of the American Antiquarian Society submit the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the condition of its affairs.

The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which form a part of this Report, give full details of the state of the finances and the additions during the last six months to the library; and present both departments in a most satisfactory condition.

The Auditors, having made a more extended examination of the condition of the Treasury than usual, report that the accounts are correctly kept and that the investments of the funds are safely and judiciously made. The Council are gratified to acknowledge the addition of one hundred dollars to the publishing fund by Hon. Ebenezer Torrey. This fund is quite inadequate to meet the wants of the Society, and needs increasing to enable it to print its valuable manuscripts.

The Report of the Librarian states, that during the last six months, there has been the usual flow of books and pamphlets into the library from its friends. The Council gratefully acknowledge as a donation from the Librarian, two hundred volumes and two hundred pamphlets. This increase of books presses earnestly for more alcoves, and



is a strong appeal for an extension of the Society's building. The liberality of the President has supplied the land for that extension by gift, and by gift and accumulation the building fund now amounts to ten thousand dollars; but at the cost of building at the present time this is far from being sufficient to meet the expense of the proposed extension, and the Society must receive large additions to this fund before it can venture upon an enterprise so necessary for its future prosperity.

Three of the Members have died since the last semi-annual meeting.

Mr. FRANKLIN PEALE died at Philadelphia on the 5th of May last, at the age of seventy-four years. He was an officer of the American Philosophical Society and a contributor to their Proceedings. For many years he held office in the United States Mint, and made very important improvements in its mechanical processes. He became somewhat unpopular with Numismatists because he allowed scarce specimens of coins to be multiplied from old dies, in some cases thus diminishing their market value. He had a good deal of taste for archæological as well as scientific studies, and printed some *brochures* of the former character.

Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT, who died in Paris, May 18th of this year, possessed, perhaps by inheritance from his grandfather of the same name, an early member of this Society, a strong love of historical pursuits. In 1855 he edited the journals of Officers engaged in Braddock's expedition, from original manuscripts in the British Museum, to which he prefixed an introductory memoir of great interest. This considerable volume was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1857, he published, with

notes, "The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution." In 1858, he edited, for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a journal of the General Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati in 1784, from the original manuscript of his grandfather, Major Winthrop Sargent, a distinguished officer of the period, afterwards Governor of Mississippi Territory. In 1860, he printed "The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell," relating to the American Revolution. In 1861, he published "The Life and Career of Major John André," an elaborate and valuable work. He was also a contributor to the "North American Review," and other leading periodicals, and prepared some portions of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1864 and 1865. He was a gentleman of natural ability and refined tastes, both highly cultivated, and his early death is much lamented. He was born September 23, 1825.

Mr. GEORGE FREDERIC HOUGHTON died at St. Albans, Vermont, on the 22d of September, 1870. He was the son of Abel Houghton, and was born in Guilford, Vt., May 31, 1820. He completed a course of study at the Episcopal Institute of Burlington in 1837; was admitted to the Sophomore class of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in the class of 1839. He read law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Swift, formerly United States Senator, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became a partner with Mr. Swift in the practise of the profession. He was appointed in 1848 and '49, by Governor Cooledge, Secretary for civil and military affairs; He was State's Attorney for the County of Franklin, in 1851 and '52; and recently held the place of United States Commissioner. In 1854,





521 pamphlets; the offer referred to promises large additions; and hence the Society will have rich material for the study of the development of the American Municipality.

The rise of this system in the thirteen colonies which became the United States, shews how the republican idea, from the first, undermined feudalism at its root. In all the ancient political systems the elementary group was the family connected by a common subjection to the highest male ascendant; so that the history of political ideas begins with the assumption that kinship in blood is the sole possible ground of community in political functions. The ascending scale was the collection of families termed the House; the aggregation of Houses into the Tribe, and of the Tribes into the Commonwealth. "The idea," Professor Maine remarks, in his "Ancient Law" (p. 116), "that a number of persons should exercise political rights in common simply because they happened to live within the same topographical limits, was utterly strange and monstrous to primitive antiquity."

It would require large space to describe the municipality in the Roman polity, its condition during the period of the decline and fall of the Empire, when another principle, that of local contiguity, was applied, which brought a new set of political ideas into existence. This principle was recognized in the organizations of the Germans. They carried out the idea so completely, that those who lived near each other ought to live in political relations with each other and control their local affairs, that it has been said: "one leading principle pervaded the primeval polity of the

Goths : where the law was administered the law was made." But in this polity the principle of local contiguity was rather united with, than superseded by, the principle of kinship and rank. This remark will apply to the polity of the Anglo-Saxons. The principle of local contiguity, however, was more perfectly applied by them. The share was so large which the people exercised in the administration of affairs in their political and territorial divisions,—in their tythings, hundreds, burghs, counties and shires,—that Local Self-Government was the basis of the Anglo-Saxon polity. It is held by one political school in England, that the customs that made up this self-government, were in the nature of fundamentals ; that they were embraced in the phrase "Laws and Customs of King Edward" which long constituted the popular demand ; and that they were expressly provided for in The Great Charter, in the words : "The city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs by land as well as by water ;" "all other cities and boroughs and towns and ports shall have all their liberties and free customs." In a word, it is contended that the municipal freedom, thus solemnly recognized as part of the law of the realm, was an institution which had been established by the Saxon fathers ; which every King was obliged to recognize and bind himself to uphold, and which the people would rally about and maintain. (*Government by commissions by J. Toulmin Smith, 62* )

At the time, however, of the discovery of America and during the period of its colonization, the ancient freedom of the municipality, by a series of aggressions on it, had been undermined ; the crown had stripped the burgesses of



the franchises they had exercised;\* the controlling power had become vested in small and select bodies called municipal councils, having the power—a protest against the system says—"of perpetuating themselves in everlasting rotation without the community ever having a voice in the matter." There was the same municipal system in the Netherlands. In Spain the offices of municipal magistrates were sold to the highest bidder. In France every office in the magistracy was an object of merchandise. In Switzerland "the powers of local government were in the hands of small, close aristocracies, perpetuating themselves." (*De Tocqueville 2: 448.*)

Such was the municipality in the places from which the emigrants came who colonized America. They bore patents or charters containing the comprehensive provision that they and their children should have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities, to all intents and purposes as if they had been abiding or born in England—a provision handled with great effect throughout the colonial age: for

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\*Smith in his "*Local Self-Government*," p. 107, says that "Henry VIII. began a systematic attack on the independence of borough institutions of Local Self-Government, which his successors carefully followed up. This was done by trying to get the controlling authority into the hands of small, select bodies in each borough." p. 107.

The system of self-perpetuating municipal councils continued in England until the passage of the Municipal Reform bill of 1835. The Report made to Parliament closed by stating that "the existing municipal corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people." *Annual Register* 1835, p. 242. May, in his *Constitutional History* (2: 465) thus sums up the corruptions engendered in the larger portion of the Councils. "Neglecting their proper functions, the superintendence of the police, the management of the jails, the paving and lighting of the streets and the supply of water—they thought only of personal interests attached to office. They grasped all patronage, lay and ecclesiastical, for their relatives, friends, and political partizans; and wasted the corporation funds in greasy feasts and vulgar revelry. Many were utterly insolvent. Charities were despoiled and public trusts neglected and misapplied, jobbery and corruption in every form were fostered."

under it they claimed as theirs "to have and enjoy" The Great Charter, Trial by Jury, Representation, and so much of the common law as was adapted to their condition. These charters were the basis of colonies, or, as early termed, Commonwealths, each of which had its assembly and moulded its polity. An early assembly re-asserted the German and Anglo-Saxon principle of local contiguity in the simple words, that there was more likelihood that such as were acquainted with the clime and the accidents thereof, might on better grounds prescribe their advantages than such as should sit at the helm in England. This principle was applied in every colony by its law-making body. While this central power provided for the general affairs of the colony, it authorized the emigrants who located near each other to act politically together for certain local objects, giving them as thus associated "legal individuality, so that all could act as one in regard to those purposes." (*32 Conn. Reports, 131.*) "In fact, at common law every parish or town was a corporation for local necessities." (*Kent, 2: 178.*) Though in some of the colonies there were towns before there were assemblies, yet the powers of the inhabitants of a municipality were not defined by themselves but by the superior power of the legislature. Thus in every colony, whether the organization was called Parish, Borough, Hundred, Town, City, District or County, the principle was carried out that the inhabitants should manage their local affairs through officers legally elected.

While the principle was the same in all the colonies, the forms in which it was applied were varied. The circumstances under which society in the colonies developed



—the influences of climate, soil, division of the land and condition of labor—were widely different. In the region south of Pennsylvania the emigrants settled on large tracts of land and lived apart from each other, while the emigrants north of this line settled so near each other as to be able to form into towns. Thus the form of the municipality which was practised in one section was not adapted to the other.

The valid title to the lands which the emigrants occupied was a grant from the King; and the Crown also was the authority for exercising powers of government. A glance at the legislation of the colonies will serve to show the formative process of the municipality.

The charters under which Virginia was settled provided that the emigrants "should have a council, which should govern and order all matters and causes which should arise, grow and happen," within the colony, "according to such laws, ordinances and instructions" as might be given by the King; and however arbitrary these might have been, the charter had the provision that the emigrants and their children should have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born in England. (*Charter of 1606*). The "Instructions" (*Nov. 20, 1606*) provided that certain parties might form constitutions and ordinances for the government and peace of the people—the same to be consonant to the laws of England. The charter of 1609, incorporating the company, made certain provisions to establish forms of government for the colony;—reiterating the provision that the inhabitants should be considered British



victualls for one year, and then to be sparinge, it would less hinder the collonye. Thus fearinge to be too offensive in a tedious boldness I cease, wishinge all hapiness to yo<sup>r</sup> Honnor, yea, wear it in the expense of my life and bloud. From James towne this 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1609.

Yo<sup>r</sup> Honnors in all obedience

and most humble dutye

JOHN RADCLYFFE [ ]

Comenly called

(*Fac simile.*)



(*Addressed*)

To the Right Ho<sup>ble</sup> the Earle of Salisburye  
Lord high Treasurer of England  
deliver these

*Indorsed*

Captaine John Radcliffe to my Lo. from Virginia."

ALONZO HILL,

*Recording Secretary.*

against Indians. And, as in England, sheriffs shall be elected to have the same power as there; and sergeants and bailiffs where need requires." (*Hening, 1:224.*)

In March 1643, "the laws of all former assemblies were made void," and the acts allowed to remain were embodied in an elaborate code. One act was "That there be a vestrie held in each parish, for the making of the leavies and assessments for such uses as are requisite and necessary for the repairing of the churches, &c., and that there be yearly chosen two or more churchwardens in every parish." (*Ibid. 240.*) This assembly prescribed the boundaries and duties of parishes. For illustration: it prescribed the boundaries of Linhaven, and provided "that the said parishioners should have the free liberty and privilege of electing and choosing Burgesses for said parish." (*Ibid. 1:250.*) It was "enacted and confirmed that the commissioners of the severall countys doe take care that sufficient prisons be built for the vse of the severall countys respectively," (*Hening, 1:265,*) and "that the severall counties and prescincts shall be assessed in the defraying the Burgesses charges expended in their employment, to be levied by the sherif of each county." (*Ibid. 1:267.*)

In 1645 it was enacted "that the election of every vestry be in the power of the major part of the parishioners, who being warned will appear, to make choice of such men as by pluralitie of voices shall be thought fit, and such warning to be given by the minister, church-wardens, or head commissioner." (*Ibid. 1:291.*)

In 1656 it was enacted that "all countys not yet laid out into parishes shall be divided into parishes the next county court after publication hereof." In 1661 it was enacted

that no county shall elect more than two Burgesses, and that every county that will lay out one hundred acres of land and people it with one hundred tithable persons shall enjoy the like privilege of electing one Burgess. (*Hening, 2:20.*) This act finally established the principle of county representation.

In 1662 it was enacted: "Whereas oftentimes some small inconveniencies happen in the respective counties and parishes which cannot well be concluded in a general law: *Bee it therefore enacted*, that the several counties and the severall parishes in those counties shall have liberty to make laws for themselves, and those that are soe constituted by the major part of the said counties and parishes to be binding upon them as fully as any other act." (*Hening, 2:172.*) This was made more perfect in April, 1679, by "an additional declaratory law." (*Ibid. 441.*)

An exception to the principle of this law appears in an act (*Hening, 1:45*) providing that twelve men should be chosen by the major part of the vestry men to manage parochial affairs and to supply vacancies, who were thus constituted a self-perpetuating board; but in 1676 the long continuance of vestries was presented as a grievance, and an act was passed providing for their choice every three years by the freeholder and freemen. (*Hening, 1:356.*)

A tract printed in 1662, "Virginia's Cure," states that the counties were divided into about fifty parishes, and describes the unhappy consequences of the scattered manner of living—among which was the general want of schools, "most bewailed of parents there." The early legislators endeavored to remedy these evils by ordering

towns to be built. Thus in 1662 an act was passed "for building a towne," the provisions of which occupy five pages of Hening's Statutes. The place named for it was James City. Each one of the seventeen counties was ordered to build one house and was authorized to impress workmen to do the work. (*Hening, 2:172.*) In 1680 an act provided for a town in each county. The King dissalowed this legislation. An account of Virginia, written in 1696, states that there was not one town in the colony.

These citations show that the tendency of legislation was to vest the control of local affairs in the residents of a district. The laws of 1662 and 1676 were a complete embodiment of the principle.

The form of the municipality in all the southern colonies seems to have been similar to that of Virginia. Maryland was divided into counties, and in 1702 had about forty parishes; in South Carolina the population was scattered to such a degree that for ninety-nine years (*Ramsay's S. Carolina, 2:125, 129*) Charleston was the centre of judicial power. About 1716 (*Carroll, 2:249*) the colony was divided into parishes. North Carolina in 1739 was divided into counties and these into precincts. Georgia in 1758 was divided into parishes.

The earliest instruments conveying powers of government from the proprietaries of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, including the three counties which became Delaware, are termed "concessions."

In New Jersey the "concessions" of 1664 promise settlers that "so soon as parishes, divisions, tribes, and other distinctions were made," the freeholders should elect representatives. The divisions named in the laws, are



counties, cities, towns-corporate, townships and precincts; which were empowered to exercise certain rights, immunities and privileges; and among them that freeholders, tenants for years, or house-holders, should vote in townships and precinct meetings, and among other things, for the choice of officers. In 1693 a school law was passed authorizing each township to choose three men to make a rate for the support of schools.

In Pennsylvania, the "concession" of William Penn, provided for "a town or city," Philadelphia, with a self-perpetuating council for a municipal government, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council. The minutes of the city council from 1704 to 1776 (*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, 1:58) give an idea of the offices it discharged. Penn also created Chester and Bucks Counties. Watson (1:16) says "The whole of Pennsylvania for the first half-century of its settlement was comprised in the three counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester."

The "concession" provided for a general assembly "according to the rights of the free born subjects of England;" and this body from time to time conferred powers on residents of districts to choose officers, levy taxes, and control their affairs. An early law provides "that each respective county court shall divide their county into as many precincts as they shall see fit," which were to provide for the repairs of roads, which were originally laid out by the Governor and council. In 1684, says Gordon, (p. 83) the province was divided into twenty-two townships. The powers conferred on local boards by the assembly gave rise to conflicts of authority with the municipality of

Philadelphia. Thus in 1708 the corporation represented that a local board levied a tax and presumed to collect it without consultation with the city magistrates. (*2 Col. Records, 440.*) In 1724 the freeholders were empowered to choose three commissioners for each county, and six assessors to provide county rates and levies, and the oath to be administered was: "Thou shalt well and truly cause the county debts to be speedily adjusted, and the rates and sums of money by virtue of this act imposed to be duly and equally assessed and laid according to the best of thy skill and knowledge; and herein thou shalt spare no person for favor or affection, nor grieve any for hatred or ill-will." (*Penn. Laws, 1742.*) In 1729 the inhabitants of townships were authorized to choose fit persons for pound-keepers and to make rates for the support of the poor.

In 1729 a new county—Lancaster—was "erected" out of Chester, and the act establishing it gives an idea of the forming of municipalities in the most important of the middle colonies. The preamble states that a portion of the people of Chester represented in a petition their hardships in being at great distance from the town of Chester, where courts were held and public offices kept; then the boundaries of the new county are described; and these elaborate provisions confer on Lancaster "the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities" which were enjoyed by other counties:—authorizing the freemen, and other inhabitants qualified by law, to choose annually four representatives to the assembly; to have courts, to build a court house and prison; to choose three persons for commissioners for raising county-rates and levies for said county. (*Laws, Ed. 1742, p. 360.*)

In Delaware, each of the three counties, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, were sub-divided into hundreds. Vincent says, in his history of Delaware, p. 14, that this is the only State in which these Saxon divisions exist in the United States. An act of 1762 provides that all roads are to be repaired at the expense of the hundreds through which they run, while bridges were to be maintained by the county. (*Delaware Laws*, 1:405.) There are named also Towns.

In New York, the company which effected the early settlements introduced the self-perpetuating councils of the Netherlands, (*Broadhead's New York*, 475,) and this was the character of the municipality of Manhattan in 1647. The emigrants were scattered on bouveries or plantations, experienced the evils of this mode of living, and were advised, in 1643 and 1646, by the Dutch authorities, to gather into "villages, towns and hamlets, as the English were in the habit of doing." In 1649, when the Province was "in a very poor and most low condition," the commonality of New Netherlands, in a petition addressed to "The States General," prayed for a suitable municipal government. They referred to the case of New England, saying; "neither Patroons, Lords, nor Princes, are known there, only the people." "Each town, no matter how small, hath its own court and jurisdiction, also a voice in the capitol, and elects its own officers." (*New York Col. Doc.* 1:260, 266.) New Netherland became New York in 1664, and in 1673 the authorities in their instructions say: "The sheriff and schepens shall have power to conclude on some ordinances for the welfare and peace of the inhabitants of their district, such as laying out highways,

setting off lands and gardens, and in like manner what appertains to agriculture, observance of the sabbath, erecting churches, school houses, or similar public works." The municipal forms named in the laws subsequently to this period are county, city, town, parish, manor and precinct. Though the Governor appointed the mayors, and some of the officers of the cities, yet the freeholders chose the aldermen. In the towns and precincts the people chose their officers. (*New York Laws, Ed. 1772.*) Towns were authorized by town grants or patents conferring municipal powers, and an act (1762) creating two precincts authorizes the choice of one precinct clerk, one supervisor, two assessors, one collector, three overseers of the poor, three fence viewers, one pound master; and on certain contingencies, "four constables and six overseers of the highways." They were to be chosen annually "by the voices of the inhabitants" assembled in town-meeting.

The municipalities of New York, overcoming all local obstacles, developed into institutions scarcely inferior in efficiency and influence to the municipalities of New England.

The municipality in New England was the simplest of all the municipal forms and the best adapted to develop the republican idea.

Valuable contributions to the history of the towns of New England may be found in a "Note" to the case of *Commonwealth vs. Roxbury*, by our associate, Hon. Horace Gray, in the Massachusetts Report of 1857; in an Essay by Hon. Joel Parker, entitled "The Origin, Organization, and Influence of the Towns of New



England," printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society of January 1866; in a paper entitled "Local Law Historically Considered," in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January and April, 1870, by Hon. William C. Fowler; and in the last report of the Council already referred to. These contributions contain full information as to the origin of our towns, the powers conferred upon them, the spirit in which they were administered, and their influence.

The form of government by selectmen and other officers chosen annually in town-meetings, was adopted earliest in Massachusetts. The General Court first authorized, or incorporated, towns, and assigned to them certain duties without prescribing the rules by which the inhabitants were to be governed in discharging those duties. The inhabitants met in town-meetings and there agreed upon the details of local affairs. The difficulty of reaching conclusions and the number of the meetings required to transact the business proved onerous. In 1633, the inhabitants of Dorchester designated twelve of their number to meet once a week to consider these local matters, but they were to have no greater voice in deciding a case than any of the inhabitants who might choose to meet with them. The plan did not work well. The inhabitants of Charlestown for five years had transacted their municipal business in town-meetings, when, in 1634, they empowered a committee to lay out any lots and make any rates for that year; also a committee of three "to be at town-meetings and assist in ordering these affairs." The next step was the adoption of what is called, on the records, an order, in the following

terms: the original of which, with the signatures, is preserved:—

“An order made by the inhabitants of Charlestowne at a full meeting for the government of the Town by Selectmen.

“In consideration of the great trouble and chearg of the inhabitants of Charlestowne by reason of the frequent meeting of the townsmen in generall and y<sup>t</sup> by reason of many men meeting things were not so easely brought unto a joynt issue. It is therefore agreed by the sayde townesmen ioyntly that these eleven men whose names are written on the other syde, (w<sup>th</sup> the advice of Pastor and Teacher desired in any case of conscience,) shall entreat of all such business as shall concerne the Townsmen, the choice of officers excepted, and what they or the greater part of them shall conclude of the rest of the towne willingly to submit unto as their owne propper act, and these 11 to continue in this employment for one yeare next ensuing the date hereof being dated this : 10<sup>th</sup> of February 1634 (1635).”

This is the earliest document known to be in existance shewing the formation of the Board of Selectmen. The plan was found to work so well that the General Court of Massachusetts embodied it in its legislation, created other officers and provided for their choice by the people. The action of the settlers of New Netherland, already cited, shews how the fame spread of a municipal government in which “only the people” were known.

In the interesting order of the inhabitants of Charlestown there is no reference to a superior authority. This is also the case, a few years subsequently, in the agreements to be “incorporated together into a town fellowship” of the inhabitants in the earliest towns in Connecticut and New Hampshire, before there was a charter to act under or a general assembly to confer powers. Thus the planters of New Haven (1639) united in a covenant in which they say

"that as in matters that concerne the gathering of a church so likewise in all public affairs that concern civil order, as choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance, and all things of like nature, we would always be ordered by the rules which the scriptures hold forth to us," &c. In the beginnings of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, there is a similar absence of any reference to any superior political power. In like manner the settlers of Dover, Exeter, and other towns in New Hampshire, entered into agreements to become towns, or to set up among themselves "such government as should be to their best discerning." The spirit of independence manifested in these proceedings, and the letter of the agreements, have occasioned several writers to draw from them the important inference, that the planters acknowledged neither King, Lords, nor Parliament, or dependence on any political power; in a word, were so many sovereignties.

There were other agreements in this early period to form governments or towns in which those who signed them acknowledged themselves subject to the law. This was the case of the memorable covenant at Cape Cod in 1620, in which the Pilgrims said that they acted "in the name and as the loyal subjects of the King." The second agreement at Pocasset, Rhode Island, reads: "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of His Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politic, and do submit unto his laws according to matters of justice." (*Arnold's History of Rhode Island*, 1: 133.)

These early proceedings, in relation to the formation of

towns, are to be viewed in connection with the general scope of the colonists, as it became manifested when their undertaking passed from the stage of the temporary and provisional into that of a permanent establishment of order; and this is conclusive to the point that they did not consider their civil state settled until they were authorized to exercise powers of government under the crown; or had grounded them on the basis of constitutional law.

The theory that the early planters, in forming towns, asserted sovereign powers, has been pressed in modern times to serve a turn in the courts of law. In the case of *Webster vs. the town of Harwinton*, it was contended by the counsel that the whole history of Connecticut shews that the power of the state is but the aggregate of the towns, rather than that the authority of the towns is parcelled out from the power of the state; and several historians were cited to sustain this point. But the court, in its opinion, remarked that these views were expressed by the writers without sufficient examination or reflection, and are not correct in principle or sustained by our colonial records, or by any adjudication of our courts; and pronounced the judgment that the towns of Connecticut "have no original or inherent power whatever. All their powers are either expressly granted by the legislative power of the state or are such as are necessary to the performance of duties as territorial or municipal corporations." The court remarked as to the cases cited of the origin of the towns, that "the towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, which originally constituted the colony of Connecticut, were not corporations by the proper sense of the term, previous to the constitution of

1639;" and were first made corporations by the act of the General Court. That these inhabitants of Connecticut had no intention of creating distinct sovereignties is clear enough from the petition which, a few years later, they addressed to Charles II., and the proceedings under the charter of 1662 which united New Haven and Connecticut; for their expression of loyalty was in a high degree full and fervent.

This glance at the American municipality shews that the custom became general of conferring on the residents of a district the power to manage its local affairs, or to make by-laws and choose officers to execute them. The responsibility of local officials to the people was a guaranty of faithfulness.

There was also from the beginning the great fact of the public meeting,—a vital element in self-government. The right to hold such meetings, and discuss political measures, was assumed in the colonies, when it was unknown elsewhere. They were usually held at the South in localities where the county courts held their sessions, and in New England in the Town House, or place of municipal meetings. The custom was in full exercise at the time of the Revolution, and its influence was powerfully felt from the time of the stamp act. The action of the counties of Virginia and other southern colonies, in support of the American cause, was as bold, free and determined as that of the towns of New England.

There was also the important feature of local courts established in each municipal district for the hearing of small causes, with a jurisdiction as wide as the territorial limits, and with the aim of having them as convenient to a



neighborhood as practicable. A remark of Hening as to Virginia is applicable to all the colonies. "The leading principle seems to have been to carry justice to the doors of the inhabitants." (*Hening 1, Paper XVII.*)

This spectacle of self-government, or faithful application of the republican idea, was, with few exceptions, looked upon with jealousy by the men in power in England; and the assemblies were continuously required to defend the customs that had grown into rights, especially their municipal freedom, in opposition to the aggressions of the prerogative. They were accustomed to take the ground that as British subjects they were entitled to English liberties; and to urge that their government was formed according to the common and fundamental law of England. The General Court of Massachusetts, in defending these prestiges, cited in 1686 the words of The Great Charter, "all cities and towns shall have their liberties and customs." The Governor and council of Virginia, in 1656, assented to an act of the Burgesses, "so far as it shall be agreeable to *Magna Charta*:" and the Burgesses in reply said that "they could not see any prohibition in *Magna Charta*." Thus the Great Charter was early appealed to as though it were in force in the colonies, and the common law was claimed so far as it was adapted to their condition. The action of the assemblies, so far from being vague and indefinite as to position and aim, appears clear and fixed; not that they were able to draw accurately the line between the colonial or local and the imperial or national, or wise enough to say exactly how it ought to run; for this was a difficult problem to solve; but their position always was one of loyalty to the law or the constitution, and their aims,

as to what they claimed for their assemblies and municipalities, were held by them to be perfectly consistent with the obligations they owed to the crown or the nation.

The municipality was the primordial political unit in which the republican idea was embodied at the time of the Declaration of Independence. The American, in applying this idea, was not isolated, or in the state of nature about which theorists speculate, but he was joined by the tie of law to the institutions of the family and society in which man is appointed to live; by the same tie he was joined, in obligations as well as in rights, to the municipality and the commonwealth from which he received the comforts of neighborhood and the need of personal protection; and, by the oath of allegiance to the crown, he was bound to a great nation which met the natural sentiment of a common country to love and to serve.

The training in political things, supplied in the municipality and in the general assembly, in which questions of taxation and its objects were discussed and decided, qualified those who took part in it to act in a wider sphere. To such, the idea of basing political rights on kinship had become as utterly strange and monstrous as the idea of basing them on local contiguity was to the primitive world. In a word, this training, in these free local spheres, constituted the preparation that was necessary before there was, and it is probable, before there could be, the great creation of a self-sustaining Republican Government for the nation.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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THE Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report for the six months ending October 19th, 1870.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> April 25, 1870, was \$27,777.81	
Received for dividends and interest since,	1,232.53
	<u>29,010.34</u>
Paid salaries and incidental expenses since,	991.20
Present amount of this Fund,	\$28,019.14
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was \$12,712.15	
Received for dividends and interest since,	542.10
	<u>13,254.25</u>
Paid for part of Librarian's salary and for incidentals, . . . . .	347.35
Present amount of this Fund,	12,906.90
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was . . . 9,789.82	
Received for dividends and interest since, .	414.68
	<u>10,204.50</u>
Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary, . . . . .	608.17
Present amount of this Fund,	9,596.33
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was . . . 10,005.11	
Received for dividends and interest since, .	392.07
From Hon. E. Torrey, of Fitchburg, as ad- dition to Fund, . . . . .	100.00
	<u>10,497.18</u>
Paid for Publication of semi-annual report,	152.42
Present amount of this Fund,	10,344.76
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$60,867.13</u>



Amount brought forward, . . . . .		\$60,867.13
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	9,179.92	
Received for interest since, . . . . .	286.65	
Present amount of the Fund, . . . . .		\$9,466.57
<i>The Isaac Davis Book Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	656.71	
Received for interest since, . . . . .	15.00	
	671.71	
Paid for Books, . . . . .	23.96	
Present amount of the Fund, . . . . .		647.75
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	1,002.20	
Received for interest since, . . . . .	30.00	
Present amount of the Fund, . . . . .		1,032.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .		<u>\$72,013.65</u>
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . . . .		<u>\$563.65</u>

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,500.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,500.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	5,700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,300.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	19.14
	<u>\$28,019.14</u>

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	2,550.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	56.90
	<u>\$12,906.90</u>

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	2,000.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	800.00
Cash, . . . . .	96.33
	<u>\$9,596.33</u>

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$50,522.37

Amount brought forward, . . . \$50,522.37  
*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,800.00
Railroads Bonds, . . . . .	4,000.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Note, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	44.76
	<hr/> \$10,344.76

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	\$700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	266.57
	<hr/> \$9,466.57

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	100.00
Cash, . . . . .	47.75
	<hr/> \$647.75

*The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	32.20
	<hr/> \$1,032.20

Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<hr/> <hr/> \$72,013.65
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Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 19, 1870.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments, and find them as stated, and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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MATTERS have gone on at the library in the usual way during the last six months, and without occurrences of a peculiar or demonstrative character. Those familiar with the operation of such institutions will understand the quiet utilities of the daily routine, but it is not easy to specify or describe them. Mr. Barton has employed his uncommon faculty of arrangement and organization in bringing together things that ought to be associated; in making wholes out of parts; in furnishing work for the binder; and in providing materials for profitable exchange. With his quick eye and retentive memory he is often rewarded by detecting in a mass of apparent rubbish the missing numbers of a newspaper or magazine, or fragments that will help to complete some imperfect document or historical record.

The accessions, if not extraordinary in number, are far from being unsatisfactory in their amount and value. They consist of 717 books, 1492 pamphlets, and 142 semi-annual files of unbound newspapers, which are *donations*.

There have also been received, *by exchange*, 82 volumes and 54 pamphlets, and *from the binder*, 273 volumes; making the total increase 1072 books, 1550 pamphlets, and 142 files of unbound newspapers.

No books by direct purchase come into this account. Yet publications relating to questions which it is the business of the Society to consider, are very numerous just now, and the temptation is strong to apply our means in that direction to the extent that their restrictions will permit.

About the time of the commemoration by this Society of the lapse of half a century from the date of its foundation, attention was called to the remarkable changes taking place in the position of our country with regard to the general subject of Archæology. This has usually been termed the **NEW WORLD**, and has been commonly believed to possess no relics or records of human history, to be placed by the side of the antiquities of the eastern hemisphere. It was supposed to have been first inhabited at a much later period, and that no development had here been experienced beyond a low type of civilization, which was probably not indigenous, and was of limited extent. There are scientific facts in Natural History which seemed to accord with the idea of a later creation, or introduction, on our soil, of some of the primitive forms of animal life. Certain ancient types of fishes, long extinct in the other hemisphere, are still extant in our lakes. The gigantic monsters of palæozoic periods apparently continued on this continent to a comparatively recent date, and were even associated with man not many generations back. There were native races here of unknown origin, whose simple monuments and meagre traditions, it was admitted, were very desirable to preserve and to interpret, and thus there were materials for archæological investigation of a limited kind, and objects of inquiry of a limited interest; but there were

believed to be no records, and no relics of art, from which could be derived important contributions to the history of man.

There have always been, it is true, individual observers who have been convinced that whatever advancement in social arts and refinements had occurred in this country was purely of native origin, unaided by foreign influences; and that the numerous dialects, and at the same time uniform structure of the languages, were indicative of a very remote antiquity for the native races. But the general tendency has been to ascribe the existing evidences of ancient civilization to an intrusive people, accidentally or purposely reaching these shores from other lands, and giving an impress more or less durable to the aboriginal population; or else themselves first planting this virgin continent, and experiencing the decay that ordinarily attends unrenewed and unsustained colonization.

Mexican and Peruvian traditions were supposed to point to the chance arrival of persons of a superior intelligence some centuries before, who had imparted to those nations whatever knowledge of arts and science they possessed; while both their industrial arts and their abstract science, stripped of the exaggerations of the earlier discoverers and narrators, were believed to exhibit an actual social condition but slightly raised above the savage life everywhere prevalent in the country.

Implements and ornaments of stone, or crude metal, found abundantly at the sites of Indian villages, were not often associated with any theory of the historical progress of the human race, or regarded in any other light than as manifestations of the rudeness of the Savages who used

them. The phrase "Age of Stone" had not obtained the significance it has since acquired; and flint axes and arrow-heads, associated with geological phenomena, had not been classed among the most important exponents of the condition of mankind, the world over, in primitive or prehistoric ages.

It was just when our Society was engaged in reviewing the incidents and fruits of the first half century of its existence, and considering the possible or probable objects of future studies, that a revolution in archæological science and speculation, affecting all parts of the world, and our country especially, became apparent. Prof. Agassiz had just announced, authoritatively, that the oldest geological formations were on this continent, which, from that circumstance, it might be inferred was soonest prepared for habitation. The discoveries in the Swiss lakes were attracting universal attention, and utensils and weapons of stone became objects of interest to antiquaries in a new and greatly enlarged sense. Research and discovery advanced so rapidly that it seemed only necessary to investigate the lakes and caves of Europe anywhere, or to dig in the soil, in order to bring to light the remains of a people resembling our aborigines in their arts and habits of life.

These developments have opened new fields for archæological exploration, not confined to the slow movements of scientific bodies, but creating an animated and exciting literary specialty of a popular character, devoted to primeval or prehistoric phenomena. The relics of original population here have acquired a justly enhanced interest and value, as



monuments, not only of local arts and manner of life, but of a universal type of primeval history. We are importing from the so called Old World flint hatchets and arrow heads, hardly distinguishable from those of native collections, to aid us in the study of our own antiquities; and from these stones, which have more than *sermons* in them, has sprung a literature, already voluminous, which we need to procure for a proper comprehension of what and how much such rude utensils may possibly signify.

At the point of time of this Society's semi-centennial period, the year 1863, when Agassiz announced in the *Atlantic Monthly* that the Laurentian Hills, on the northern boundary of the United States, were the oldest dry land in the known world, these States were ageing rapidly in the experience of military conquests and devastations, such as furnish most of the materials of history; at once vindicating their maturity of manhood and establishing a position of equality with the most ancient nations. In the same year, 1863, a discovery was made that is, perhaps, destined to unlock the mysterious records that are concealed beneath the hideous hieroglyphics of Mexico and Central America. A manuscript professing to contain a key to the phonetic alphabet of the Mayas of Yucatan was found by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg in the library of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, attached to an unpublished description of Yucatan written by Diego de Landa, the first Bishop of the country. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg is an enthusiastic antiquary, who, in 1858 and 1859, printed four bulky volumes on the history of the civilized nations of Mexico and Central America, and had thus been led to careful

and critical researches among Spanish archives, and other depositories of documents relating to Spanish America. In his hands the discovery has assumed the most startling proportions. He claims to have mastered the principles of interpretation there pointed out, and that if the pictorial records of the Mexicans, which were superstitiously destroyed by the Spaniards on the supposition that they related merely to the forms and ceremonies of idolatrous worship, were now extant, the geological and civil events of the antediluvian world would be distinctly revealed. Fortunately a few specimens of these records have been preserved in some of the great libraries of Europe; and the sculptured temples of Palenqué, and other Central American ruins, are covered with similar inscriptions. "The alphabet and signs explained by Bishop Landa," says the excited Abbé, "have been to me a Rosetta Stone. Now nothing is wanting. I am master of all the inscriptions, in spite of the numerous variations in each character; and the same key which has enabled me to read the Manuscript Troano has served for the Dresden Manuscript, and the Mexican Manuscript No. 2 of the Bibliothèque Impériale, as well as for the inscriptions of Palenqué and the monoliths of Copan." He has printed the Landa manuscript, and several *brochures* of his own relating to that subject, and a large work, issued in 1868, of 463 pages large 8vo, entitled "Four Letters Upon Mexico: An absolute explanation of the Hieroglyphic system of Mexico, the end of the Age of Stone, the temporary Glacial Epoch, the commencement of the Age of Bronze, the origin of the civilization and the Religions of Antiquity, derived from the Teo-Amoxtli and other



Mexican documents."\* A scientific Commission upon the subject of Mexican and Central American linguistics, of which the Abbé was a member, was appointed by the French Government; and, under the direction of the Minister of Instruction, two large volumes, edited by the Abbé, on behalf of the Commission, were published from the Imperial press in 1869.

The "Four Letters" I had already obtained for the Isaac Davis alcove of books relating to Spanish America, and with the consent of Col. Davis had ordered the last work, the cost of which in paper covers is twenty dollars; but owing to the condition of things in Paris it cannot be procured at present. It contains the "Manuscript Troano," with explanations and studies upon the graphic system and language of the Mayas. ("Etudes sur le système graphique et la langue des Mayas.")

We have, however, in letters from the Abbé to various persons, which have been printed, a statement of some of the matters contained in his interpretation of these marvellous inscriptions. In a letter to M. Léon de Rosny, which was printed at Paris last year, after describing some of the sources of his information, he proceeds: "Now you will ask what do these inscriptions say? Is their secret important to know? Ah, well! They confirm, point by point, with details without number, what I have advanced from the Codex Chimalpopoca, and the original documents of Lord Kingsborough's collection, in my four letters upon

\* "Quatre Lettres sur Le Mexique. Exposition absolue du Système Hiéroglyphique Mexicain, la fin de l'Age de Pierre. Époque Glaciare Temporaire, commencement de l'Age de Bronze, Origines de la Civilisation et des Religions de l'Antiquité, d'après le Teo-Amoxitli et autres documents Mexicains, etc."

Mexico. They contain a history of the cataclysm, perhaps of the cataclysms, (for I have not yet had time to examine all) which caused the depression of a part of ancient America, particularly that which covered the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea as far as the Orinoco, and extending some hundreds of leagues towards Africa and Europe. In the first series of the *MS. Troano* you will find the entire history of the rise of the mountains and the sinking of the ancient land. In the second the narrative details the rise of the Little Antilles." Attached to the letter are two plates of portions of the manuscript, with the interpretations, and in referring to them the Abbé says: "You have a complete demonstration of my discovery in the subjoined pages from the *MS. Troano*, that I have the honor to communicate, with a translation of the symbols and hieroglyphics they present. The interpretation of the two plates will serve to dissipate all doubts, and to convince you, after having read them, that it is not without reason that I have proclaimed my *Eureka*. You will have complete proof that I have succeeded in raising the veil that for so many centuries has covered the mysterious history engraved upon the antediluvian palaces of Palenqué."

His claims, as stated in this and later letters, embrace the discovery of dates in chronology, "perfectly established," which transcend the most ancient history of Egypt; an historical revelation of the lost island of Atlantis, famed in classical traditions, and of the long-continued intercourse between Europe and America interrupted by the subsidence of that intermediate mass of land; with a vast amount of information respecting the

geological condition of the *Eastern* Hemisphere during and immediately following the glacial period.

In July last, Mr. L. Harper sent to the "New York World," from Brussels, a translation of a letter from the Abbé to himself, with an enthusiastic expression of his own personal confidence in the truth of the Abbé's assertions. This letter contains new particulars, and a more definite and freer statement of points referred to in previous correspondence. It is declared that the Mexican annals "go backward, by periods of thirteen years, to about 10,500 years before our Christian era. They begin when man was still a savage, in the middle of the glacial period. The regions where they especially present men in those remote times are the inter-Atlantic countries extending from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean in Europe. They are the countries which the ancients designate by the name of Atlantis, and which, like the European Mediterranean, appear to have been later the residence of the nations of the so called age of stone."

"Such," he continues, "was the first cradle of civilization; and if I rightly understand the ancient topography, it is on the Great Antilles where men first united into society; \* \* and since the very first centuries of civilization a lively commercial interchange was established from Quito and Yucatan to the shores of Europe and Africa."

"I can assure you that the annals which I am now about to translate (the Codex Chimalpopoca) will throw a bright light upon those periods called prehistoric, and prove, in an irrefutable manner, that the languages, civilization, arts and sciences of Egypt, India, and Persia, as well as

of Europe and Africa, proceed entirely, and without any exception, from America."

These are but specimens of the extraordinary positions assumed and maintained by the Abbé Brasseur in seven octavo and two quarto volumes, whose enormous bulk, he says, shows that he is little systematic or methodical. In fact his printed narratives have followed so closely upon the development of his supposed discoveries that there has been little time for their arrangement, or even to test their accuracy in a scientific way.

It is a singular circumstance, with curious coincidences, that, about forty years ago, another Frenchman, a member of this Society, and Professor of History and Natural Science in Transylvania University, C. S. Rafinesque, was seized with similar fancies respecting the hieroglyphics and symbols of our own tribes of Indians. He undertook to interpret the painted records of the Linapis by means of the native songs connected with them, of which they were the signs and emblems. These representations upon wood and bark and skins, and also in the form of wampum belts or strings, were common to the Chippewas, the Ottawas, the Sakis, and the Shawanis. The Osages, and many other tribes, had records of a like nature. These he conceived to constitute the peculiar graphic system of this portion of the continent, different from the Mexican, and probably imported from Asia. Pursuing his investigations among these materials, assisted by the principles of philological analysis and interpretation then prevailing with the prominent linguists of Germany, he raised on such foundations an historical superstructure not less marvellous than that of Brasseur de Bourbourg. Differing from him

in believing that American civilization was derived from Asia, Rafinesque, like the Abbé, went back almost to the beginning of things; including an account of the manners, customs, arts, and sciences, of the people of Atlantis at the time of the submersion of that country in the ocean that retains the name. His historical periods are:—First, from the dispersion of mankind to the original discovery of America, including several centuries; second, from thence to the foundation of the Western empires, including some centuries; third, from the foundation of those empires to the great Pelagian cataclysm, several centuries more; fourth, from the Pelagian cataclysm to the invasion of the Istacan nations, about twelve centuries; and fifth, from that period to the decline and fall of the Atlan and Cutan nations, and extending to the present condition of things, about thirty years. There was, he had ascertained, a great Atalan empire, whose metropolis was somewhere on the Ohio River. The monarchs of this empire often contended for supremacy with the monarchs of Africa, Europe, and Atlantis. An intercourse was kept up, more or less regularly, between all the primitive nations from the Ganges to the Mississippi, until the great catastrophe which severed the two hemispheres; the eastern nations taking it for granted that the whole American continent had sunk, as Atlantis and many Antillan islands had done.

It is impossible here to give any adequate idea of the number and variety of prehistoric facts which M. Rafinesque thought he had discovered beneath the veil of American signs and symbols. Like Brasseur de Bourbourg, though not to an equal degree, he grew voluminous in the details of his interpretations, and commenced at Phila-

delphia, in 1836, the publication of a "General History of the Earth and Mankind in the Western Hemisphere," to be comprised in twelve volumes of 300 pages each. The work was dedicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, on account of the approbation given by that body to a previous work of his on the origin of mankind. Two parts only of his American History were printed before his death, in 1840, and the publication came to an end.

I have brought together these two extraordinary and analogous cases partly for the purpose of asking the question, What do these things mean? The two systems of exogesis and their results, appear to have been wholly independent of one another in origin and progress. The Abbé does, indeed, at the end of his Four Letters on Mexico, introduce some extracts from Rafinesque, but in a shy way, and with expressions of dissent, and it is evident that no hints or suggestions came to him from his predecessor.

Shall we say that these professed discoveries and interpretations have no actual foundation whatever; that they are at the best but dreams and illusions; that these learned gentlemen are rhapsodists who have mistaken subjective visions for objective realities? They are apparently sincere and in earnest, and their conclusions seem to have arisen gradually and consistently from diligent and protracted study.

Mr. Rafinesque was a teacher of Natural History, and especially a Botanist, who came to this country in 1802, and became intimate with Rush, Barton, Bartram, and other American Naturalists. He travelled largely about the States with those habits of observation which belong to

his pursuits. In 1805 he went to Europe, and spent ten years in studying botany and antiquities in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, having his headquarters on the island of Sicily. During that time he printed a number of scientific tracts in French and Italian. In 1815 he returned to the United States and resumed his travels and observations here, and was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. In 1818 he started on a tour of two thousand miles through the great West, then comparatively little known, and for several years lived at Maysville, Ky., writing occasionally for Silliman's Journal, and other scientific publications, studying archæology, lecturing on botany, and teaching the French, Italian, and Spanish languages. In 1824 he commenced the publication of his peculiar archæological views in a preliminary essay of forty-seven pages attached to Marshall's History of Kentucky. This is entitled "Ancient Annals of Kentucky, or Introduction to the History and Antiquities of the State." At the end is an enumeration of the sites of ancient towns and monuments in that state, and it is noted that the actual number of ancient seats of population ascertained by him in North America amount to 541, of which 393 are out of Kentucky and 148 within its limits. In 1832, he started, at Philadelphia, a quarterly devoted chiefly to Historical and Natural Sciences, which continued two years, containing among its archæological and philological articles a "Tabular view of the American Generic Languages and Original Nations," and letters addressed to Champolion on the graphic systems of America, and the Glyphs of Otolum or Palenqué in Central America. In the spring of 1836, he began to

print his proposed large work, entitled "The American Nations; or Outlines of their General History," of which only two volumes were issued, and perhaps no more were written. The same year he published an account of his "Life of Travels and Researches in North America and the South of Europe." Mr. Rafinesque had long contemplated a work on the ancient monuments of the entire continent, and had been engaged for twenty years in collecting the materials. He wrote an "Introductory essay" to this, which appeared in the first number of the "American Museum," in September, 1838, and was afterwards enlarged and printed by itself. In this were many sensible and philosophical suggestions relating to the general subject. He did not adopt the opinion which some writers had advanced that America was the cradle of mankind, but regarded it as "preposterous." \*

From what has here been said of Rafinesque it will be seen that his views were not hastily promulgated, or adopted without the preparation of means and opportunities for careful consideration.

Brasseur de Bourbourg was educated as an ecclesiastic at Rome, and, in 1845, came to this country to take the place of professor of ecclesiastical history in the Seminary of Quebec. From early youth he had been deeply interested

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\* In 1835, Col. Juan Galindo, Governor of the Province of Peten, in Central America, a gentleman of reputation as a man of science, addressed a letter to the President of our Society, and another to the Royal Society of London, calling attention to the ancient remains at Copan and Palenqué. His communication was printed in the second volume of our Society's Transactions. He therein says "The Indian human race of America I must assert to be the most ancient on the globe." "To the primeval civilization of America we must assign a great and indefinite antiquity; the colonies, or remnants of these anciently enlightened people, passing to the eastern coasts of Asia, commenced the civilization of Japan and China."



in Mexican history and antiquities; and at the end of the year 1846 he returned to Rome and commenced the study of the documents in the library of the Vatican, where he examined those Mexican pictorial records which are embraced in the great work of Lord Kingsborough. In 1848 he went to Mexico, having for his object the exploration of antiquities, but holding the position of chaplain of the French Legation. Thus situated, and since as a member of the French Commission in the reign of Maximilian, he had at his command whatever the country could furnish, monumental or documentary, for his instruction; and applied himself to the acquisition of languages and dialects required for a thorough understanding of his materials. From 1851 to the present time he has been engaged in writing and printing upon his favorite themes; but it was not till 1863, as before mentioned, that he became possessed of the key to Mexican and Central American inscriptions contained in the manuscript of Bishop Landa.

Here again we find the highest and best means and opportunities for information conjoined with zealous and long-continued application of mind to qualifying studies.

And in a third instance, that of Col. Galindo, we also note the remarkable influence of these remains and inscriptions in conjuring up before the mind of the observer pictures of events and circumstances occurring in the remotest periods of time, looming grandly, if dimly, like Ossianic figures, through the mists of oblivion.

According to the doctrine of probabilities there should be some truth beneath a coincidence even of errors. There are extremes of incredulity not less than extremes of

credulity; and perhaps, in cases like this, it is wisest to wait for the pendulum to gain its poise, seeking more light and remaining open to conviction.

Notwithstanding the *quasi*-public sanction which the last work of the Abbé Brasseur derives from its official and costly publication by the Imperial Government, the French *Savans*, and one at least of the author's original colleagues in the Scientific Commission, are not prepared to endorse his interpretations of the Mexican manuscripts, although I am not aware that the practicability of an interpretation by means of Bishop Landa's key has been denied. A circular letter has been received from Léonce Angrand, a member of the Commission, addressed to the President of this Society, in which he objects to the use that has been made of his name by the Abbé, notwithstanding a formal expression, in writing, of his refusal to share in the responsibility of a work in which he had taken no part, and which he deemed to be premature. The closing passage of the letter is as follows (being translated) :—

“So then, without wishing in any manner to pass a judgment that I have no authority to express upon the proper work of the Abbé Brasseur, I think it right for me to repel all complicity (*solidarité*) with him in a book that I have neither made nor contributed to, such as it is.”

“Consequently, and in case that the paragraph where I am named (page iv. lines 9 to 17 of the Introduction) has not been suppressed in the copies that come under your observation, or at least annulled by the insertion of a slip in place of the leaf for which it should be substituted, I permit myself, Mr. President, to disavow here, before you, and before the eminent association that you represent, all construction of the passage in question from which can result for me any responsibility whatever for a work

that is not mine, which has not been executed as I expected it to be, and for which, therefore, I acknowledge no accountability in regard to its title or any of its parts."

This last and most remarkable of the Abbé's publications has received little notice in this country, where it might be expected to attract the most attention and to create the highest interest. Learned societies have not found time or inclination to subject its contents to consideration and criticism, and competent scholars are only beginning to prepare themselves for a candid estimate of their value. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, who has written ably on the symbolism and mythology of the red race of America, and upon native dialects and legends, and acquired a prominent reputation in these fields of inquiry, has also printed an essay on the Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan. He has likewise discussed before the American Philosophical Society the peculiarities and mutual relations of the Maya group of languages, comprehending as dialects the Yucatan, the Quiché, and several other varieties. Admitting that the ardor and devotion of the Abbé Brasseur deserve the highest praise, he regards his theories as untenable and groundless. His faith in the discovery that Mexico and Central America possessed a true phonetic alphabet has thus all the more weight. He accepts the key found in Bishop Landa's manuscript as genuine, and thinks he has tested it sufficiently to prove its truth and practical use, which he illustrates by examples. In his remarks before the Philosophical Society, he says of the Maya languages, that "they not merely were the dialects of the most cultivated branch of all the red race, but they

exhibit certain linguistic traits, allying them strangely to the more perfected tongues of the Old World."

"In these languages is found the only native American literature. The Mayas used a phonetic alphabet as well as ideographic writing, and thus preserved their chronicles and traditions for many centuries anterior to the discovery."

In another place he observes, that the only serious difficulty which is at present in the way of interpretation, is our want of knowledge of the ancient Maya language. But even this obstacle is only temporary, as there are in manuscript two copies of a most complete and carefully composed dictionary of the Maya, written about 1650, one of which is in the library of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Hermann Berendt, whom some of our members have met in Worcester and at Cambridge, an accomplished German scholar, who has studied the Maya in Yucatan and Mexico, is now engaged in deciphering the inscriptions among the ruins of their ancient cities. Mr. Porter C. Bliss, recently appointed Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico, who was educated among our northern Indians, and has been long familiar with Spanish America, has declared his intention to devote his time and means to the same interpretations, and has asked the aid and encouragement of Scientific and Antiquarian Societies.

There is therefore reason to hope that the light for which we wait will ere long be vouchsafed to us; and while so many competent workers are engaged among those grander and richer relics of aboriginal art, this Society may gratefully acknowledge the services of its associates, Professor Salisbury and Colonel Whittlesey, in their efforts to save the symbols and devices of a ruder people, inscribed upon

the rocks, or built of earth on the soil of the mysterious West, from absolute and irretrievable loss. These simple signs and figures were doubtless also made for a purpose, and we need not wholly despair that the history they contain will ultimately be revealed.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

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Nº 56.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

*Harvard*

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON.

APRIL 26, 1871.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON.  
PALLADIUM OFFICE.  
1871.



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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	3
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	33
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	36
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	42
APPENDIX . . . . .	52



## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 26, 1871, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

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THE President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., was chosen Recording Secretary *pro tempore*, and sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. HAVEN, on behalf of the Council, read their report.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian were submitted and read as parts of the report of the Council.

On motion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the reports were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

The following names of gentlemen proposed for election to membership were presented by the Council: Rev. ROBERT C. WATERSTON, of Boston; ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio; ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., of Newark, Ohio; Col. JOHN D. WASHBURN, of Worcester; HENRY WHEATLAND, M.D., of Salem.

A vote having been taken by ballot, they were unanimously elected.

ERNEST JAMES, M.D., read portions of an article prepared by him, on the statistics of Emigration.

On motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esq., it was voted that Dr. JAMES be requested to furnish an abstract of his valuable paper for publication.

Remarks were made by the President, calling attention to the recent publication by the Academy of the life and works of Count Rumford, prepared by Rev. GEORGE ELLIS, D.D.; followed by statements and explanations from Dr. ELLIS himself.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JOHN G. METCALF,

*Recording Secretary*

*pro tempore.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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IN presenting their Semi-Annual Report, at this the usual period, the Council would, in the first place, refer to the reports of the Librarian and the Treasurer, as containing the details of progress in the library, and the present state of the society's finances. These have been adopted by the Council as parts of their own report. It is believed that they will be found to exhibit a satisfactory degree of advancement in the library, and a favorable condition of the funds with reference to their safe and profitable investment.

The property of the society has been carefully and skilfully managed by the Treasurer, and in other ways shows a gratifying, if moderate increase. Contributions to the Publishing Fund are slowly enlarging that indispensable foundation. A gift of a hundred dollars, from Hon. EBENEZER TORREY, was mentioned in the last report, and the same amount has since been received from Mr. EDWARD L. DAVIS.\* It is not safe to say beforehand what we shall do when our means are sufficient; but no small store of valuable material for publication, has accumulated in the society's archives. Without the resource derived from

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\*Since the completion of this report an additional sum of fifty dollars has been contributed to the fund, by Andrew Bigelow, D.D., of Boston.

assessment upon members, and with the policy of a liberal distribution of published matter, large or frequent issues are not at present practicable. The Council have long been desirous to provide for a new edition of the "History of Printing in America," compiled by the first President of the Society, Isaiah Thomas, LL.D. The work is now rarely to be purchased and commands a high price. A revised copy was left by the author, with a view to republication, and considerable additional manuscript matter had also been collected, some of which may probably be used with advantage. It is supposed that a portion at least of the expense of printing may be reimbursed by the sale of copies. Unwilling to delay the accomplishment of so desirable an object, longer than absolute necessity requires, the Council have appointed a committee, consisting of the Librarian and the Treasurer, with authority to incur such expense as may be requisite in preparing the matter, and to contract with a suitable publisher for carrying the work through the press. This committee is, of course, secondary and only accessory to the Standing Committee of Publication.

The Council desire to express a grateful acknowledgment of the effective services of Hon. George F. Hoar, Member of Congress from Worcester, in procuring from the departments at Washington, a large number of public documents required to complete our series, and also for obtaining from the library of Congress a volume of the Worcester Spy, of the year 1776, which was loaned to Mr. Peter Force nearly thirty-three years ago. Other newspapers of great value, borrowed at the same time, were recovered with a good deal of effort not long before Mr. Force's

death, but the volume above mentioned was not found at that time. It passed to the National Library with Mr. Force's collections, and through earnest and judicious attention to the matter by Mr. Hoar, has been surrendered on the receipt of proper evidence of our title.

Although deprived of a place in the list of institutions to which the publications of Congress are distributed under a late provision, by the action of a former representative, Mr. Thayer, in selecting the city library for that privilege, our claims, through a Resolve passed in 1814, have never been absolutely denied. Yet it is necessary from time to time to call attention to them, and to press them, in order to secure their continued recognition. Thus it is that the aid of an efficient friend at Court is found requisite for maintaining that important department of our library. Thanks are also due to Hon. John C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, for many favors, such as his position enables him to render.

There is little new to report as having recently occurred in the general or the special provinces of Archæology. The extraordinary turn which archæological studies have taken abroad, where, of late, pre-historic remains overshadow the interest of such as are susceptible of historical elucidation, is exerting a marked influence upon similar studies in this country. In that field of inquiry (the pre-historic) we stand upon the same level; or rather the advantage is a little with us, inasmuch as some of the arts and habits of men in the unrecorded periods have been in actual use and practice before our eyes. The antiquaries of Europe are working for us, while investigating the character and condition of the primitive man, and we are furnishing



illustrations, examples, and tests, of the probable correctness of their deductions.

In the early stages of any discovery, whether scientific or historical, while the phenomena developed, though significant, are few in number, the theories deduced from them are usually simple and somewhat positive. By and by unconformable facts are brought to light, and it is found that the theories which charmed by their simplicity need to be qualified, or modified materially, in order to meet the exigencies of new and varied phenomena. This truth is well illustrated in the recent attempt to indicate the stages of human progress by three distinct and definite terms, viz: the Age of Stone, the Age of Bronze, and the Age of Iron. Upon further investigation it appears that these divisions, so attractive because so simple, lose their distinctive character through numerous exceptions and transpositions. Consequently, if they are retained for their convenience in classification, it must be in a very general way, and without claim to scientific precision. Archæology abounds with instances where theories apparently well established by careful observations and well considered comparisons, repeated and continued through generations of antiquaries, have been suddenly proved to be untenable by the development of new circumstances, or of new points of view from which facts long known are to be regarded.

It is evident that the vestiges of extreme antiquity recently found in all parts of Europe, and the results of their examination, have made a revolution in the pre-historic archæology of Great Britain for instance, and that the pre-historic remains of that country, which have been so

learnedly and so satisfactorily explained in past times, have now assigned them, not unfrequently, a different origin and a different purpose. What has heretofore been written about Stone-Henge and the Druids, about Dolmens, Mounds, and Cromlechs, is to be valued more for its topographical and descriptive information than for the certainty of its theoretical conclusions.

It is equally true that many of the original conceptions and opinions of our own philosophers respecting the sources of population in America, and the nature and purpose of relics of ancient occupancy here, prove to be inconsistent with facts more newly brought to light, or seen under different and clearer aspects.

The traces of ancient semi-civilization in Mexico and Peru were formerly the themes of endless speculation aiming to show, by analogies of customs, arts, or architecture, from what eastern nation those countries must have received their culture if not their primitive inhabitants. But the very number and diversity of analogies that are found with the habits and arts, and even what are usually regarded as peculiarities, of numerous and diverse nations in other parts of the world, have destroyed the force of those ingenious processes of reasoning. It is beginning to be acknowledged that the faculties, instincts, and propensities, of human beings are limited in the extent and variety of their permutations and combinations, and under similar external influences fall into, not exactly the same, but often very similar, modes of operation. There is sufficient idiosyncrasy in the vestiges of the skill and industry of the Mexicans and Peruvians, or their predecessors if there were such, to render it probable that their culture was wholly

stationary habitudes taking possession of the rich lands about the Gulf of Mexico and in the valley of the Ohio.

It is an objection to this theory that the pipe or calumet, which played so important a part in all the solemn and public acts of the northern Indians, was not so employed among the tribes of the southern portion of the continent.

It will now be generally conceded that the tales of the Spanish conquerors, of the advancement in civilization, the numbers and general intelligence, of the people whom they subjected or destroyed, were gross exaggerations; and that our historian, Prescott, over-estimated the trustworthiness of Spanish authors, who had apparently adopted a conventional method of writing about the acquisitions of Spain in America without, it may be, being entirely conscious of its deceptive character. The Spaniards saw much to excite their wonder, and were amazed at what they effected not less than at what they observed and experienced. Extravagance of sentiment and expression grew out of such circumstances.

There is a possible source of error in an opposite direction—that of assigning to a more ancient people a higher civilization than the Mexicans themselves possessed. There are undoubtedly remains of remarkable edifices in the forests of Central America that were not described by the Spaniards, and may have been unknown to them; but they saw structures of hewn stone laid in mortar, of great extent and beauty, then in use, and probably were not more impressed by the appearance of such as had been abandoned to decay. The general style of architecture is said, by some travellers, to be the same in all the remains, and that

it is by no means necessary to ascribe to them a fabulous age and origin. The expression and outline of many of the sculptured heads, among the oldest ruins, resemble features that are common with the Indians now living in the same neighborhood. Catherwood found among the Indians of Palenque one whose face bore a striking resemblance to those on the walls of the buildings. Dr. Berendt had with him, when he visited our institution, a boy from Yucatan, whose profile had the peculiar conformation seen in the older sculptures. The Chevalier Morelet, whose travels in Central America have just been reprinted by Mr. Squier, thought there was a tendency to over-rate the civilization of races "who had no written language, who possessed neither flocks nor beasts of burden, nor the use of iron." He remarks that "the views of Palenque have been perhaps too much eulogized. They are magnificent certainly in their antique boldness and strength; they are invested by the solitude which surrounds them with an air of indescribable but imposing grandeur;" "but I must say," he continues, "without contesting their architectural merit, that they do not justify in their details all the enthusiasm of archæologists. It is the descendants of these partially civilized Toltecs who are steadily driving the Spaniards out of Central America."

If we may trust the zealous Abbé de Bourbourg, it is not quite certain that the builders of these edifices had no written language. It was well said by Mr. Tylor, (Vice President of the International Archæological Congress of 1868), that to a certain extent human culture does progress consistently; and evidence as to the condition of any one of its departments really does authorize, in some measure,

an opinion as to its condition as a whole ; yet he shews that a people in their Stone Age may be a settled and numerous agricultural community, and that iron-makers, like the Kaffir and Hottentot tribes, may remain far below the ironless Mexicans and Peruvians. The direction and degree of development will, doubtless, depend partly upon the natural faculties and constructive tendencies of a race, and partly upon the suitableness of surrounding circumstances. It is said that iron ore is found in Africa in a state so malleable that it may be hammered directly into implements, like the crude copper of Lake Superior, from which the mound-builders made rings and axes.

Thus favorable conditions may introduce one or another of the elements of civilization without the rest, and fixed habitation necessarily gives greater finish and variety to the domestic arts whatever they may be. The assumption may nevertheless be justifiable, that in a social state entitled to the name of civilization, there will be a consistency in its prominent features.

The idea that the mound-builders (so called) were a different people from the modern Indians, and of a higher organization physically and intellectually, is still maintained by some writers. Our learned associate, Prof. Wilson, who has written so much and so well upon archæological subjects, appears to hold that opinion.

All that can really be said of the mound-builders without indulging in speculative inferences, is that the art of inclosing considerable areas of land with earthworks of regular form, (circles, squares, and parallelograms,) not uncommon in New York, nor without examples in New England, was, by the so-called mound-builders of the

Mississippi Valley, carried to a superior degree of perfection ; the result, perhaps, of a gradual finish received from the hands of many generations of permanent and numerous residents in locations favorable to their increase and support, and in periods of tranquillity and leisure. That their sepulchral tumuli were lofty and numerous may, without improbability, be ascribed to the same circumstances. It has been a well known custom of the Indians to increase the height of such monuments from time to time by repeated additions of earth or stone.\* These earth-works, not so peculiar in form as in accuracy of outline and excellence of finish, which certainly are impressive qualities in connection with their number and extent, are all that their makers have left as memorials of themselves above the surface of the earth. There are no evidences of picture-writing, or records of any kind, left by the mound-builders, unless the so-called turkey-track characters, described by Dr. Salisbury and Col. Whittlesey, and the effigy mounds of Wisconsin, should be attributed to them.

Their buried relics yield nothing to distinguish them more positively from the Indian of historic periods. Their pottery was little, if at all, better than the Natchez Indians are recorded to have produced in great quantity and variety, and can be easily matched by the best specimens made by modern tribes in nearly all parts of the country. We are entitled to believe that only the best utensils, and implements of peace or war, were preserved in the tombs—the favorite articles of property deposited with the remains of chiefs. It is a significant point in the question of the

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\* It was a saying of Confucius, "If I place a basketful of earth on a plain, and continue to do so, I am building a mountain."

advancement of the mound-builders that even their simpler ornaments, and articles of fancy or taste, do not seem to have been of general use, as they are found only in the graves of persons buried with unusual ceremony and care; while the choicest specimens of imitative skill are shown by the figures imitated to be the product of a more southern climate, with which a degree of commercial intercourse may have existed. The small number of copper axes, knives, and armlets, that have been brought to light, hammered from the crude ore, indicate no superior state of art or knowledge. Utensils, ornaments, weapons and structures, are all primitive in character and workmanship, and not beyond the executive capacity of the latest tribes, if having the advantages of stability and abundant means of living.

We may regard the sacrificial mounds, (so denominated) containing marks of fire, into which the most valuable articles had been thrown, sometimes mingled with human bones, as illustrated by the practise of later tribes in times of peril, and especially times of infectious and fatal disease. They would then cast into the flames their most valued possessions, with or without a victim, hoping thereby to appease an angry divinity; and we can imagine the celebrated inclosure near Chillicothe, where these altars are chiefly found, as indicative of a wide-spread and destructive pestilence among the ancient nations that may explain the mystery of their disappearance.

Mr. Tylor, before referred to, in his essay on the condition of pre-historic races, has taken a sensible view of the American mound-builders. Because ten bracelets of hammered copper were found to correspond closely in dimen-

sions and weight, it has been assumed that they were used as weights ; and because a number of the square inclosures were ascertained to measure 1080 feet on a side, it has been held that they must have been standards of measure, and may betoken a knowledge of the means of determining angles. Mr. Tylor maintains that such inferences are not justifiable ; "for the balance has never been found in use except at a much higher level of civilization than the mound remains indicate ; and the second supposition is unnecessary, as a long cord and a bundle of stakes are really all the instruments required for laying out any earthwork of the mound-builders, and for copying those already constructed." He thinks the mound-builders do not appear, on the whole, to have attained to a grade of civilization much above that of some other American tribes usually reckoned as savages, although they constructed earthworks of such magnitude as could only have been produced amid a dense and settled agricultural population. Thus according with views that have heretofore been expressed in this society.

There is good evidence that the work of destruction by plague and conflict among the aborigines of this country had made great progress before the arrival of the whites. We have an instance in Massachusetts of the effects of epidemical disease in causing whole tribes to disappear as distinct bodies ; and before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth the ruthless Iroquois had already extended their desolating warfare nearly to the banks of the Mississippi, and as far south as Delaware. Professor Wilson has drawn a striking picture of the degree and extent of the last exterminating agency. He remarks that "the early notices of



the first explorers, and the traditions since gathered from surviving nations, tell of many tribes that have passed away without the malign intervention of European influence." "All this," he says, "was the work of the Indian. As the curtain rises on the aboriginal nations of the forest and the prairie, we find them engaged in this exterminating warfare."\* He shows by details of fact how the accounts of nations occupying a wide range of country on the shores of the great lakes, including the whole of Upper Canada and Western New York, illustrate this phase of savage life. What pestilence began, may not unfrequently have been completed by the attacks of relentless foes.†

Many of the earthworks at the west were undoubtedly intended for defence against powerful enemies, and were well adapted to the purpose. When the inclosures were first seen in the forests that covered and obscured them, they were regarded as ramparts implying scientific methods of warfare with trained and regular armies, after the manner of civilized states. The inference was at once

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\* Wilson's "Prehistoric Man." 2d ed. pp. 534-535.

† Captain John Smith reported, as related to him, that by a plague among the Indians, not long before the arrival of the Pilgrims, all of the Massachusetts tribe were swept away, except thirty. On these their neighbors fell and slew twenty-eight. The two remaining fled the country till the English came. 3 M. H. Coll. iii. 16.

Edward Winslow says: "Many sacrifices the Indians use, and in some cases kill children. The Nanohiggansets (Narragansets) have a spacious house wherein only some few, that are as we may term them priests, come. Thither, at certain times, resort all their people, and offer almost all the riches they have to their gods—as kettles, skins, hatchets, beads, knives, &c., all which are cast, by the priests, into a great fire that they make in the midst of the house." He adds that the Narragansets attributed their freedom from the plague which prevailed in other places about them to this custom. 2 M. H. Coll. ix. 93-4. See also Hearne's "Journey," 206, as to a similar practise among the Chipewas.

assumed that the Scandinavians had penetrated the country and erected fortifications. The Danes ! the Danes ! was the explanatory cry of Dr. Mitchell, and other learned antiquaries, seeking a plausible solution of the mystery.

The archæology of the United States has now nearly worked itself free from hypotheses of occupation by the Northmen of any portion of its territory ; although a few persons yet maintain that they held possession of parts of New England for more than one century.\* It is a sufficient answer to this untenable opinion to mention that in so long a period, or in a briefer period, many of the Northmen must have died and have been buried ; that they were a christian people, not without culture ; and that in the less favorable country of Greenland they left marks of their presence in memorials of the dead by monuments and inscriptions, and in substantial buildings for worship or residence. No traces of any such remains have been found in New England. Dighton rock, the old Stone Mill at Newport, and the skeleton in armor disinterred at Fall River, have ceased to be claimed by the antiquaries of Copenhagen as proofs of the residence, more or less permanent, of their countrymen near those places. They are even more thoroughly laid aside as indications of foreign presence than the poor little Grave Creek stone, and certain implements asserted to have been found with Hebrew letters or inscriptions upon them.

It would take much time and large space to refer, even briefly, to all the archæological views and speculations relating to this country that have been corrected or disproved by better information. Some of these belong to

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\* J. G. Kohl, in *Maine Hist. Coll.* 2d se. vol. 1, pp. 82-3.

the physical and some to the linguistic branches of research. The first impression produced by the physical appearance of our aborigines was thus expressed by Humboldt: "The nations of America, except those which border the polar circle, form a single race, characterized by the formation of the skull, the color of the skin, the extreme thinness of the beard, and the straight glossy hair." This opinion of American physical uniformity, (the Esquimaux being excepted) was held by Robertson, Malte Brun, Lawrence, Prichard, Wiseman, and other writers, without question of its accuracy.

The doctrine of uniformity of physical and mental attributes among all the aborigines of this continent, except the Esquimaux, received a sanction and support from Dr. S. G. Morton, the author of "*Crania Americana*," "*An Inquiry into the distinctive characteristics of the aboriginal race of America*," and other works of high reputation, which for a time seemed to be decisive. His conclusions, the result of long study and investigation, especially in his favorite department of craniology, for which he had gathered materials unsurpassed in the world, were definite and positive. He declared that the American Indian, from the southern extremity of the continent to the northern limit of his range, is the same exterior man. With somewhat variable stature and complexion, his distinctive features, though variously modified, are never effaced. "The same conformity of organization is not less obvious in the osteological structure of these people, as seen in the squared or rounded head, the flattened or vertical occiput, the high cheek bones, the ponderous maxillæ, the large quadrangular orbits, and the low, receding forehead."

He includes in this description both the ancient and modern nations—the oldest skulls from Mexico and Peru being of the same type as the heads of existing savage tribes. Having settled, as he supposed, the point of uniformity, he expresses his matured conviction that, as a race, the original Americans are decidedly inferior to the Mongolian stock, with whom, spite of some resemblances, he was not disposed to connect them; for he regarded the Americans as standing isolated from the rest of mankind, and as identified at a glance in every locality, and under every variety of circumstance.

Dr. Morton's remarkable collection of crania became the property of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and has since been much enlarged. In 1860 it was made the subject of a thorough analytical examination and comparison by Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, the results of which are given in the Proceedings of the Academy of that year. After remarking that Dr. Morton's opinion concerning the typical form of the occiput in the various tribes of American Indians, though very generally acquiesced in by craniographers, has not been accepted by all without qualification, (referring to Dr. Gosse of Geneva, Prof. Wilson of Canada, and Dr. J. B. Davis) he proceeds to say: "From the details which I have presented it will be seen that the opinions upon this subject entertained by Dr. Morton cannot be substantiated by the aboriginal American crania in the Academy's collection. The vertically flattened occiput is by no means a distinctive character of these crania; on the contrary it is only an occasional feature among them, and is exhibited also by the skulls of other and distant races of men." He declares that none of the

forms delineated in the "*Crania Americana*," are diagnostic of the Indian skull, and that they all appertain to the races of the Western continent as well as to those of the Western.

The asserted positions of Morton, and earlier physiologists regarding the universality of a particular and distinctive set of features and expression among our aborigines have proved to be not less fallible. The shape of the skull, the form of the face, and the color, are almost as well marked among Europeans: leaving, however, a distinct origin as perceptible as those which distinguish the Italian from the German or the Scotchman, or the African from the Malay.

Dr. Morton assumes that the practice of burying the dead in a sitting posture was a common habit of the American aborigines, even as parts of a single and peculiar race, as has been sustained by later observations. Not only so, it is true in several parts, but it is shown to have been equally characteristic of the pre-historic races of America.

The impression is early formed by Dr. Morton, that the languages inferred essentially from the Indians proper, has not been proved to be without sufficient foundation.

It is not a strange if the great progress which of late has been made in a knowledge of the philosophy of language, has not in any way affected prevalent theories respecting the linguistic system of the American aborigines.

When Mr. Whistler prepared his elaborate and very able compendium upon American dialects, for this society, and for the Ethnological Society, the subject of the origin, growth and development of the forms of human utterance, has

been profoundly studied and largely developed. Language is not a rigid mechanism of speech, but a plastic medium of expression, subject to fluctuation under slight influences. Vocabularies are continually changing from their very nature, and if grammatical regimens are more durable, it is where they conform to the particular genius of a race, and are protected by isolation from other systems.

Certain points, regarded as distinctive features of the American languages,—for example, the formation of words on the principle of agglutination, the non-existence of the substantive verb *to be* as an auxiliary, the absence of abstract terms, peculiarities of gender, and other details of principle or construction, have had additional light thrown upon them since the investigations of Duponceau and Gallatin. Agglutination is not now held to be a characteristic peculiar to American words; the existence among them of the substantive verb, and of abstract terms, is claimed as not infrequently demonstrated; and doubt has been thrown upon the reality of various supposed anomalies. Mr. Gallatin's general conclusions have, however, proved to be remarkably sagacious and well founded; while, in regard to details, he anticipated the possibility of modifications not unlike those which have occurred.

Contrary to the almost universal opinion of early physiologists, he placed the Esquimaux in the same category with other American tribes, on both linguistic and physiological grounds.

Among the members of this society are several gentlemen who have bestowed much attention upon Indian philology; and at the hands of students like Mr. Trumbull,

...the fact that science to ... the ... of the ...

...the American ... the physical and ... either ... long-con- ... of a ... or mix- ... If ... with ... products ... it ... civil ... approx- ... with the ... and ... of the

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...the ... of the ...

of the rudest articles of flint and pottery, through those who gave them a better finish, through builders of mounds and intrenchments, to lake dwellers and constructors of cyclopean monuments and edifices; with an equal variety of savage and semi-civilized, hunting, fishing, and agricultural tribes. It may be added, from numerous indications, with similar barbarous rites and usages, to the extent of human sacrifices and cannibalism, pervading, or mingling with, the whole.

But while the stone age of this isolated continent was broken in upon only a few centuries ago by the invasion of more highly organized races, and the processes of amalgamation, assimilation, or extirpation, are not yet accomplished, though in gradual and certain progress, like events, from like causes, doubtless occurred in Europe, at some pre-historic period beyond our knowledge or means of determination.

Thus does human history seem, in a manner, to repeat itself, and civilization to advance less by the continued improvement of original families of men than by the rise of fresh or superior races over the subjection or extinction of their predecessors.

Four members, two of whom were very aged, have died since the last meeting of the society.

Henry M. Breckenridge, an eminent jurist and diplomatist, long retired from public life, died at Pittsburg, Pa., in January last, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in the same city, May 11, 1786. He commenced the practice of law at the age of twenty. In 1811 he received the appointment of Deputy Attorney General for the territory of New Orleans, afterwards the State of Louisiana. The



next year he was made District Judge, though at twenty-three years old. During the war of 1812 he corresponded with the Government, giving valuable information, and subsequently writing a history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. He took an active part in connection with Mr. Clay on behalf of the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American Republics. He wrote a pamphlet under the name of "an American," addressed to Mr. Monroe, then President, which was reprinted in England and France, and was replied to by the Duke of Angoulême, the Spanish monarch. Mr. Breckenridge was named on the commission to the South American Republics which sailed in November, 1817, and on his return published a work in two volumes entitled "A Voyage to South America," which was highly commended by Humboldt, as containing "an extensive mass of information, and original and philosophical views." He entered Florida in 1820, with General Jackson, to whom he was of great service on account of his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages and usages, and in May was made judge of the Western District. In 1832 he removed to Pittsburg. In 1840 he was elected to Congress; and the following year was appointed a Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico.

Besides the works already named, he published "Views of Louisiana in 1810," "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West," "Essay on Trusts and Trustees," and wrote a history of the Western Insurrection.

The publications of Henry M. Breckenridge are sometimes mixed and confounded with those of his father, Hugh Henry Breckenridge, also a distinguished author and

jurist. The last was born in Scotland, but came to America at the age of five; and on graduating at Princeton College composed and delivered a poetical dialogue, in conjunction with Philip Freneau, afterwards celebrated as a poet; the title of their piece being "The Rising Glory of America." He was a fine classical scholar, and eminent for his social wit and for his ardor in politics. He held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania many years, till his death, and published some law miscellanies, besides various historical and humorous works. His son, our late associate, inherited his father's industry and his graver literary tastes. He had so nearly survived his generation at Pittsburg, that, in answer to inquiries addressed to that place, it is stated to be difficult to obtain details of his private life except from his own works and papers.

Mr. Thomas Buckingham Smith died in New York, quite suddenly, on the sixth of January last. He was of New England family origin, although a Southerner by birth. His parents were from Watertown, Connecticut, but he was born on Cumberland Island, in Georgia, in 1810. His childhood was passed, in part, at St. Augustine, Florida; but at about the age of fourteen he was in the City of Mexico with his father, who resided there as United States Consul. His father dying in 1825, he became the ward of his maternal uncle, by whom he was placed, in 1827, at Washington, now Trinity, College, Hartford, Conn., where he remained three years. Afterwards he entered the Law School at Cambridge; and completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Fessenden of Maine, father of the late Senator Wm. Pitt Fessenden. Returning to his

southern home at St. Augustine, he engaged in the practise of his profession. He was soon elected to the Florida assembly, and was for a time speaker; but a taste for historical and antiquarian studies soon developed itself, and acquired a paramount interest over political aspirations. In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, for which his former acquaintance with the country and its language gave him advantages. In 1851, while the post of minister was vacant, he acted in the capacity of *chargé d'affaires*. While in Mexico his intimacy with Don Jose F. Ramires, and other gentlemen of high political and literary position, enabled him with their aid to commence a collection of valuable documents relating to the history of Florida. He made a translation of the narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, the sole survivor of the expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaes to reduce Florida. This was followed by Hernando de Soto's letter from Florida, July 9, 1539, and the memoir of Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda respecting Florida, written in Spain about the year 1575. These were privately issued at the charge of Mr. George W. Riggs, Jr., of Washington, in quarto volumes, handsomely printed, and of course are rarely to be met with. His reputation as a Spanish scholar and historical student led to his appointment as Secretary of Legation to Spain, in June, 1855. He returned to this country in September, 1858, and soon began to contribute valuable historical and archæological articles to the Historical Magazine and other publications of that nature.

During the war of the Rebellion his loyal tendencies led him to take up his abode in New York, where he prosecuted his literary studies and labors. It is said that

while his estate in Florida suffered greatly by the war and the liberation of the slaves, he continued till death to maintain the aged and infirm negroes who had belonged to the family.

The voyage of Estevan Gomez along our northern coasts had been one of his subjects of study and research, and in the investigation he was led to examine critically the account of Verrazano's voyage, published in Ramusio's large work. Convinced that the narrative was a fabrication, he set forth the grounds of his opinion in an "Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America claimed to have been made by Verrazano," which was read before the New York Historical Society in 1864, and printed. Excited by the discoveries of Mr. Bergenroth among the Spanish archives, he hastened to Spain in search of new material. In this he is reported to have been successful; and he came home prepared to issue in a more extended form, with ample documents, his examination into the authenticity of Verrazano's narrative. Unfortunately he died before his intention was accomplished. He was a gentleman of large and liberal culture and pleasing manners, and much endeared to his friends.\*

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., late Recording Secretary of this society, who died on the first of February last, was born in Harvard, June 20th, 1800; the son of Oliver and Mary Goldsmith Hill, of that place. He fitted for college

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\* A full account of Mr. Smith's literary labors will appear in a memoir by Dr. J. Gilmary Shea, appended to a reprint of the "Relation of Cabeza de Vaca," at the charge of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, now in the press; which we have kindly been permitted to see.

at Groton Academy, now Lawrence Academy, and entered Harvard college in 1818. On his graduation, in 1822, he was appointed assistant preceptor of Leicester Academy, where he remained two years. He entered the Divinity School at Cambridge a year in advance, graduating with the class of 1826. Having declined invitations to churches in Baltimore and Washington, he accepted a call to become associate pastor with the venerable Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, and was ordained March 28, 1827. After ten years of ministerial duty, his health becoming impaired, he passed the winter of 1837-8 in Cuba. From that period his constitution grew stronger and able to sustain easily the labors of a minister's life. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1851, and from 1851 to 1854 was one of the Board of Overseers. He had long been a member of this society, and in 1865, on the resignation of Hon. Edward Mellen, accepted the office of recording secretary, which he retained till his death.

Dr. Hill was fond of writing historical and memorial addresses, as men are apt to like that which they do easily and well. He preached an historical sermon at the end of twenty-five years of his ministry; and on the 28th of March, 1865, commemorated the fortieth anniversary of his settlement by an animated and interesting address to his society, which was published under the title of "The Pastor's Record." The congregation and friends took advantage of the occasion to give a social festival, and to express to him in various ways their strong affection and respect. About 1866, however, his health began to fail, and he resigned the pastoral charge of the parish; retaining, however, the relation

to it, and degree of service in its ministrations, consistent with freedom from responsibility and from confinement to residence in the place.

Dr. Hill was always actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the schools, and all benevolent and philanthropic enterprises; and had a cosmopolitan interest in the religious societies and institutions of the city, of whatever sect or faith. He did not engage in pursuits or aim at distinctions disconnected from the proper functions of a pastor and preacher: for those functions, and the sympathies they create and cherish, he manifested his devotion to the last moment of consciousness.

Hon. Oliver B. Morris died at Springfield, Mass., on the eleventh day of the present month, at the age of eighty-eight. He was born in South Wilbraham, September 22, 1782. His father, Edward Morris, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his mother was the daughter of John Bliss, of Wilbraham, an officer of the Massachusetts militia in the same war, and afterwards County Judge and Representative in the General Court. The subject of this notice was graduated at Williams College in 1801, and was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He studied law in Springfield, with Mr. George Bliss, whose daughter he married. He held many offices of trust, in his profession and aside from it, and bore a prominent part in all the public affairs of his locality,—being a man of strong feelings and positive convictions. He was an impassioned speaker, and always commanded the attention of his hearers. In 1813 he was appointed Register of Probate for Hampden County, and Judge of the same Court in 1829; and held the latter office until 1858. From 1820 to 1882 he was also prosecuting

officer of the County. During the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1813, he represented Springfield in the Legislature; and in 1820 was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Probably no man was so familiar as Judge Morris with the early history of Springfield and its people. About the year 1847, he wrote a series of interesting local reminiscences for the Springfield Gazette. It is matter of regret that more of the valuable information of that nature which he possessed was not preserved in a permanent form.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Council.

S. F. HAVEN.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 22d, 1871.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$28,019.14
Received for dividends and interest since, - -		1,239.56
		<hr/> 29,258.70
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses since,		1,041.32
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund, - - - -		\$28,217.38
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$12,906.90
Received for dividends and interest since, - -		550.22
		<hr/> 13,457.12
Paid for books and incidentals, - - - -		57.74
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund, - - - -		13,399.38
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was, - -		\$9,506.33
Received for dividends and interest since, - -		410.22
		<hr/> 10,006.55
Paid for binding and part of Salary of Assistant Librarian, - - - - -		287.08
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund, - - - -		9,719.47
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was - - -		\$10,344.76
Received for dividends and interest since, - -		435.96
Received from Edward L. Davis, Esq., as addition to fund, - - - - -		100.00
Received from Andrew Bigelow, D.D., as addition to fund, - - - - -		50.00
		<hr/> 10,930.72
Paid for printing semi-annual report, - - -		189.32
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund, - - - -		10,742.40
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was -		\$9,466.57
Received for interest since, - - - - -		291.57
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund, - - - -		9,758.14
Amount carried forward, - - -		<hr/> \$71,836.77



Amount brought forward, - - -	\$71,336.77
1. New York Fund, Oct. 19, 1870, was - - -	\$47.75
Received for interest since, - - -	15.33
Present amount of the Fund, - - -	63.08
2. New York Fund, Oct. 19, 1870, was - - -	\$1,032.30
Received for interest since, - - -	30.00
Present amount of the Fund, - - -	1,062.30
Total of the seven Funds, - - -	\$73,565.05
Check on hand included in foregoing statement, - - -	\$1,115.05

## INVESTMENTS.

## 1. New York General Fund is invested in—

U. S. Stock - - - - -	\$14,400.00
New York Stock - - - - -	5,100.00
New York Bonds - - - - -	5,700.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	1,600.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	1,000.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	47.38
	<u>\$28,217.38</u>

## 2. New York General Fund is invested in—

U. S. Stock - - - - -	\$4,200.00
New York Stock - - - - -	800.00
New York Bonds - - - - -	4,800.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	3,050.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	500.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	49.38
	<u>13,399.38</u>

## 3. New York General Fund is invested in—

U. S. Stock - - - - -	\$5,700.00
New York Stock - - - - -	1,000.00
New York Bonds - - - - -	3,000.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	19.47
	<u>9,719.47</u>

## 4. New York General Fund is invested in—

U. S. Stock - - - - -	\$1,800.00
New York Stock - - - - -	4,000.00
New York Bonds - - - - -	3,000.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	1,000.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	500.00
U. S. Bonds - - - - -	442.40
	<u>10,742.40</u>
Amount included upward - - -	\$62,078.63

Amount brought forward. - - - -	\$62,078.63
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—</i>	
Bank Stock, - - - - -	100.00
Railroad Stock, - - - - -	400.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	700.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	500.00
City Bonds, - - - - -	8,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	53.14
	<hr/> 9,758.14
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—</i>	
City Bonds, - - - - -	\$500.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	100.00
Cash, - - - - -	66.08
	<hr/> 666.08
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—</i>	
City Bonds, - - - - -	\$1,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	62.20
	<hr/> 1,062.20
Total of the seven Funds, - - -	<hr/> <u>\$73,505.05</u>

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments, and find them as stated; and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian begs leave to report that, since the meeting of the Society in October, up to the 12th of the present month, when the account was closed, there have been added to the library by gift 1033 books, 2964 pamphlets, 106 volumes of unbound newspapers, 18 maps, 4 engravings, 2 coins, 7 photographs, and a quantity of business circulars and cards.

There have been procured by purchase 22 books and 12 pamphlets, and by exchange 72 books and 52 pamphlets; and 41 books have been prepared and put into binding. The total of increase is 1190 books, and 3028 pamphlets; the number of unbound newspapers, maps, engravings, coins, &c., being as before stated.

The usual list of donors and donations accompanies this report. Presentation copies of publications from the authors themselves have always a particular interest in a library, and also an enhanced market value. It may be seen in the schedule that such have been received from Rev. David Weston, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Charles Sumner, Charles H. Hart, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Isaac Smucker, Esq., Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Francis W. Goddard, Esq., Wm. S. Appleton, Esq., Charles Deane, Esq., David G. Brinton, M.D., Ashbel Woodward, M.D.,

Rev. A. P. Marvin, Capt. George Henry Preble, U.S.N., Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Charles W. Parsons, M.D., Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Mr. Phillip Frank Perry, J. O. Williams, Esq., Elihu Burritt, Esq., Col. Charles Whittlesey, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Ellis Ames, Esq., Wm. F. Poole, Esq., Henry A. Homes, Esq., Hon. E. G. Squier, Thomas Kirkbride, M.D., Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, Rev. A. Judson Rich, Harry H. Edes, Esq.

Two of the gentlemen here mentioned, Rev. David Weston and Rev. A. P. Marvin — the first for his new edition of Backus's Church History, the other for his History of Worcester in the War of the Rebellion, have drawn largely upon our collections for aid and materials in preparing their valuable works. The productions of most of the authors who have thus remembered the society are historical, archæological, or genealogical, and specially appropriate gifts.

Some other donations it may be well to notice particularly. We have received from John Cotton, M.D., of Pomfret, Conn., three ancient volumes containing autographs of the Cotton family, and from Wm. Mather Cotton, of Providence, R. I., seven volumes of the same character, with autographs of members of that historical family.

Pliny Earle, M.D., Superintendent of the hospital for the Insane at Northampton, has collected for the library an extensive series of Reports, &c., relating to the Insane Asylums of Great Britain and America.

The State Librarian of Vermont has afforded us valuable assistance towards filling gaps in our series of the documents of that State.

Mr. Luther H. Bigelow, publisher and bookseller, in Worcester, has presented the remainders of the editions of the Worcester Directories of 1869 and 1870, consisting of 500 copies, which will be useful in making exchanges.

A donation of 207 books, 591 pamphlets, and three maps, from the library of the Rev. Dr. Hill, was made by his widow and children.

Through the kind agency of Hon. George F. Hoar, Representative from Worcester in Congress, we are indebted to Messrs. Rives and Bailey, of Washington, for eight early and rare volumes of the Congressional Globe, wanting in our set; and to the U. S. Department of the Interior for forty-five volumes of U. S. Documents towards supplying our deficiencies.

Hon. John Carter Brown has presented the two additional volumes of the handsome bibliographical catalogue of his remarkable library, prepared by Hon. John R. Bartlett, of which only a very small number of copies, for private distribution, have been printed. The publication of a catalogue of any peculiar collection of books is an invaluable contribution to Bibliography; and all students, and especially all persons having the care or management of libraries, must be grateful for the means of information and general assistance so provided. It will be a most gratifying fact if the report proves true, that a distinguished bibliographer is now engaged in preparing a catalogue of the library of James Lenox, Esq., of New York, well known to be as choice and rare as extensive and costly—ranking with the most celebrated private collections abroad.

There is no single way in which a great institution having a large library can more gracefully or usefully acknowledge

the obligations it may owe to the public or the world of letters, than by printing a catalogue of its literary possessions. It is a contribution to the cause of learning of means and helps for the acquisition of knowledge from which every smaller library, and almost every scholar, may derive the most important advantage and instruction. It has long been the opinion of your librarian that such a service is due from our rich and prosperous University to the community whose favors to it are so liberal and constant. A sense of such duty or obligation was manifested by our own society many years ago, in the publication of a catalogue of nearly six hundred large 8vo. pages, which, although of slight pecuniary advantage to the institution, has been of great assistance to collectors, to persons engaged in research, and to other libraries.

It is not very probable that the grand scheme of the late Prof. Jewett, for a general catalogue, or rather a collection of stereotyped titles which might be made to serve for all libraries, will be carried into effect; but catalogues of some large and varied collections, and of all that are of a special character, are undeniable desiderata.

The American Antiquarian Society will doubtless be ready to repeat the example it so promptly presented for imitation whenever its resources will permit the necessary expenditure.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

## Donors and Donations.

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HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester.—Four books, and ninety-two pamphlets.

JOHN COTTON, M.D., Pomfret, Conn.—“A Defense of the Way to the True Church,” 1614; “Annotations upon all the books of the Old and New Testament,” 1651; the “Complete Letter Writer,” 1793.

MR. WILLIAM MATHER COTTON, Providence, R. I.—Owen’s “Mortification of Sinne in Believers,” 1656; Feltham’s “Resolves: Divine, Moral, Political,” 1661; Watts’ Lyric Poems, 1706; Matthew Henry’s Works, 1726; Coleman’s Sacramental Discourses, 1728; Hannah Adams’ Alphabetical Compendium of Sects, 1784; and “Moses, His Choice.”

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Public Documents for 1869, four vols.; Acts and Resolves, 1870.

REV. DAVID WESTON, Worcester.—Backus’ History of the Baptists, Second Edition, with notes, by Mr. Weston, 2 vols., 1871; eighteen pamphlets; The Nation, 1868–69; and a parcel of the Watchman and Reflector.

HON. J. C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.—Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867, six vols.; Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, 1867–70; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1870; and Register of the Department of State, 1870.

ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Third Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, December, 1869; and eleven choice pamphlets.

MR. JOHN G. SMITH, Worcester.—Three books, twenty almanacs, sixty-one miscellaneous pamphlets, and three maps.

- MESSRS. RICE AND WHITING**, Worcester. — Six U. S. Public Documents ; and five Railroad pamphlets.
- JAMES BENNETT**, Esq., Leominster. — Two hundred and one numbers of the Law Reporter.
- NATHANIEL PAINE**, Esq., Worcester. — Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac, 1870 ; one hundred and thirty-one numbers of periodicals ; forty-three pamphlets ; and various newspapers, circulars and cards.
- Mrs. MARY H. SAWYER**, St. Albans, Vt. — Twenty-four books, • one hundred and fifty-two pamphlets, and ten incomplete vols. of Niles' Register.
- Rev. W. H. BROOKS**, D.D., Webster. — Four Protestant Episcopal Convention Reports.
- Miss REBECCA LEE**, Boston. — Thirteen books, one hundred and thirty-three pamphlets, and various newspapers in numbers.
- MESSRS. BACON & ALDRICH**, Worcester. — Fifty-four books, and three hundred and twenty pamphlets.
- GEORGE H. MOORE**, Esq., New York. — Report of the N. Y. Constitutional Convention, 1867-68, twelve vols.
- MESSRS. STRONG & ROGERS**, Worcester. — The Miner's Journal for 1870.
- Rev. J. H. FITTS**, West Boylston. — Three hundred and fifty-eight pamphlets ; and parcels of the Christian Banner, Independent, Congregationalist, Right Way, Nation, and Church Union.
- HENRY C. RICE**, Esq., Worcester. — Twelve numbers of the American Law Register.
- MISSes GAY**, Suffield, Conn. — The Connecticut Courant for 1870.
- PLINY EARLE**, M.D., Northampton. — Fifty-three vols. Reports of Insane Asylums in England and America.
- THE STATE LIBRARY OF VERMONT**. — Eight books and fifty-one pamphlets, mostly State Documents.
- MESSRS. WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON**, Worcester. — Eight business directories.
- YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY**. — Twenty-eight college pamphlets.
- Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON**, Worcester. — Twenty-four selected pamphlets.



- SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — Four books, and one hundred and twenty-three pamphlets.
- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — Three books and eight pamphlets; being Reports of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867.
- REV. ISAAC R. WORCESTER, Boston. — The Missionary Herald for December, 1870.
- THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF WORCESTER. — One hundred and seventy eight numbers of periodicals, twenty six files of newspapers, and the Association Monthly, as issued.
- MR. LUTHER H. BIGELOW, Worcester. — Five hundred copies of Worcester Directories for 1869 and 1870, and two pamphlets.
- HON. P. EMORY ALDRICH, Worcester. — Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-65, vol. 2, and fourteen pamphlets.
- THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. — Fifty-four pamphlets.
- MESSRS. RIVES & BAILEY, Washington, D. C., through Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR. — Eight rare vols. of the Congressional Globe, 1835-1843.
- WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Catalogue of books in the Circulating Department, and forty-five files of newspapers.
- THE FAMILY OF THE REV. ALONZO HILL, D.D. — Two hundred and seven books, five hundred and ninety-one pamphlets, and three maps.
- THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, through Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR. — Forty-five vols. Congressional Documents.
- REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester. — Addington's Penal Statutes, 4to, 1783; Roman's Troubles in the Netherlands, vol. 1, 1778; Morier's Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor; ten pamphlets; Worcester Palladium, 1861-70; Congregationalist, 1861-67; one map; and a collection of circulars.
- MRS. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester. — Memorial of General Hasbrouck Davis; Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker, 2 vols.; seven valuable books; and a military map, showing the marches of the United States forces under the command of Maj.-Gen'l W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., during the years 1863-1865.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston.—His oration on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth; Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum; Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, February, 1871; their Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi; and tributes of the Mass. Historical Society to the memory of Hon. David Sears and George Ticknor, LL.D.

MESSRS. JENKINS & WHITCOMB, Worcester.—The original drafts of thirteen maps of towns in Worcester County, Mass.; and one pamphlet.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Three college pamphlets.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Washington, D. C.—His lecture on the Duel between France and Germany; Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867, 6 vols.; Congressional Documents, 1868-70, 13 vols.; twelve pamphlets; and the "Two Republics" in continuation.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester.—Eighty-nine numbers of English and American periodicals; eight pamphlets; nine Commissions issued to Hon. E. D. Bangs; four manuscript sermons; Advocate of Peace; Bible Society Record; Saturday Review; six files of newspapers; and one photograph.

ALBERT WOOD, M.D., Worcester.—Two books and four pamphlets.

CHARLES H. HART, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—His biographical sketches of His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, Gulian C. Verplanck, LL.D., and Hon. Richard S. Field, LL.D.; also an obituary notice of Franklin Peale, by Robert Patterson; and three vols. on Spanish America for the Isaac Davis Alcove.

MR. GEORGE SUMNER, Worcester.—Addresses at Cambridge February 21, 1800, in solemn commemoration of General George Washington; and an engraved portrait of Rev. Joseph Sumner, of Shrewsbury.

HON. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn.—His article on some alleged specimens of Indian Onomatopœia; and his account of the reinterment of the remains of Lady Alice Apsley Boteler Fenwick, at old Saybrook, in 1870.

MRS. H. P. STURGIS, Boston.—One book, and three pamphlets.



ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, O. — "Pioneer Pamphlets," No. 6; and "Pioneer Historical Papers," Nos. 70-79.

MR. JOHN L. HAYES, Editor, Boston. — Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Growers, Vol. I. Nos. 1-3; Vol. II, No. 1.

WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — Thirteen early pamphlets.

ELBRIDGE H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose. — Four Town Reports.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., Worcester. — Three pamphlets, and three manuscript letters.

REV. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston. — His lecture on the Life, Writings and Character of Rev. Thomas Starr King; five pamphlets; two photographs; and an ancient copper coin.

HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — Six pamphlets.

NATHANIEL EDDY, Esq., Millbury. — Campbell's Treatise of Conversion, Faith and Justification, 1743; and Chapone's Letters, 1802.

FRANCIS W. GODDARD, Esq., Providence, R. I. — Political and Miscellaneous Writings of William G. Goddard, edited by his son, Francis W. Goddard, 2 vols., 1870.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, Esq., Boston. — His "Ancestry of Priscilla Baker;" and his "Description of a Selection of Coins and Medals relating to America." Also, "Genealogy of the early generations of the Coffin Family."

MR. T. H. BARTLETT, Worcester. — Two books.

WILLIAM CROSS, Esq., Treasurer, Worcester. — Three photographic views, showing the effect of the explosion at the Worcester Gas Works, December 16, 1870.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. — Their second Annual Report.

ALL SAINTS' PARISH BOOK CLUB, Worcester. — Two pamphlets.

THE LIBRARY OF AMHERST COLLEGE. — "Opening of Walker Hall, Amherst College, October 20, 1870."

TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS TO THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Diocese of Massachusetts. — An abstract of their Records, 1810-70.

HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — San Francisco Municipal Reports, 1869-70; and Mining Review, for 1870.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — Finance Report, 1870.

- Major L. A. H. LATOUR, Montreal, Canada. — Report of the Minister of Public Works, 1870.
- HON. EDWARD MELLEN, Worcester. — Memorial of Nathaniel James Lord.
- U. S. QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL. — Roll of Honor, No. 25.
- CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge. — "Bradford's Dialogue," edited with a preface and notes by Charles Deane.
- ASHBEL WOODWARD, M.D., Franklin, Conn. — His history of Franklin, Conn.
- MR. J. S. WESBY, Worcester. — "The Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, 1853-54," by Horace Greeley.
- THE CITY OF BOSTON. — A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston, by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff.
- REV. ABELIAH P. MARVIN, Worcester. — His History of Worcester in the War of the Rebellion. \*
- Capt. GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N. — His genealogical sketch of the Prebles in America.
- HENRY STEVENS, Esq., London, G. B. — Schedule of two thousand American Historical Nuggets, October, 1870.
- CHARLES W. PARSONS, M.D., Providence, R. I. — His memoir of Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I.
- ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., New York. — The thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
- JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY, Esq., Baltimore, Md. — "The Stickney Family;" a genealogical memoir of the descendants of William and Elizabeth Stickney, from 1637 to 1869.
- Prof. EDWARD NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. — Annual Catalogue of Hamilton College, 1870-71.
- JAMES H. SALISBURY, M.D., Cleveland, O. — One photograph.
- SOLOMON LINCOLN, Esq., Boston. — "Centennial Anniversary of the town of Cohasset, May 7, 1870."
- MR. A. T. GOODMAN, Cleveland, O. — "Alabama, or Here we Rest, an Indian Legend of olden times."
- BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS. — One pamphlet.
- MR. PHIL. FRANK PERRY, New Hartford, Conn. — His Poems.

- ALBERT H. HOYT, Esq., Boston.—His memoir of William Plumer, senior.
- W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J.—Sixteenth Report of N. J. State Normal School.
- CHARLES B. SALISBURY, Esq., Little York, N. Y.—One photograph.
- J. O. WILLIAMS, Esq., Boston.—His "Mammoth Trees of California."
- ELIHU BURRITT, Esq., New Britain, Conn.—His "Western and Eastern Questions of Europe."
- Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland, O.—His "Ancient Earth Forts of the Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio."
- J. WARREN LAWTON, Esq., New York.—Lettre-Journal de Paris, sent from Paris by balloon, Nov. 22d, 1870.
- ELLIS AMES, Esq., Canton.—His history of the Redman Farm, Canton, Mass.
- WILLIAM F. POOLE, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—The Witchcraft Delusion of 1692, by Governor Thomas Hutchinson, with notes by Mr. Poole.
- HENRY A. HOMES, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—His "California and the Northwest Coast one Hundred Years since."
- REV. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—"The Friend," for 1870.
- HON. E. G. SQUIER, New York.—His "Observations on the Geography and Archæology of Peru."
- HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester.—His speech on National Education; and a gold-piece, coined by the Mormons of Utah.
- THOMAS KIRKBRIDE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.—Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, 1870.
- REV. WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Worcester.—His twentieth anniversary Sermons, preached in Boylston, Mass., October, 1852.
- REV. A. JUDSON RICH, Brookfield, Mass.—His historical discourse, delivered on occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church, and the fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday School, in Westminster, Mass., Sept. 9, 1868.



MR. E. BEAMAN RICE, West Boylston. — Commemorative services of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Sabbath-School at West Boylston, Mass., June 16, 1868.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., Worcester. — The two Springfield editions of the "Correspondence of Messrs. David Dudley Field and Dudley Field, of the New York Bar, with Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican."

HON. JOSEPH T. WOODWARD, Augusta, Me. — Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine.

HARRY H. EDES, Esq., Charlestown. — Annual election Sermon, January 4, 1871; with an Appendix by Mr. Edes, on the election sermons of Massachusetts.

DAVID G. BRINTON, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. — Four of his Monographs, viz: "Contributions to a Grammar of the Muskokee Language," "National Legend of the Chata-Muskokee Tribes," "Ancient Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan," and "The Arawack Language of Guiana, in its Linguistic and Ethnological Relations." Also, Byington's grammar of the Choctaw Language, edited by Dr. Brinton; and *Actes de la Société Philologique*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

MRS. S. F. WOODHULL, Bangor, Me. — A newspaper account of the Bangor Centennial, 1869.

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — Various newspapers, containing historical matter.

HON. JOHN CARTER BROWN, Providence, R. I. — Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America, in the Library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.; with notes by John Russell Bartlett, Part III. 1701 to 1800, vols. 1 and 2.

TRUSTEES OF HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Hon. Thomas Russell's Dedication Address, with an appendix.

THE N. E. HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — Quarter-Century Anniversary Discourse, by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter; and their Register as issued.

THE VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. — Their Transactions for 1869-70.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY. — Their List of Books added July, 1870, to January, 1871.

THE HARTFORD YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.—Their thirty-second Annual Report.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Report for 1870.

THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY.—Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md.—Proceedings on the announcement of the death of Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY.—Report for the year 1871.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.—Priced List of surplus works.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW BEDFORD FREE LIBRARY.—Their nineteenth Annual Report.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ORANGE.—Their Constitution and By-Laws.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Their Journal, Vol. XXXIX. ; and Proceedings, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 5.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.—Their Transactions, Vol. XLII. ; and Proceedings, Vol. IV., No. 8.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF ARCHÆOLOGY, St. Petersburg.—Their Report for the year 1868.

THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Annals, Vol. VIII., No. 4, and Vol. IX., No. 1.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Their Proceedings Vol. XIII. pp. 79.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections, Vol. III., Part I. ; and Annual Report for the year 1870.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.—Their Proceedings, Nos. 2 and 3, for 1870.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Their Constitution and By-Laws, 1870 ; and Accession List, March 9 to December 14, 1870.

THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—Second and third annual Reports of the Trustees for the years 1869 and 1870.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Proceedings, Vol. II., No. 2, Second Series.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., No. 6.

- THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, of San Francisco.—  
Their Reports for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.
- THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Their Transactions for the year 1870.
- THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections, Vol. 1 ;  
and Proceedings for October and November, 1870.
- WORCESTER COUNTY FREE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.—  
Their first Annual Catalogue.
- STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OF WISCONSIN.—Annual Address by  
Hon. Charles I. Walker, of Detroit, 1871.
- THE PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM.—Thirty-fifth Annual Report.
- THE CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Their  
Transactions, Vol. II., Part I.
- THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—Their Historical Collections, Vol. X.,  
Parts II. and III. ; Bulletin, Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 4, Vol. 2, Nos.  
4, 7, 8, 9 ; and "To-day," a paper printed during the fair of the  
Essex Institute and Oratorio Society, 1870.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Their Transactions,  
Vol. XIV., Parts I. and II. ; and Proceedings, Nos. 84 and 85.
- THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections, Vol.  
II.
- THE SILAS BRONSON LIBRARY, Waterbury, Conn.—Catalogue of  
the Library, 1870.
- THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, of Boston.—Index to  
the Catalogue of Books, 1869.
- MR. E. STEIGER, New York.—"Literarischer Monatsbericht,"  
Vol. 2, Nos. 5 and 6.
- J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Their Monthly  
Bulletin.
- CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New York.—"The Book Buyer."
- THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—Advocate of Peace, October,  
1870, to January, 1871.
- THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.—Their Journal  
as issued.
- PROPRIETOR OF THE WORCESTER PALLADIUM.—Two sets of the  
paper for 1870.



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Nos. 15 and 16 of their Bulletin.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE.  
— Their papers as issued.

PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their paper  
as issued.

PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL. — Their paper as  
issued.

PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER. — Their  
paper as issued.

PROPRIETOR OF THE BARRÉ GAZETTE. — The paper as issued.

PROPRIETOR OF THE GOLDEN AGE. — The paper as issued.

## A P P E N D I X .

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THE following statement of some of the points in Dr. Jarvis's paper on immigration was not received in season to print with the account of proceedings at the meeting. The Committee of Publication were expecting an abstract of the paper to be printed by itself; but are disappointed in this anticipation in consequence of a proposed publication of the entire article elsewhere.

No official notice was taken nor record made of the number of foreigners who came to the United States, previous to October 1, 1819. From that time, the law of Congress required, that all who landed at the sea and lake ports should be entered at the custom houses and reported to the government.

The numbers of those who arrived, previous to October 1, 1819, have been very variously estimated by different writers.

The numbers reported by the custom house officers are undoubtedly correct as far as they go; but they include only those who came by sea and by lake. Besides these, there were others who came by land across the northern and north eastern border from the British Provinces. Of these the Government took no notice, and they were not reported. In some instances, in the early stages of the law, passengers escaped the notice of the custom house officers, or these officials neglected to report them.

The numbers of these immigrants who were not officially reported, since 1819, have also been matters of various estimate.

Dr. Jarvis had examined all the accessible authorities on this subject, the British emigration reports from 1815 to 1868, the Canadian immigration reports, and those of the United States from 1820, the statements of the number of foreigners living in Canada and the other British North American provinces, at the time of their several censuses. From these examinations and comparisons, Dr. J. concluded that Seybert was correct in supposing that 120,000 immigrants came between 1790 and 1810, and that Prof. Tucker was correct in supposing that 50,000 came in the period 1790 to 1800, 70,000 between 1800 and 1810, and 114,000 in the next decade, 1810 to 1820.

The numbers of the natives of Great Britain, Ireland and other European countries, who emigrated to the British North American provinces, exceeded the numbers of these people who appeared, from time to time, in the several censuses of these colonies, together with the probable number who had died. This excess is supposed to have come to the United States.

The number of natives of the British Provinces found in the United States in 1850 and 1860 were in excess of those who were stated, by the immigration reports, to have arrived previous to those enumerations, together with those who had died, in the interval between their arrival and the censuses.

The Europeans and British provincials, who came across the border, through and from Canada and New Brunswick,

from 1816 to June 1, 1860, amounted to 395,127, according to Dr. Jarvis' calculations.

The three classes of immigrants were :

1. Those who arrived previous to October 1, 1819, estimated.

2. Those who came across the border, unknown to custom house officers, but calculated.

3. Those who entered at the custom houses and were reported to the Government. The whole amounted to 2,827,273, at the time of the seventh census, June 1, 1850, and to 5,593,768 at the date of the eighth census, in 1860.

Deducting from these the number of probable deaths, at the annual rate of 2.4 per cent. from 1790 to 1850, and 2.625 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, leaves the number of foreigners 2,240,536 found by the census in 1850, and 4,136,175 found in 1860, within a small fraction.

Another point considered was the theory that American families are running out, by a gradual diminution of the number of children, and that more prolific foreign families are taking their place. This view Dr. Jarvis aimed to refute.



Nº 57.

PROCEEDINGS

*OF THE*  
*Horace Davis*

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

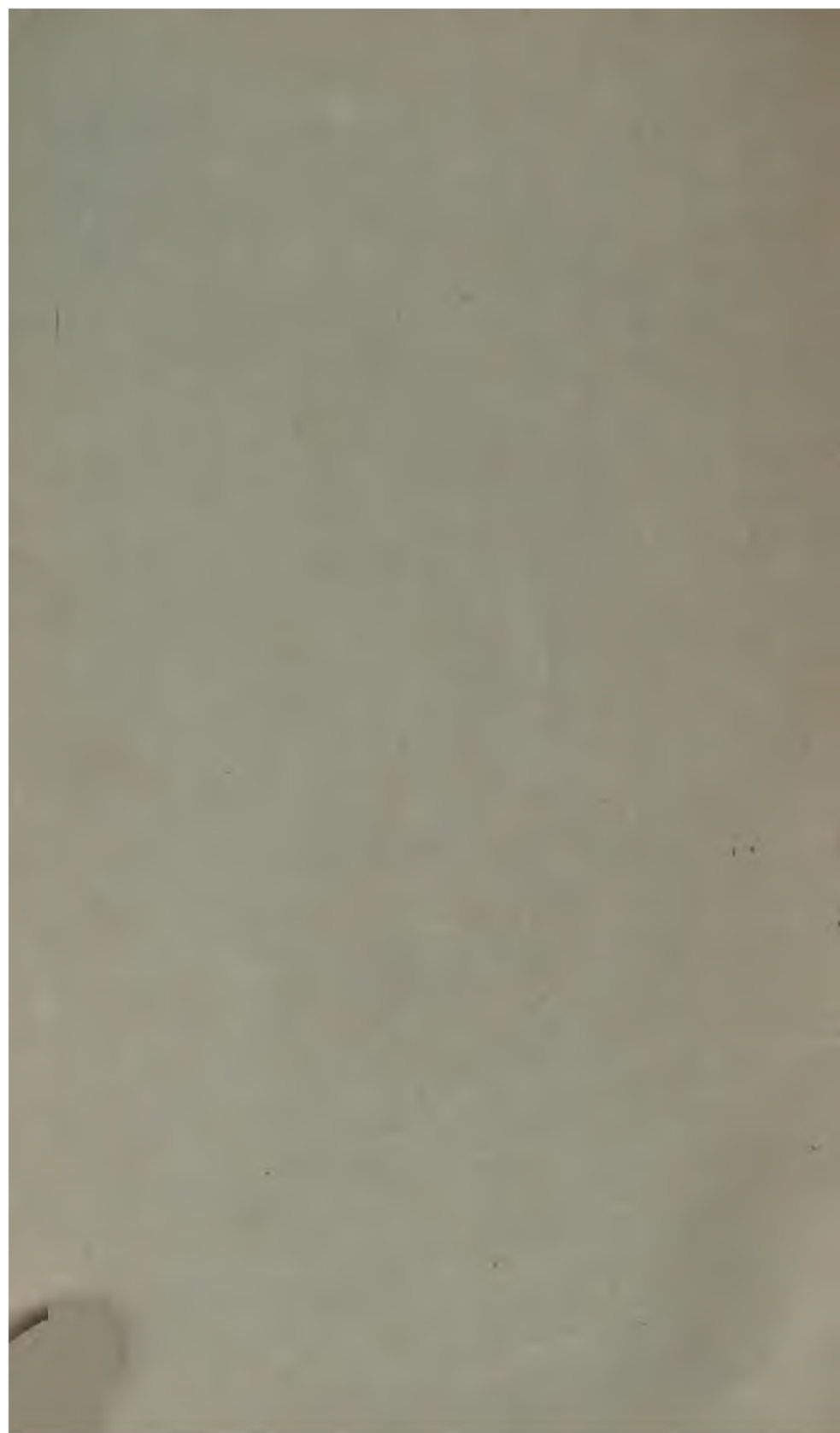
AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER.

OCTOBER 21, 1871.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,  
PALLADIUM OFFICE,  
1872.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

*November*  
AT THE

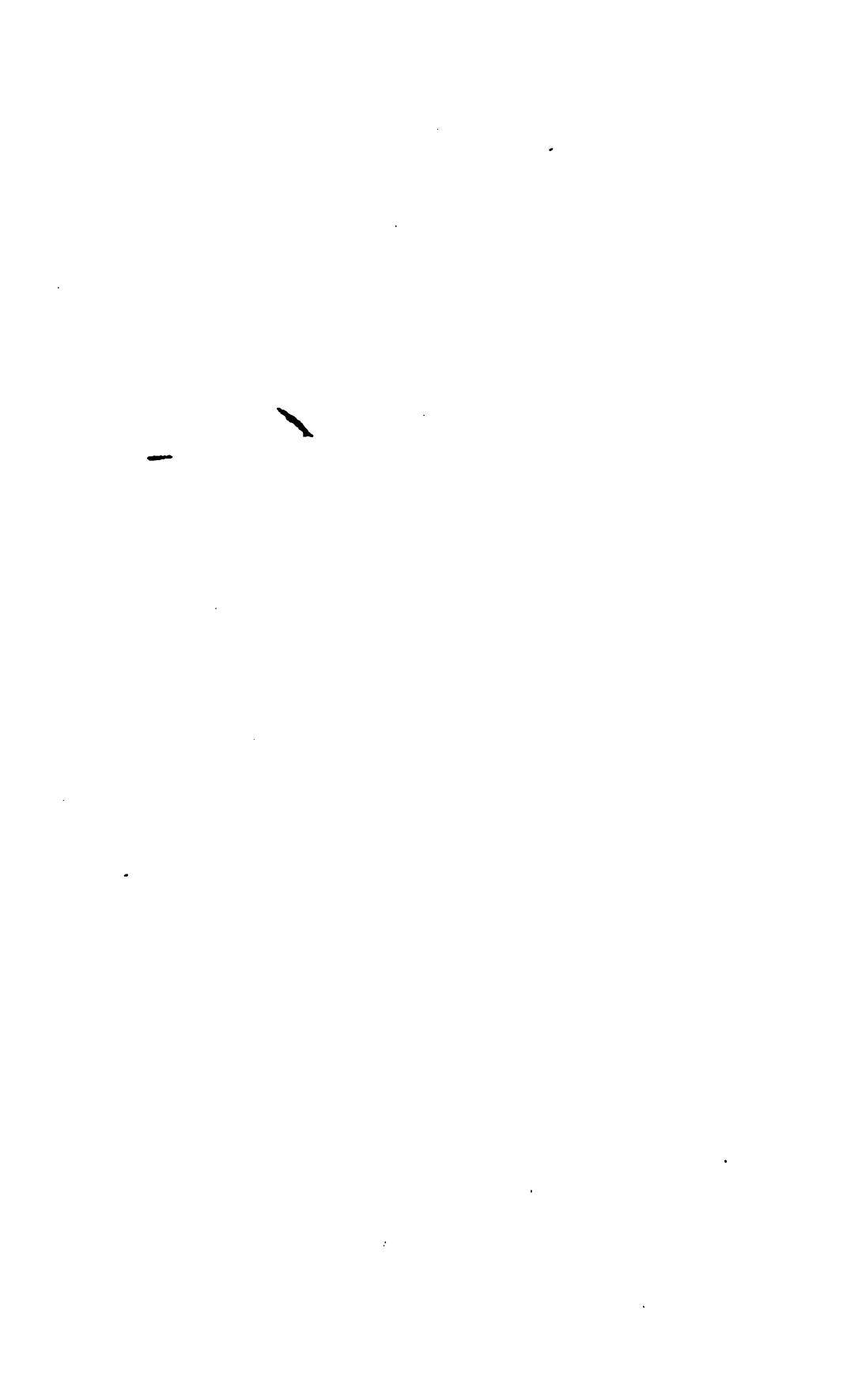
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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	22
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	42
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	54
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	57



## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1871, AT THE LIBRARY OF THE  
SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

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Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The Records of the last Meeting were read and accepted.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE read the report of the Council.

S. F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, submitted their annual reports.

On motion of Hon. B. F. THOMAS, these reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

After the reading of the report of the Council, Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, offered some suggestions in regard to the failure of Sir Francis Drake to discover the Bay of San Francisco. There were several reasons why Drake should fail to pass the Golden Gate and enter that magnificent bay. It could not readily be discovered by one sailing by at some distance from the coast; and, as the wind much of the time blows towards the coast, navigation is precarious, and navigators would avoid approaching the coast too nearly without special reason for doing so. At any rate, it is now generally thought that Drake did not enter the bay of San Francisco.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER suggested, that even had Sir

Francis discovered the mouth of the bay, he might well have been restrained from entering it, by considerations of delicacy towards the Spanish Government, who claimed jurisdiction there.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of the idea suggested in the report of the Council, that the Pacific would be our Mediterranean sea, and said the unity of European capital renders it doubtful if the United States ever regains its power on the Atlantic ocean, and it must improve its opportunity in the other direction. The Pacific is essentially ours, and it is of vast importance that all our rights there be jealously guarded and defended. In this connection, he said he anticipated a time when the Sandwich Islands will become a part of the jurisdiction of this country, as our half-way-house to China and Japan. In this view, the Pacific, he said, is to be to us the great middle sea of the world. He spoke also of the high degree of intelligence of the Japanese, and the ease and industry with which they apply themselves to the acquisition of knowledge, and of the great importance of developing fully our international relations with that people. He also called attention to Furlani's map, of 1574, on which Behring's straits, the succession of Islands, and the outline of the coast in that vicinity, are quite correctly delineated, while we have no history of these straits earlier than 1727, the year of Behring's discovery.

Mr. DEANE, of Cambridge, said he was not sure that Drake would be deterred from entering San Francisco Bay even if he were certain that the Spaniards had explored so far north at that time. But wherever the "convenient and fit harbour" may have been which Drake

entered, in latitude  $38^{\circ}$  or  $38^{\circ} 30'$ , he there took possession of the coast in the name of her Majesty, and called it "New Albion." He had entered the Pacific through the straits of Magellan, and, pursuing his way north, pillaged the Spanish ships moored in the harbors along the coast. Fearing to return the way he came, with his large treasure, he still went north, in hopes of finding a passage through to the Atlantic, corresponding to that by which he came. Disappointed here, he finally struck across the Pacific, and completed the circumnavigation of the globe. Arriving in England in 1580, the Spanish minister (as England and Spain were then at peace), protested against the conduct of Drake. He demanded that Drake's ill-gotten treasure should be restored; and he contended likewise that the English were infringing the Spanish claim, in sailing in those seas. The English government, in their answer to the latter claim, made this important declaration, namely, that they could not acknowledge the Spanish right to all that country, either by donation from the pope, or from their having touched here and there upon those coasts, built cottages, and given names to a few places; that this, by the Law of Nations, could not hinder other princes from freely navigating those seas, and transporting colonies to those parts where the Spaniards do not inhabit; that prescription without possession, availed nothing. A full account of this may be seen in Camden's History of Queen Elizabeth. Whether England, in her intercourse with other nations has always been true to the important principle here declared, may be seriously questioned.\*

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\* The passage from Camden referred to by Mr. Deane is as follows:—"Don Bernardine de Mendoza, the Spaniard's Embassadour in England, storming

Mr. HAVEN called attention to a correspondence he had recently had with Mr. Horace Davis, a member of this Society, on the subject of the discovery of a supposed wrecked ship on the desert of California. This was alleged to have been seen in the Colorado Desert, forty miles north of Fort Yuma, in a spot which is watery and inaccessible, at least during portions of the year. A party which went out for the purpose of solving the mystery, could approach the object no nearer than four miles, on account of the mud. The subject has been discussed in the newspapers and by the California Academy of Science. Mr. Davis forwarded extracts from these discussions, and in his last letter gave the result of a well prepared expedition to the

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heret, very earnestly demanded the goods again of the Queen, complaining of the English for sailing in the Indian Ocean; to whom this answer was given: That the Spaniards, by their hard dealing with the English, whom they had prohibited commerce, contrary to the Law of Nations, had drawn these mischiefs upon themselves. That Drake should be forthcoming to answer according to law, if he were convicted by good evidence and testimony to have committed anything against Law and Right. That those Goods were laid by purposely that satisfaction might be made to the Spaniard, though the Queen had spent a greater summe of money than Drake had brought in against those rebels whom the Spaniard had raised and encouraged against her, both in Ireland and England. Moreover, she understood not why her or any other Prince's subjects should be debarred from the Indies, which she could not persuade herself the Spaniard had any just title to, by the Bishop of Rome's Donation, (in whom she acknowledged no prerogative, much less authority, in such cases, so as to lay any tie upon Princes which owed him no obedience or observance, or as it were to infeoffe the Spaniard in that new world, and invest him with the possession thereof), nor yet by any other claim, than as they had touched here and there upon the coasts, built cottages, and given names to a river or a cape; which things cannot entitle them to a propriety. So that this donation of that which is another man's, which is of no validity in law, and this imaginary propriety, cannot hinder other Princes from trading into those countreys, and, without breach of the Law of Nations, from transporting colonies into those parts thereof where the Spaniards inhabit not (forasmuch as Prescription without Possession is little worth), neither from freely navigating that vast ocean, seeing the use of the sea and air is common to all. Neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons; forasmuch as neither nature nor public use and custome permitteth any possession thereof."— (*Camden's History of England. English translation, London, 1688, p. 255.*)

locality. The appearance of a ship had proved to be an ocular deception.

Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, of Worcester, said :

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have listened with much interest to the paper read by Mr. Hale, and, also, to the remarks on that part of it to which attention has been called by the several speakers. I heard with special satisfaction the suggestion that measures should be taken to secure such communication with Japan as would make important additions to our knowledge of that part of the world. It seems to me very desirable, also, to secure similar communication with all the more important points in the island world of the Pacific. The discovery of the Pacific Ocean is so intimately connected with the discovery of America, that we may properly associate inquiries concerning the ethnology and archæology of this continent with those relating to the Pacific world. I say *archæology*, for the Pacific Islands have their archæology, their antiquities, which suggest an ancient history of that part of the globe, concerning which we have no definite knowledge, and of which nothing remains save a few suggestive traces.

In every part of that widely extended island world, from the Marquesas Islands, at the east, to the Ladrões, at the west, there are very noticeable ruins which are monuments of a higher condition of life than that now prevalent among its inhabitants. Some of them have been observed by explorers; but they are little known, and their significance has never been carefully considered. An educated and very intelligent gentleman, who has resided many years on one of the Pacific Islands and made extensive voyages among the others, says to me in a letter, enclosing some account of archæological explorations in the Pacific: "These researches are not very minute, but they will indicate that there is a vast field ready for exploration, in the Pacific, as well as in Central America and Egypt." A correspondent at Sydney speaks in a similar strain of the Pacific Island antiquities; and I have received from Sydney, drawings of some of these ruins which are unknown to archæologists. They were made by an intelligent English shipmaster, who has passed much of his life among these islands. In this connection, it is very suggestive that dialects of



the Malay language are found everywhere among the islands of the Pacific world, having been traced as far in this direction as Easter Island. We need to know the ancient history of Polynesia to understand clearly how this speech was so diffused as to become established in every part of it. Probably its ancient history would include some chapters in the history of that great Malayan empire, which El Masudi described, a thousand years ago, and which the Portuguese found in the last age of its decline, when they first sailed to India.

The modern history of the Pacific now begins; but it has had another history which preceded our discovery of that ocean. The prominence of the Malays in that earlier history is indicated, not only by traces of the wide extent of their enterprise and influence, but also by the natural superiority of this race to all others in Polynesia and Eastern Asia. It is their Malay blood which makes the Japanese so superior to the Chinese. But this subject furnishes material for an extended discussion, which would be out of place in seconding the motion to accept and refer these reports.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for President, and Rev. GEORGE S. PAINE and EDWARD L. DAVIS, Esq., were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the ballots.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously elected.

A committee, consisting of JUDGE THOMAS, COL. DAVIS, and Hon. E. TORREY, was appointed to prepare a list of Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers, for the consideration of the Society.

The following list having been reported, was unanimously adopted by a yea and nay vote.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,  
JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.

*Council.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
 HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,  
 CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Cambridge,  
 SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,  
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
 JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester,  
 CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., Cambridge,  
 Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,  
 HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown,  
 HON. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Recording Secretary.*

Col. JOHN D. WASHBURN, Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester.  
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston.  
 CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Auditors.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
 HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

The President then read the following letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop :—

BROOKLINE, 12th October, 1871.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,

*Prest. Am. Antiq. Society.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I regret sincerely that I am obliged to go to New York next week, and shall thus be prevented from attending the annual meeting of the Antiquarian Society.

I did not fail to write to a friend in Rome, many months ago, agreeably to your request, in the hope of obtaining for the Society some account of the interesting discoveries which have been made by the recent explorations in and about the eternal city. I regret to say that my success has not yet answered your expectations or my own. I am able, however, to send you, for the Society's library, three pamphlets, which have been kindly procured for me by my friend and relative, Mr. J. Clinton Hooker, the banker, at Rome.

The earliest in date is a Memoir of the Monuments and other antiquities discovered at Ostium, by Visconti, one of our foreign members, who has now the title of the Baron Visconti.

The second, in several parts, is a description of some of the recent discoveries in Rome, by Signor Radolfo A Lanciani.

The third is a Memoir of the excavations of the "Terme di Novato," and other places in Rome, by Signor Angelo Pellegrini, published during the last year.

They are all in the Italian language, and require more careful study than I have been able to give them, during the two or three days since they reached me, in order to judge of their contents.

None of them embrace the most recent and most interesting discoveries, of which we had accounts in the newspapers a few months ago, and of which you were so anxious to procure descriptions. Should I receive these latter descriptions in reply to my request, I shall gladly communicate them to you hereafter. Meantime, believe me, with best wishes for the Society and great regard for its President,

Your friend and servant,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.



The President said, in explanation of this letter, that a few days before the first of February last, a tomb was found in excavating near the Porto Salaria, in Rome, which had an alto rilievo of a boy, with one hand raised, as in declamation, and holding a book in the other hand, and an inscription, stating that in the 94th year of the christian era Quintus Sulpicius Maximus, aged eleven years, five months, contended for the prize of poetry with fifty-two professed Greek poets, and obtained the honor; and to remove suspicion of his honesty and of his being assisted, he gave also extemporaneous poetry. It was no small achievement to obtain such a prize in the days when Juvenal, Martial, Tacitus and the younger Pliny lived and wrote. Baron Visconti, who has cordially accepted membership in this Society, had charge of these excavations, and has expressed the opinion that this archæological discovery is one of the most important and beautiful of our epoch. And he adds that this happy discovery has brought back from unmerited oblivion the noble memory of this illustrious boy, who was the predecessor of Petrarch and Tasso, in receiving the poetical crown at the capital. By it we see that at the Agone Capitolini was repeated the custom of the solemn crowning of poets on this famous hill.

This interesting incident was the occasion, but not the principal object, of this attempt to obtain a communication from Baron Visconti, who has made himself illustrious, by his zeal and good judgment in bringing to light the marvels of the buried history of Rome, not less than by his learning. Without expecting from him any details, it would be most desirable to enrich the publications of this Society

with a statement of his opinion of what we have had and what we may hope from this source.

The following letter to the President, from Prof. E. Salisbury, was also read :

MY DEAR SIR : In compliance with your suggestion, that, while in London, on my visit to England, I should endeavor to obtain a copy of the *Spectator*, as originally published, and report upon the form in which it appeared, as to paper, typography, and so forth, I applied to a book collector, and gave him a standing order by which I hope in time to be able to present a copy of the original edition to the library of the American Antiquarian Society. But, meanwhile, I send you the result of my examination of the only copy preserved in the British Museum, purchased so late as November, 1850, of which the advertisement was as follows : "*Spectator*; the original edition published in *Daily Papers*, No. 1 to 555 inclusive; vol. 1 to 7 complete, with vol. 8, several papers of which are deficient, the whole bound in one vol., 1711-14."

#### 1. TYPOGRAPHY AND PAPER.

Each day's issue is a single folio leaf of rather thin but by no means coarse paper, though some numbers are on coarser paper than others. The printing is in double columns. The type used for all but advertisements is small pica leaded, with clear imprint; that of the advertisements is brevier, less clear. In some later numbers, the leading is omitted, and smaller type is substituted for the small pica. The length of the printed page is not uniform, but varies from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 13 inches, (some leaves are doubled up in the binding of the volume examined). The width, including both columns, is  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches. The width of the margin could not be determined, on account of the binder's trimming.

#### 2. EDITING AND PUBLICATION.

Each number up to 555 is marked by a Roman numeral, the later ones by Arabic numerals, with the month, day, and year added. The numbers came out from the first on each week day,

regularly, until Saturday, Dec. 6, 1712, after which there was an intermission till Friday, June 18, 1714, when the eighth volume was begun with number 556, "to be continued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday," and, accordingly, in number 557, after the motto, the following: "From Friday, June 18th, to Monday, June 21st." In later numbers, the year, month, and day of the week of each are simply given as at first. The earliest reference to any putting of numbers together to form sets, is in number 85, for June 7, 1711, where we read: "Compleat Setts of this Paper for the Month of May are to be sold by Mr. Graves in St. James Street, and Mrs. Baldwin in Warwick Lane, where also may be had those for the Months of March and April." In Nos. 247 and 248, for Dec. 13 and 14, 1711, appears this advertisement: "There is (sic) now printing by subscription two volumes of the Spectator on a large character in octavo; the price of the two volumes, well bound and gilt, two guineas. Those who are inclined to subscribe, are desired to make their payments to J. Tonson, bookseller, in the Strand; the books being so near finished, they will certainly be ready for subscribers before Christmas next."

The first number marked as belonging to a volume is 556, which is printed "Vol. VIII;" and this designation is continued to the end of the series. In the previous number Steele had said: "All the members of the imaginary society which was described in my first papers, having disappeared one after another, it is high time for the Spectator himself to go off the stage," &c. The continuation of the publication is ascribed by him to his bookseller, in No. 632, as follows; "The love of symmetry and order, which is natural to the mind of man, betrays him sometimes into very whimsical fancies. Several epic poets have religiously followed Virgil as to the number of his books. I mention these great examples in defence of my bookseller, who occasioned this eighth volume of the Spectator, because, as he said, he thought seven a very odd number." The 1st, 2d, and 4th volumes of a copy of the first collected edition of the Spectator, which once belonged to Lord Lansdowne, and now is in the British museum, were published in 1712; the 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th volumes in 1713; the 8th volume of the set, wanting in this copy, was published in 1715. On what principle the first seven volumes were made up, does not appear, for the division has no reference to the date of



the original issue; nor are there as many numbers in one volume as in another, although there are about eighty (the exact number included in the first volume) in each.

The earlier original Spectators all bore letter signatures; and, in the concluding number of the 7th vol., Steele explains them as marks of authorship; C, L, I, or O, indicating Addison's hand; T probably points to Ticknell of Queen's College, Oxford, as the author; and S is doubtless Steele's own mark. The Spectator was originally "printed for Samuel Buckley, at the Dolphin, in Little Britain, and sold by A. Baldwin, in Warwick Lane." In No. 16, the following is added to the imprint:—"as also Charles Lillie, perfumer, at the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand," which thenceforward continues to appear in most of the numbers.

### 3. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nearly one whole column of the second page of No. 1, is devoted to advertisements, which are eight in number, all of books on anatomy, political arithmetic, geography, migration of birds, civil government, religion, and right of election to parliament. In No. 2, there are no advertisements, but a notification where they are taken in. In No. 3, those of No. 1 reappear, with the exception of one for which a new one is substituted. In No. 4, there are eight new advertisements of books: the Art of English Poetry, Travels, Bible Commentary, Trader's Companion, Our Lord's Prayer, the Charge of Schism against Dissenters Discharged, Public Revenue. In No. 6, among the advertisements is an "admonition to the unbaptized;" and in No. 12 is advertised, as recently published, a book entitled: "The Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice." In No. 7 is advertised a work on the "doctrine of resistance to tyrants though natural princes," which may allude to the claims of the Pretender. In No. 10, we begin to find advertisements of quite another sort; for instance, of silk gowns, of "a very commodious House to be Lett," of "Plain Spanish Snuff, Light and Fine," of "deep, bright, and strong French Claret at 24s per dozen," of "Fine French Claret, neat and of a delicate flavour, at 24s a dozen, bottles and all;" also a notice that "a parcel of new Venetian Gowns, made up, will be to be seen next Wednesday." In No. 12, is advertised "The Monthly Weather Paper, being some Baroscopical Discoveries

from what part or parts of the Compass the Wind may be likely to blow, with what other Sorts and Alterations of the Weather may be expected every Day and Night in March 1710-11. Printed for A. Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick Lane;" a proof that there were professed weather prophets in England an hundred and sixty years ago.

At the end of No. 87 appears the following notification: "This is to give notice that the three criticks, who, last Sunday, settled the characters of my Lord Rochester and Boileau, in the yard of a Coffee House in Fuller's Rents, will meet, this next Sunday, at the same time and place, to finish the merits of several Dramatic Writers; and will also make an end of the nature of the True Sublime,"—a quite Addisonian hit at the settlement of questions of reason and sentiment by appeals to brute force. In No. 88 are theatrical advertisements; in 89, cosmetics; in 90, "eighty-six right Dutch Tables and Tea Tables finely painted, brought over from Amsterdam in Holland;" in No. 91, the loss of a snuff-box is advertised. In No. 377, for May 13, 1712, is advertised "The Effigie of His Highness, Prince Eugene of Savoy, after the only original Picture painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller,"—the prince being then on a mission to England, to endeavor to effect the terms of the peace which was signed, that year, at Utrecht. These few specimens of advertisements seemed worthy to be mentioned as illustrative of the times, and of the small beginnings of what now fill so many columns and pages of our daily papers.

I have thus, my dear Sir, executed to the best of my ability, the commission which you gave me, and shall be pleased if this statement proves of some little interest to my associates of the Antiquarian Society.

Respectfully yours,

E. E. SALISBURY.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19, 1871.

Having read the letter, the President spoke on the subject as follows:

"I will only add to the valuable letter of our associate, that so many objects of great historical importance have claimed the attention of members of this society that the



curiosities of antiquarian lore have ceased to be prominent among our acquisitions. The subject of Dr. Salisbury's letter has the most desirable qualities of an antiquarian treasure; in its rarity, inasmuch as some of our best scholars have no knowledge of its original form, and the British Museum did not obtain a copy until the year 1850; in its intrinsic value, as the most brilliant specimen of the literature of the time of Queen Anne; as the founder and the exemplar of a new vehicle of thought and discussion; and as the keynote of the sweetest music of the English tongue."

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR said he had been led, by his interest in the researches of our associate, Mr. Deane, to visit the burial place of Capt. John Smith, at St. Sepulchre's church, London, during the past summer. He found "on the south side of the Quire," the place stated in the edition of Stow's "Survey of London," published in 1633, two years after Smith's death, a grey stone which forms a part of the floor of a cross aisle which passes from side to side of the church, immediately in front of the front row of pews. This stone is about five feet in length. At the end which lies close to the pew is a rude carving of three human heads, undoubtedly representing the three Turks' heads of Smith's coat of arms. The inscription on the stone is illegible, though some traces of it are visible about two-thirds of the way down the stone. The letters are of a size which renders it nearly certain that the epitaph copied in the edition of Stow, in 1633, could not have been found on that stone. The clergyman of the church was present and had the floor cloth removed and the stone washed, and aided in the attempt to decipher the inscription. The church of St. Sepulchre's was destroyed by the

fire of 1666, with the exception of the tower and the beautiful entrance porch on the south side. In the edition of Stow above named, the inscription is spoken of as on a "table." It is quite possible that this denoted a raised monument, which would admit of an inscription on the sides and ends as well as the top, and that when this was injured by the fire, the stone which now remains, which formed a part of it, may have been laid in the new floor, on the same spot. The three heads on the stone and the correspondence of the place with that named in the "Survey," leave no doubt that this is the true spot of Smith's burial. It is understood that the records of the church were destroyed by the fire. Mr. Hoar further said it had occurred to him that it would be proper that this Society should cause the burial place of the distinguished founder of the oldest American State to be commemorated, either by causing the inscription to be recut, or, what would be much better, an enduring mural tablet, for which there is abundant room near by, placed on the wall of the church. Mr. Hoar moved that the Council be requested to consider the expediency of renewing the inscription on the present stone, or the erection of a mural tablet in the church.

Mr. DEANE, being appealed to, said he did not think he could throw any light on the subject introduced by Mr. Hoar. At the time of his visit to St. Sepulchre's, with his friend, Mr. Haven, a carpet of Kamptulicon covered the entire floor of the church, so that they could not see the stone said to be placed over the remains of Captain Smith. The versified inscription published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, referred to by Mr. Hoar, was copied precisely as printed in Stow's Survey of Lon-

don, issued in 1633, two years after Smith's death. The lines are there broken in two parts, thus :

" Here lies one conquer'd  
That hath conquer'd kings."

In Strype's edition of Stow's "Survey," published in the last century, the inscription is printed at length, yet the verses are not broken as in the former mentioned instance, but are given thus :—

" Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd kings."

A reader might infer that Strype copied the inscription from the stone itself. Mr. Hoar is the better judge whether the stone which he saw is large enough to contain the verses in either form.

Mr. HALE asked if there was not a monument to the memory of Pocahontas, in Westminster Abbey. He had so understood.

Mr. DEANE thought not. Pocahontas, ("The Lady Rebecca," as she was called in England), had embarked at Gravesend on her return to Virginia. She died at Gravesend, and he believed she was buried in the church at that place. What is supposed to be a memorial of her in some form exists there; but, if intended for her, the name of her husband is wrongly spelled.\*

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\*The church at Gravesend was destroyed by fire in 1727, and if any monument to the memory of Pocahontas was there it was then destroyed. In the Parish Register of Burials in the Parish of Gravesend, is the following :—

" 1616.

" March 21. Rebecca Wrothe, wyffe of Thomas Wrothe, gent. A Virginia Lady borne, was buried in the Chauncell."

The name of her husband was John Rolfe. (See the Virginia Historical Register, Vol. II., pp. 188, 189.)

C. D.

Mr. Hoar's motion was then adopted.

The Council having recommended Prof. Edward Desor, of Switzerland, for membership of the Society, he was, by ballot, unanimously elected.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*



## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society has the honor to report, that, in the period since we have met, the Society has been prosperous, and has had a fair measure of success in its collections. The Librarian reports a considerable increase in books and pamphlets, of which his report gives the detail.

The increase of the Funds has been somewhat larger than the expenditure. Of the details of each, and of the investment the Treasurer's report will inform the Society.

The Society will be glad to learn that the new edition of Thomas's History of Printing is well advanced; a part of the material being in the hands of the printer. The Council have assigned the charge of it to a competent sub-committee.

We have lost, by death, one of our resident members, to whom the Society had more than once been indebted.

GEORGE SMITH BLAKE\* was born in Worcester, on the

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\* He was son of Hon. Francis Blake, the distinguished advocate, of Worcester, by his wife, Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Gardner Chandler, of Hardwick, Mass., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier Timothy Ruggles, of that town. Gardner Chandler was son of Hon. John Chandler, of Worcester, by his wife, Mary Church.

William and Agnes Blake, of Little Baddow, County of Essex, England, who emigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., were ancestors of Commodore Blake. Their son, Edward Blake, of Milton, married Patience Pope, and they were parents of Solomon Blake, of Boston, who married Abigail Arnold. Their son, Joseph Blake, married Mary Welland, and they were parents of Joseph Blake, of Boston and Hingham, who married Deborah Smith.

5th of March, 1802. He died in Longwood, near Boston, after an illness of only a few hours, on the 24th of June last. His remains were brought to Worcester for burial.

Mr. Blake entered the naval service of the United States when quite young, and ranked as Commodore at his death. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, he was at the head of the Naval School, at Annapolis. He removed with that School to Newport, R. I., and had charge of it for about ten years. In his administration of it, through a period so trying as that of the war, Commodore Blake earned and received the highest commendation from the Government.

While stationed at Newport he took occasion of his fortunate position to direct a careful examination, for the use of this Society, of the celebrated inscription on Dighton Rock. The copies of it which hang in this hall, were executed by Mr. Seager, at his request, for the Society. At his request, also, Rev. Mr. Hale, then chaplain in the Naval School, prepared a valuable monograph on the Rock and its history, which, with a very perfect photograph, Commodore Blake also presented to the Society. In his more distant service Commodore Blake had carefully kept our interests in mind.

Among the irreparable losses by the conflagration of Chi-

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Joseph Blake and Deborah Smith were parents of Lieut. Joshua Blake, and of Hon. George Blake of Boston, of John Blake, of Brattleboro', Vt., and of Hon. Francis Blake, of Worcester, the father of Commodore George Smith Blake, the subject of this notice.

Through his grandmother, Deborah Smith, Commodore Blake was a descendant of the Pilgrims. Elizabeth, daughter of John Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony, married John Howland, of the May Flower. Their daughter, Hope, married John Chipman; their son, John Chipman, was father of Bertha Chipman, who married Samuel Smith, of Sandwich; and they were parents of this Deborah Smith, who became the grandmother of Commodore Blake.

the administration. Hewitt and  
the rest of the Historical  
Society have been very active in the  
collection of documents, and have collected  
a great many of the most valuable. It had  
the honor of being the first of the students.  
The collection of documents of the exhibi-  
tion, and the collection of these treasures have  
been the result of the efforts of the  
Historical Society, and we have  
the honor of being the first of the students.  
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tion, and the collection of these treasures have  
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Historical Society, and we have  
the honor of being the first of the students.

The last century has witnessed  
the discovery of the western shore of this continent  
and the range of our historical inquiry the  
Pacific Ocean, as a special sub-  
ject of interest of Americans. This ocean  
which, in the time of Columbus, was a narrow strait,  
which parted the new  
Spain from Japan, the Cipango of Marco Polo. The  
discovery of the representation. Voyage after  
voyage, century after century, have widened that  
range of longitude, till we now  
know half the circumference of the world parts  
from that discovery was not made of a sud-  
den, but the result of successive observations, each of  
which has turned the prejudices of the conservative  
men. Even the voyages of Cook and Vancouver,  
with their comparatively accurate returns of longitude,  
which America a bulky, portly figure, requiring a much

longer girdle than that which we have found sufficient for her waist, as if she were trying to rival the dimensions of her sister, Asia. It is only since the present century began that the Western longitudes of North America have been crowded far enough back upon the map, and that the Pacific takes its full proportions. The strait which to the earlier hopes of Columbus was some thirty miles across, extends in its widest measurement nearly one hundred and sixty degrees, almost one half of the circumference of the globe.

To present at once the steps of successive discovery by which this result has been attained in geography, to preserve, in a connected and comprehensive form, the "History of the Pacific Ocean and its Shores," is perhaps the most tempting work now open to the American Historian. The original discovery of the Ocean itself to the science of the western world, by Marco Polo, as he approached it from the west, by Balboa, Pizarro and Cortes, as they approached it from the east, involves the most interesting adventure.

The admirable edition of Marco Polo's travels, by Col. Yule, in its full illustrations and exhaustive criticisms, puts all his contributions to Geography in a light wholly new. It confirms at every point the suggestions of Mr. Stevens, alluded to in this Report. Col. Yule's book had not arrived in America when this report was prepared, or the author would gladly have drawn upon its vast store-house of information.

The voyages of unparalleled daring, by which Magelhaens and his successors at last proved that there was a Pacific Ocean, and that there were two continents, mark an epoch in the geography of the world. The ocean gained the name of the Pacific Ocean, but names are not worth much, and for



the first two centuries of its existence, such was the international law of Europe, that, though the world were at peace, the Pacific Ocean—whenever two ships met of rival nationalities—was the scene of war. The deeds of the buccaneers—their bold transfers from ocean to ocean of the scene of their exploits, always mysterious, and but scantily recorded—are now less known than ever. As the modern system of International Law began to check such havoc,—and around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, a legitimate commerce began to look into what men still called the South Sea—the history is none the less curious. To this period we owe Alexander Selkirk, the reputed double of Robinson Crusoe. The differences between Alexander Selkirk and Robinson Crusoe, are in fact well intimated by the distances between their homes; the first was left, at his own request, on Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific; the second was shipwrecked in a tempest, on an island in the Atlantic, “at the mouth of the great river Oronoko.”\*

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\* No better illustration could be given of the recklessness, even of the better critics, than the elder D’Israeli’s allusion to Alexander Selkirk and Robinson Crusoe. Speaking of Selkirk’s original narrative, he says:

In this artless narrative we may discover more than the embryo of Robinson Crusoe. The first appearance of Selkirk, ‘a man clothed in goats’ skins, who looked more wild than the first owners of them.’ The two huts he had built, one for dressing his victuals, the other to sleep in; his contrivance to get fire, by rubbing two pieces of pimento wood together; his distress for the want of bread and salt, till he came to relish his meat without either; his wearing out his shoes, till he grew so accustomed to be without them, that he could not for a long time afterwards, on his return home, use them without inconvenience; his bedstead of his own contriving, and his bed of goat skins; when his gunpowder failed, his teaching himself, by continual exercise, to run as swiftly as the goats; his falling from a precipice in catching hold of a goat, stunned and bruised, till coming to his senses, he found the goat dead under him; his taming kids to divert himself by dancing with them and his cats; his converting a nail into a needle; his sewing his goat skins with little thongs of the same; and when his knife was worn to the back, contriving to make blades out of some iron hoops.

With reference to this note it may be said, that Robinson Crusoe did *not* live

It may be worth asking in passing, whether Aladdin, of the wonderful lamp, the magician, who, by his wonders, wins the hand of the daughter of the Emperor of China, does not first appear in serious history as Ala-Eddin, a christian engineer, the companion of Marco Polo, who built the engines before which the Chinese cities of Fanchung and Siangyang fell. Romance and reality thus unite in the early chronicles of the history of the Pacific. The writer of this report called the attention of the Society some years since to the curious fact that Cortes and his companions took the name of California from the contemporary romance of Esplandian.

The limited extent of the legitimate commerce to the Pacific, after buccaneering was at an end, may be inferred from the fact that the celebrated "South Sea Company," which was entitled to a monopoly of the whole Pacific trade, considered that one ship annually was quite sufficient for it all. In fact it never did send out a ship a year during its adventurous existence.

The interest of the English races in the Pacific was greatly quickened by the celebrated voyages of Cook about a century ago. To the longitudes obtained by him, by Vancouver and their associates, we owe the more correct geographical placing on the map of the islands and the shores. And to the account given in their narratives of the exquisite climate, and the life supposed to be so simple

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in two huts, did *not* dress his victuals in one and sleep in another, did *not* get fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood; made his own bread from English wheat, had no trouble for want of salt; made himself shoes, and never complains of their use; never used up his gunpowder, though he were careful of it; never fell down upon the goat he was pursuing; never danced with his kid; never made a knife of iron hoops.

of the Islanders, we owe the uprising of the Protestant church, first in England and afterwards in America, for the conversion of the Islanders. The history of the Pacific has no chapter more adventurous and interesting than that of its missions.

Almost immediately on Cook's return, the movements for colonization began, which have given to England another Empire in the great southern continent of Australia,—and in the islands of New Zealand. The first century even of our own history does not rival the rapid growth of these young communities.

As early as 1789, a gentleman from Cape Cod, returning from service in the East India Company, observed sperm whales in the neighborhood of Japan, and communicated the news, on his return, to some of the daring Nantucket whalers. The hint was enough for them, and another chapter of the history of the Pacific, with which we are specially interested, began with the triumphs of their daring in trying every region of its waters, from the southern to the northern ice. Our whalers have passed from inside Behring's Straits\* and have tried the highest southern latitudes. When Mr. Burke said in the House of Commons, that they vexed both seas with their fisheries, he meant the Arctic and the Antarctic. They have since doubly justified his eloquence, by carrying their conquests over the Western Ocean as they had already done over the Eastern.†

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\* The writer little thought that a few weeks only before he read these lines, on the 14th of September, by far the larger part of this fleet in the Arctic Ocean had been, of necessity, abandoned by its crews. They arrived at the Sandwich Islands, to the number of twelve hundred men, in the few vessels which escaped, on the 23d and 24th of October; two and three days after this slight tribute to their daring had been read to the Antiquarian Society.

† Mr. Frederic C. Sanford, of Nantucket, the accomplished historian of the

Meanwhile the fur-trade had made our people familiar with the geography, even with the language of the people of the northwest coast. As early as 1774 Jonathan Carver,

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great adventure which gives that island its renown, favors us with the following memoranda of the early Pacific and South Atlantic whale fishers:

The first whale ship that entered the Pacific was from England, in 1787. The vessel was sent by the colony of Nantucket whalers in England. Capt. Archetius Hammond was first officer of that ship, and struck the first sperm whale ever known to be taken in that Ocean. He afterwards sailed from London, in the ship *Cyrus*, which ship he gave up to Paul West, his second officer, in 1801, and West made a fortune in her, and left her to join his family in America, arriving home in 1813.

Capt. Hammond came home to Nantucket early, and died in 1830, aged 70 years. Capt. West died at the age of 83.

In 1791 our Nantucket people built and sent three new ships, with three old ones, into the Pacific Ocean, the first that ever went from the United States; and they all filled with oil, mostly sperm, and each ship obtained up to 1,500 bbls. The new ships were the *Beaver*, Paul Worth, the first to enter the Pacific and the first home; the *Washington*, George Bunker, who first hoisted the stars and stripes on that coast, at Callao, in Jan., 1792; the *Hector*, Thomas Brock; and of the old ships the *Favorite*, Obed Barnard; the *Warren*, Robert Meader; and the *Rebecca*, Seth Folger. As mentioned before, they were all successful. Some went again to the Pacific; the *Favorite* to Canton, China. It was the *Favorite*, Jonathan Paddock, which brought home to Nantucket two distinguished Chinese merchants, in 1808. They came again in one of our ships in 1814, and it was at this time I remember them in their rich costumes, cap, and red button upon the cap, marks of superior position in their own country. They were the guests of the owner of the ship, Paul Gardner, Esq.

The first voyage made across the Equator was made from here by Uriah Bunker, in the brig *Amazon*, arriving here, full of oil, 19th April, 1775, the day the battle of Lexington was fought. Then we had many ships cross the equator, and so out to Falkland Islands, and generally with marked success. I believe I gave you or let you read my papers on some of these voyages.

In 1770 our merchants sent to sea 135 vessels, 13 hands each; 4 West Indiamen, 12 hands each; 25 wood vessels, 4 hands each; 18 coasting vessels, 5 hands each; and 15 London packets, 11 hands each. Making upwards of twenty-two hundred and fifty men. Some of the captains I can remember, and glorious men they were, stout and tall in build, with a splendid address, and some of them with large brains, almost equal to Franklin. Benj. Hussey was one of them, who, after plowing the ocean many years, was a victim to Napoleon I., who confiscated his property in Dunkirk, France. When Napoleon fell, in 1815, Capt. Hussey took passage in the *Archimedes*, (whaler) Capt. James Bunker, and arrived in France in 1817. He secured some of his property from the Government, bought a ship and fitted out to Greenland, where he had previously been whaling; and when his ship was amongst the ice, he was so injured by the vessel's tiller striking him, that he died soon after-

of Stillwater, New York,\* an officer of the royal army, who had personally explored the lake region as far as Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, in publishing in London his narrative of that journey, gives a sketch of a plan for follow-

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wards, 80 years and five months old! If you can equal this among any of the old sea dogs, let me know it.

I find from my old journals, that he was at the Falkland Islands in January, 1786, in Mr. Rotch's ship *States*, which returned to London, England, as did ship *Canton*, James Whippers, Esq., and the renowned *Maria*, Capt. William Moores, which you have read from those old Nantucket papers you saw here.

\*Not Stillwater, Connecticut, as every dictionary, encyclopædia and biography has it. There is no such place.

If the geography of any point in America had been known to the English writers, after 1777, one would have said it would have been Stillwater in New York; where Carver was in fact, born. We are favored with a note on the errors in his biography, by our associate, Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, which may perhaps correct a few sets of stereotype plates. The note on Carver's life in the New American Cyclopædia, says he crossed to the Pacific Ocean, an entirely incorrect statement. He went to the head of Lake Superior, and never pretended that he had gone to the Pacific.

"Carver was born in Stillwater, N. Y., if his word, or his widow's, is to be trusted. All published accounts of him, since 1800, have been made up from the sketch by Dr. Lettson, prefixed to the London edition of the *Travels*, published in 1781, the year after Carver's death. The substance of this biographical sketch is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 51, (1781) pp. 324, 326. He is there said to have been 'born in 1732, at Stillwater, (*sic*) the American Caudium, since rendered famous by the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army;' and to have 'purchased in 1750, an ensigny in the *Connecticut Regiment*'—which is a mistake of course. According to this statement, Carver's 'grandfather, William Joseph, of Wigan, in Lancashire, a captain in King William's army, was rewarded for his services with the government of Connecticut in New England, in which province our author was born in 1732;' &c. as above.

It is amusing to follow the blunder of Carver's first biographer through the biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias. Chalmers relied on the *Gentleman's Magazine*, l. c. Rose and Gorton give mere abridgments of Chalmers' articles,—one says, born 'at Stillwater, in Connecticut,' the other 'in Connecticut.' The old *Encyclopædia Americana*, 'in Connecticut.' Appleton's, as you know, 'in Stillwater, Conn.' The new *Biographie Générale* copies the mistake. So did Sparks, in Franklin's works, vii. 438, note, and so on.

Yours truly,

J. H. TRUMBULL."

Mr. Allibone says that it was owing to Dr. Lettson's account of Carver's death in poverty that the "Literary Fund" was established in London. The *Encyclopædia Americana* makes him a lottery clerk, in Boston, a statement which is wholly unfounded.



ing up the Missouri, going down the river Oregon to the Pacific, for which he and Colonel Rogers, with Richard Whitworth, were ready, when the outbreak of the revolution prevented.

But in 1793, Alexander Mackenzie, in the service of the Montreal Fur Company, reached the Pacific by land, July 22d, at a point discovered by Vancouver, from the ocean, a few weeks earlier. This appears to have been the first discovery of the Pacific, by any land traveller, who had crossed the continent in such high Northern latitudes. Mackenzie's discovery did much to confirm the view which Cook had expressed that the coast of America extended to Behring's Straits, and that the supposed straits of Juan de Fuca would be proved to have no existence.

So soon as President Jefferson had concluded the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, he appointed his private secretary, Capt. Meriwether Lewis, to make such an exploration, in company with Capt. William Clarke. At the end of two years from Washington they reached the head of the Missouri; they spent their third winter at the mouth of the Columbia River. A single year was enough for their return, and by the middle of February, 1807, they reached Washington, from which they had been absent nearly four years. The journey from St. Louis to Washington occupied nearly five months. This was the first discovery of the Pacific, by land travellers, within the territory of the United States.

The United States has always claimed that it held some rights by discovery to its territories on the Pacific. The purchase of Louisiana had made the expedition of Lewis and Clarke necessary. The government has followed it up

from that time to this, by frequent expeditions of discovery.

As the mysteries of the Pacific were thus removed, that which surrounded Japan was the only one left to our own generation. The diplomacy of this generation, and the intelligence and courage of the Japanese nation and their accomplished rulers, have removed the last veil which shrouded this history.

In the course of five hundred years, in which the shores of the Pacific have been opened to the world of literature and history, no passage has been more remarkable than the course of events by which the rulers of Japan have chosen to place her far forward among the civilized nations. It cannot be many years before it will be our duty and pleasure to admit among our corresponding members some of the noble Japanese gentlemen, who are devoting themselves with such energy and integrity to the welfare of their own nation, and to her close intimacy with the rest of the world.

It is certainly not the intention of the Council, and least of all of the member who is their spokesman on this occasion, to detain the Society now, by any attempt to illustrate in detail those points in the History of the Pacific Ocean which relate most closely to the History of America, for the study and elucidation of which our Society exists. The catholic custom of our semi-annual meeting will, however, permit a reference to one or two, to which recent events have in one or another way drawn attention.

I. A recent writer of distinction, speaks of Hernando Cortes as the European discoverer of the South Sea. The error is frequent. It passed into familiar literature in the lines, now celebrated, of Mr. Keats,

“ Or like stout Cortes, when with eagle eyes  
 He stared at the Pacific—and all his men  
 Looked at each other with a wild surmise,  
 Silent upon a peak in Darien.”

Cortes has too many laurels connected with the Pacific to need any borrowed plumes. He devoted the close of his life to its exploration. He was the discoverer of California; but he did not discover the South Sea. That had been discovered as early as 1513, on the 23d of September, by Balboa—a young officer of whom Spain was not worthy—the governor for the time of the station at Belem, or Bethlehem, on the north side of the Isthmus. If it is remembered that the line of the centre of the Isthmus of Panama does not run north and south, as the general line of the west coast of the continent does, but rather, that, in passing from North to South America, the Isthmus extends in a somewhat northeasterly direction—it will be understood how the Pacific Ocean is, to one standing on the Isthmus, the *South Sea*. The Indians had told Balboa of the Sea and of the route thither. Under their guidance he made the journey. It occupies on our railway two hours, it cost him three weeks' struggle through the wilderness. “ At last, about two o'clock in the morning, they emerged from the thick forest. The bold summit of the mountain alone remained to be ascended, and their Indian guides pointed to an eminence, from which they said the Southern Sea was visible. Upon this Balboa commanded his followers to halt, and that no man should stir from his place. Then, with a palpitating heart, he ascended to the bare mountain top. On reaching the summit the long-desired prospect burst upon his view. Below him extended a vast chaos of rock and forest, and green savannahs, and wander-



ing streams, while at a distance the waters of the promised ocean glittered in the morning sun.

At this glorious prospect Balboa sank upon his knees and poured out thanks to God that he was the first European to whom it was given to make that great discovery. He then called his people to ascend. "Behold, my friends," said he, "that glorious sight which we have so much desired. Let us give thanks to God that he has granted us this great honor and advantage. \* \* \*." The Spaniards answered this speech by promising to follow him to the death. Among them was a priest, who lifted up his voice and chanted *Te Deum Laudamus*. The rest kneeling down, joined in the strain with pious enthusiasm.

I cite Mr. Irving's well chosen language, as he collects the materials from the original authorities. These are the only authorities for saying that the South Sea was discovered by

stout Cortes  
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

Cortes was never in Darien in his life; so that he was never silent there. Balboa, when he arrived on the peak of Darien, fell upon his knees, and he and his men poured out their gratitude in spoken prayer. Cortes took possession of the same sea, nine years after, in the name of the Emperor, a thousand miles north of the Isthmus.

Under the direction of the United States Government, a survey has been made of the Isthmus in the last summer, by Commander Selfridge, resulting in a more full determination of the altitudes above the sea of the several valleys than we have had heretofore. A similar examination has been made of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by Capt.

Shufeldt, where Cortes actually established a passage from sea to sea, by which his heavy guns were carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

II. Our associate, Mr. Henry Stevens, in a brief but very valuable volume on the early maps of America, has made the suggestion that the coast line of North America, on the early maps, a line which has always been a subject of curiosity among intelligent historians, was drawn in, not from any surveys or reports of seamen, who had passed along the coast, but from the supposed coast line of Asia, which North America was then supposed to be. It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens did not illustrate this valuable suggestion even more fully.

The Spanish navigators very early completed the line of the Gulf of Mexico and of Florida. On the north, Cabot had laid in the lines of the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the eastern parts of New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. On the early maps these appear with their discoverers' names. But who drew the line between? If any one drew it who knew the facts, why is there no appearance of such a peninsula as Cape Cod, of such bays as Delaware and Chesapeake Bay, of such an island as Long Island? It has ever been urged among the arguments for Cabot's discovery of our southern sea board, that somebody must have laid down the line very early, because it was so early on the maps. But, certainly, if Cabot put it down, it is very little to his credit that he put it down so badly as to leave out every distinctive characteristic.

In answer to the question "Who had seen it?" Mr. Stevens says substantially, "nobody had seen it." But on the supposition that this was Asia, that they were at work

upon the coast line of Asia, as they had it in their imperfect maps, the gap between Florida and Nova Scotia was filled.

It is a very curious fact in reference to this suggestion, that if the geographers had known the true coast line of Asia, they would have made an approximation to the true coast line of America, much nearer than was reached for years. In fact they knew nothing of the true line of Asia. They had a very false coast line of Asia drawn in, after the hints given by Marco Polo, on his return from that coast in 1295. This coast line had suggestions of the truth, but it ran nearly north and south, instead of north east. All this was transferred to the map of America, and under this geographical impression the whole of South America was a prolongation of what we know as farther India, of the peninsula of Malacca, and after the voyager had rounded this peninsula, if he were sailing east from the Ganges or from Ceylon, it was supposed he would come on Cuba, Florida, and about the region where we are assembled now, one of the great cities of Cathay.

This view of Mr. Stevens accounts for the existence on the maps of a coast line long before Verazzano traced it in 1524. France afterward claimed the territory "under the pretext" as Mr. Bancroft puts it, of his discovery. If Mr. Stevens' view be correct, as it seems to be, and if the claim of discovery is never set aside by after events, we should, at this moment, be obliged to consider ourselves citizens of the undivided French republic.

The little sketches on the map annexed illustrate these observations. A is the coast line of America, as it exists in fact. B is the coast line of Asia, as it exists in fact, curiously like that of America, as will be seen. Corea makes

W.L.  
508.

60 W.L.

on.  
Cabot's and Columbus's  
Cabot's *Bacalaos* or  
reco Polo's Asia.

50. N.

50. N.

Baca-  
laos.

Cabo  
dePortogesi

(C. Race )

40. N.

F.

160. E.

60°  
N.

30. N.

60 W.

50° N. L.

20. N.

C.  
AS  
Line of America.

40° N.

Proce

30° N.

Cancer

20° N. L.

° W.

60° W.

1881

Wm. H. Allen  
and  
J. H. Allen

MAP  
OF  
THE  
COAST  
OF  
ALASKA

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40

Coast Lines of  
ALASKA

from different

Map

for the

Proceedings of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Oct. 21. 1881.

an excellent Florida, and there is a suggestion even, as Dr. Darwin might say, of the Bay of Fundy. C is the coast of Asia, on the same latitudes as laid in on Behem's globe, of the year 1492. It must be remembered that the effect of Mercator's projection is to exaggerate to the eye the difference between the lines on the ancient maps and the truth. They supposed, however, that the coast line of Asia, north of Corea, was somewhat to the west of north.

III. The history of our type of civilization has proceeded by successive stages—which are marked as the civilization of the valley of the Nile—that of the basin of the Aegean Sea, the civilization of the Mediterranean Sea, followed by the civilization of the Atlantic, the era to which we were born. Such a change as came upon the world when the Atlantic became the great Mediterranean sea of its largest commerce, may be foreshadowed as coming upon it in an era in which, for the first time, all the coasts of the Pacific shall devote themselves actively to foreign commerce, in which, in its turn, the Pacific Ocean will become the sea of the middle of the world.

The decisive event which has done most to bring on this new era was the discovery of gold in California. Of so little account was that region in the boyhood of most of us, that our first associations with it are those which we derived from the spirited narrative of the distinguished jurist, Mr. Dana, in his fascinating personal history, where we followed him step by step, almost, as he carried hides upon his back, down the beach at San Francisco. Of so little account did Mr. Prescott consider it, that in his life of Cortes, in 1843, he devoted but one page to the two years of suffering and effort in which Cortes explored California, and gave it to

There is no gold & South Sea but the latter is where  
 the gold is found. (Shelvoocke's Journal)

an ungrateful world. He says his limits will not permit him to go into the details of an expedition which was attended with no important results, either to the projector or to science.

There is no more curious problem than the indifference with which California was treated, even by its discoverers. Gold was what they wanted, and gold was there. The marvel is that they could have missed it. Indeed they did not always miss it. In Sir Francis Drake's Journal of June 5, 1573, having touched at a bay under the latitude of  $38^{\circ}$ , and travelled inland, the record is, "the earth of this country seemed to promise very rich veins of gold and silver, there being hardly any digging without the ores of some of them."\* Yet it would seem that no one dug for a century and a half.

In 1709, in Wordes Rogers' journal of his voyage, he says: "Our men told me they saw heavy shining stones ashore, which looked as if they came from some mine, but they did not inform me of this till we were at sea; otherwise I would have brought some of them to have tried what metal could have been extracted from them." He then encourages the newly formed South Sea Company to attempt a discovery beyond California. On such hints that Company acted, and sent out Shelvoocke, who touched in San Francisco Bay in 1719. His record is this: "It is but natural for me to attempt some account of California, because great things have been expected from a perfect

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\* The Golden Gate, by which we enter the harbor of San Francisco, is a few miles south of the parallel of  $38^{\circ}$ . The geographers have given the name of Sir Francis Drake's bay to the bay north of the Golden Gate, immediately south of Pt. Reyes.

knowledge of its extent and boundaries; though, for my part, I must confess, I believe such a discovery would produce few real advantages. \* \* \* The soil about Puerto Seguro, and very likely in most of the valleys, is a rich, black mould, which, as you turn it up fresh to the sun, appears as if intermixed with gold-dust; some of which we endeavored to wash and purify from the dirt; but, although we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavored to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it; and the more we did the more it appeared like gold.

In order to be further satisfied, I brought away some of it—which we lost in our confusions at China. Be that as it will, it is very probable that this country abounds in metals of all sorts.”

Here is one of the terrible contingencies of history which hang on a single “If.” No better description than Shelvocke’s could be given now of the gold-bearing black sand of the valley of the Sacramento. Shelvocke was the commissioned officer of the South Sea Company. He arrived home to find the fate of that company trembling in the balance. It had bid against the Bank of England for a great government loan and had won. In consequence its shares had risen from 310, on the seventh of April, to 500 on the 29th. In a month more they were at 550;—in three days more, June 2d, at 890, but the next day only at 640. Up and down was the fortune of all that summer. August 1, the quotation was 1000, Sept. 14, it was 400 only; and “South Sea Stock” has ever since been a disgrace and a



by-word. That is the history of the summer when Shelvocke came home. He had lost his chest of black earth with gold spangles "in our confusions in China." *If* he had not lost it! If four Pacific browned seamen had carried the stout chest up to some of the London goldsmiths, who, in those days, were London bankers! If it had been learned in an hour why this chest was so heavy! If it had been known on the Exchange that the South Sea Company held the monopoly to a hundred valleys full of this "black earth full of spangles," in a country of matchless climate, where no enemy questioned their proceeding! It may be doubted whether then the name of the South Sea Company might not have come down through history with all the honors of its great competitors!

But it was not so ordained. The Almighty kept California for his own purposes. It was when there was needed on the instant the creation of a Free State on the shore of the Pacific—to be held then and always in the interests of Freedom and Christianity—that he created that State in an instant, by the turning up of these neglected spangles to eager eyes.

IV. This paper has passed the proper length of such a communication. But the Council are unwilling to lose the opportunity of asking members of the Society to avail themselves of every occasion for opening a correspondence in our interest with Japan. When the history is written of the great revolution of which that country is now the scene, it will be the record of a noble, disinterested devotion, shown by its princes and noblemen, such as hardly has a rival. Their zeal for learning and science seems equal to

their desire for a better government. We have a right to look to their assistance, in the literary and scholarly work which shall eventually develope "The History of the Pacific Ocean and its Shores."

Respectfully submitted for the Council,

EDWARD E. HALE.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Librarian begs leave to report, that the condition of things at the Library, and the manner and form of service and of progress there, vary little from those of previous semi-annual statements. To avoid a tedious sameness in these reports, it seems desirable, while seeking to convey the requisite general information, to dwell upon different particulars or topics at different times, either in turn or as circumstances may happen to suggest.

Attention is now asked to one of the departments of collection in which a good deal of aid may be afforded by members with very little trouble or cost to themselves.

Among the occupations of the Assistant Librarian, that of arranging and completing serial publications is of great and growing consequence.

There are very few persons who do not often find themselves in possession of odd volumes, or odd numbers, of *periodicals*, which they do not care to keep, and for which they have no use, unless it be to sell them for paper stock, at a nominal price per pound. Now these are just what we are seeking, far and near. We want them to make up sets for the Society's library, and for helping to make up sets for libraries with which we have relations of correspondence and exchange. They are to us of great literary importance, and of appreciable pecuniary value; and engross a liberal

share of time and attention among our objects of collection and preservation. Their pecuniary value to an institution like ours is not derived from any special price, or estimation in money, to which they are entitled, but from the interesting and significant fact that libraries are becoming, in a sense, commercial establishments, where operations of barter and traffic are conducted for maintaining the balance of supply and demand in literature throughout the country. The surplus at *A* goes to make up a deficiency in kind at *B*, and becomes a credit at *B* on which *A* may draw to cover its own similar or different wants. Thus literature, like money or merchandise, is enabled to find its level, and the resources of information tend to become equalized. This system of literary exchange is one of the practical inventions of our age, and is destined to acquire much greater extension and utility. We may see the day when literary clearing houses will be established at great business centres, where librarians will attend with memoranda of the stocks they want and the stocks they can furnish, with tolerable assurance of getting whatever they may chance to need, without the employment of that kind of currency which is often least at their command.

Of course these transactions are not limited to any particular class of publications; but it is the experience of almost every one that periodical publications, from their mode of issue, are specially liable to the condition of incompleteness, and afford an apt illustration of the advantage of an arrangement where *A* says to *B*, *C*, *D*, &c., I have duplicates of such and such magazines, and I want such and such numbers of the same or others; and *B*, *C*, *D*, &c., respond by similar declarations, till these superfluities and

deficiencies are neutralized by a harmonious and mutually profitable adjustment.

Of the intrinsic value and importance of this class of publications to literature, science and history, to these jointly, and to each of them separately, much might be said in the way of both argument and illustration. Not to mention newspapers—and the various organs of political parties, religious denominations, and benevolent or reformatory associations, whose history can be traced nowhere else—magazines and reviews contain not unfrequently articles upon subjects in the different departments of knowledge, prepared by persons having peculiar opportunities of information, or other special qualifications for what they undertake; whose facts and opinions, original and limited to themselves it may be, come before the public in no other way. Nearly all of literature, science, and history, which never attains to the size and condition of a distinct work, or book by itself, must be looked for in the pages of magazines, reviews, or other periodical issues. Hence the importance of having these productions preserved and properly arranged for reference; and hence the inestimable value of such an index to periodical literature as has been prepared by that accomplished librarian, Mr. Poole.

The large proportion of chaff to the modicum of grain in most periodicals is no reason why the grain, if sound and nutritious, should not be saved, if it can be made accessible; while it explains the necessity of more care for its preservation than individuals are likely to exercise on their own account. It has recently been deemed expedient to purchase for our library a large collection of documents and papers printed for the religious denomination called

Second Adventists, which, originating in 1843, now numbers eight hundred preachers and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand members. If their distinctive doctrine proves to be correct, a history so soon to terminate will not pay for the attempt to preserve it; but otherwise an assorted and classified collection of a hundred volumes of the chief doctrinal and statistical organs of that sect, from its formation to the present time, will become curious and instructive; for it contains not only a full exposition of the faith of the sect, but elaborate discussions upon the forms of materialism and other questions now agitating the churches. The collection is the result of twenty years effort, on the part of one of their most intelligent preachers, to prepare a comprehensive memorial of his denomination, and cannot now be duplicated. A contribution of similar material, of which this is the crown and completion, was made to the library by the same gentleman a number of years ago.

It is not too much to assert that a thoroughly life-like and accurate history of a period cannot be written without an examination of its periodical literature. How true it is that the spirit of the revolution of 1776 is to be traced largely in the essays written by leading thinkers and actors for the magazines and newspapers of the day! The wisdom, the wit, and the eloquence of the period immediately following, are often combined in such publications. During the process of establishing and organizing our national and state governments, the best minds addressed and influenced the public in that way. A large portion of the erudition and science of the infant Republic sought that means of publication. Most of the poetry which grew



out of the exalted feeling of the time is to be found in the same repositories. The beginnings of American archaeology are there, in the form of letters from pioneers exploring and surveying the national territories at the west.

The Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum of *Knowledge and Rational Entertainment*, established by the founder of this institution, in 1788-9, is now among the rarities of its kind. It contains, saith the title page of its first volume, "Poetry, Music, Biography, Physick, Geography, Morality, Criticism, Philosophy, Mathematics, Agriculture, Architecture, Chemistry, Novels, Tales, Romances, Translations, News, Marriages, Deaths, Meteorological Observations, &c., &c.," and this is a pretty fair, if concise, description of its contents. It was a highly respectable publication, and among its contributors were some of the best scholars and writers of New England. John Quincy Adams sometimes sat in the "Seat of the Muses," which was the rather euphuistic title of the poetical department; and in that department may be seen, continued for four years, in several volumes of the magazine, extracts from the manuscript of the earliest attempt to embody the events and characters of the Revolution in an epic poem. It began seventeen years before the Columbiad of Barlow appeared, and is of a similar character, though in a different metre. Examples taken almost at random will show the difference and the resemblance. Describing an interview had by Washington, with the ghost of Warren, who predicts what is to happen in the future, our writer says:

"From hence behold yon liquid sky,  
There Gallias waving lilies fly,  
To war her troops advance,

DeGrasse shall guard Potomack's coast,  
 Rochambeau, Fayette, fire the host,  
 And arm the pride of France."

Barlow's measure is this :

" Here stood stern Putnam scored with ancient scars,  
 The living record of his country's wars.  
 Wayne, like a moving tower, assumes his post,  
 Fires the whole field, and is himself a host.  
 Undaunted Sterling, prompt to meet his foes,  
 And Gates and Sullivan for action rose.  
 Macdougall, Clinton, guardians of the state,  
 Stretch the nerved arm to pierce the depths of fate."

Both writers aimed to weave into their verses not only the scenes and incidents of the contest, but the names of persons prominent in military or political service.

The epic of the Massachusetts Magazine was never published elsewhere. The portions printed are called "extracts" from the manuscript, and appear to be specimens only of the work, though they indicate that the poem has been nearly or quite completed. They together comprise 279 stanzas or 1274 lines, and ceased when the magazine, after its fourth year, was transferred to other hands. The verses though stilted and extravagant in expression, are not without some poetical merit ; and, with their frequent notes, have at least the interest and value of a contemporary historical document. The name of the author is not mentioned, but it was George Richards. It may sound familiar to you, and you may associate it with the name of George Richards Minot, the historian, though there is no connection between them. You will not find it in Allen's American Biography, or in Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature, or in Allibone's Dictionary, or in Morse's Genealogy of the Richards Families ; but it is briefly referred to



in a MS. collection of biographical notices prepared by the late lamented Samuel Jennison, so long a prominent officer of this Society.

As George Richards is better entitled to a place among the writers of his time, in prose and verse, than some who have been ostentatiously commemorated, I have endeavored to enlarge the very slight information furnished by Mr. Jennison, respecting his works and his history.

From an allusion in one of his poems, it appears that he was a native of Rhode Island. In the reprint of the Boston Directory of 1789, he is called a schoolmaster, on Middle street. In that year Washington visited Boston, and Richards wrote an ode in honor of his arrival, and another at his departure. A New Year's ode by him, for Jan., 1791, was set to music and printed. In 1793 he printed "The Declaration of Independence, a Poem, accompanied by odes, songs &c., adapted to the day." (July 4). They were dedicated to John Hancock. The publication was anonymous. The principal poem is largely illustrated with notes and classical references and imitations, and claims to make mention of "every patriotic name from New Hampshire to Georgia, of those who dared to explain the wrongs of America, and pronounce her independent of Great Britain."

On Dec. 27, 1793, he delivered an address before St. Andrews Lodge, in Boston, that was printed. In the same year he went to Portsmouth, where he was a schoolmaster, and also supplied the pulpit of the Universalist Society. A discourse delivered by him Dec. 25, 1794, was published there. In 1800 he pronounced at Portsmouth, a commemorative and historical discourse on Wash-

ington, in two parts; which was printed, with eight odes or hymns, written by him for the same occasion. This was dedicated "affectionately" to Mrs. Washington. He also delivered a Masonic Address at Nottingham, in 1800, and another at Gloucester, Mass., in 1806. He left Portsmouth in 1809 for Philadelphia, where he established and edited a literary periodical, called "The Free Mason's Magazine and General Miscellany," to which, however, he did not attach his name. After two years of continuance, with an air of prosperity, this came suddenly to an end, probably on account of the insanity of the editor, who died by his own hand at a hospital in that city. Besides the literary labors above stated he compiled a collection of hymns, and edited an edition of Preston's *Masonry*. Richards seems to have had a modest estimate of his own poems, and to have generally preferred to remain in the shadow of his literary productions. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Washington, and anxious that the glory of his country and of her heroes should be suitably recorded. His ardent and excitable imagination might easily pass beyond the control of his reason. He is said to have possessed agreeable manners and is always referred to with respect. If there is too much of the Fourth of July in his style of composition, it should be remembered that the influences of that anniversary and its associations, which have overcome the judgment and taste of many able men, was fresher and stronger with him than with us. As a Boston schoolmaster and poet who has been forgotten, and as a friend and literary coadjutor of the founder of our Society, this passing notice of Richards may not be out of place.

We should be proud indeed if we could produce perfect

sets of the ante-Revolution magazines, some of which were before the middle of the century. Most of those bearing the title of *American* were short lived. The name was adopted in Philadelphia, Boston, and New Jersey. That of Boston (started in 1743) continued longest—three years and four months. We were able a while since to make our copy almost complete from odd and fragmentary numbers. (We have perhaps all that was published of the General Magazine of Philadelphia, of 1741, which lasted but six months.) The New American of Woodbridge, N. J., which took the place of the American Monthly Chronicle of Philadelphia, in 1757, continued two years and three months. The war of the Revolution put an end to the magazines then existing. Though we are better provided with those of the period immediately subsequent, they are too often like regiments mustered after a battle, deficient in numbers, and with a proportion of maimed or damaged survivors.

Most of these were collected by Mr. Thomas, but with all his thoughtfulness and care for such matters, he does not seem to have attached sufficient importance to the lighter literature which was contemporary with himself; being content, often, to preserve specimens instead of entire and regular series.

We will aim to treat the periodicals of the present day, of whatever nature and degree, with more consideration; and promise that all that come to the library from its friends shall, so far as our efforts may avail, be transmitted to other generations.

We are reminded by the total destruction of a valuable historical library in a sister State, of the dangers to which

all such collections are exposed ; and we may be called upon for an expression of practical sympathy by the contribution of spare copies of books and pamphlets towards replacing the loss. We are also, by this event, assisted to realize the important security which a well organized system of exchange, by which the publications of each section of country shall be distributed to every other section, may furnish against one of the consequences of such a calamity. The printed documents of local organizations, municipal or social, are, of all publications, least likely to survive their immediate use. The general disappearance of the early "Sessions Laws" of Massachusetts is an example in point ; and cases are constantly coming to our knowledge where societies and associations are destitute of reports and business papers published by themselves only a few years back. If towns and cities and private corporations would send their publications liberally to distributing libraries, to be exchanged for like publications emanating from similar bodies elsewhere, the chances of their preservation, under any circumstances, would be very great. This is one of the uses of the system that can be most generally appreciated and taken advantage of, though its wider application and utility are equally evident.

We have received as gifts since the last report, three hundred and eighty books, two thousand one hundred and twelve pamphlets, one hundred and ninety volumes of unbound newspapers, sixteen maps, two manuscripts, two photographs, four medals, and various broadsides, circulars and cards.

Seventeen volumes, ten pamphlets, and ninety volumes of newspapers, have been purchased.

We have gained by exchanges fifty-nine books and fifty-one pamphlets.

Twenty-nine volumes have been received from the printer.

Those among our donors who have sent matters of their own authorship are the following :

*Authors.*

Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D.D.  
 James F. Hannewell, Esq.  
 Nathl Paine, Esq.  
 Saml A. Green, M.D.  
 Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Providence, R. I.  
 Pelham W. Ames, Esq.  
 James Lenox, Esq., New York.  
 Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee.  
 Isaac Smucker, Esq., Newark, O.  
 Hon. John A. Knowles,  
 Rev. Danl T. Taylor, Rouse's Point, N. Y.  
 J. Fletcher Williams, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Saml Park, Esq., Marshall, Ill.  
 Prof. Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Toronto, Canada.  
 Major L. A. H. Latour, Montreal, Canada.  
 Rev. B. F. DeCosta, New York.  
 Ingerenno A. Lapham, LL.D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 William B. Trask, Esq., Boston.  
 Mr. Byron A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.  
 Com. Geo. H. Preble.  
 Hon. Emory Washburn.  
 Charles H. Hart, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 J. Smith Futhy, Esq., Westchester, Pa.  
 Mr. John H. Barber, New Haven, Conn.  
 Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.

The beautiful copy of Boydell's illustrated folio Shakespeare, that lies upon the table, is a gift from Mrs. Levi Lincoln. From another venerable lady, Mrs. John Davis, with like causes of interest in this Society, and also a constant contributor to its collections, we have received a set of the Overland Monthly, handsomely bound.

An account of accessions and their donors, in detail, is attached to this report.

S. F. HAVEN.

## Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following annual Report for the six months ending October 31, 1871.

<i>The Literary and General Fund, April 22, 1871, was</i> \$29,817.85	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	1,274.47
	<u>\$31,092.32</u>
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses . . .	754.64
Present amount of this Fund . . . . .	\$30,337.68
<i>The Collection and Research Fund, April 22, 1871, was</i> \$13,899.85	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	567.01
	<u>14,466.86</u>
Paid for books, part of Librarian's salary, &c. . .	624.93
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	13,841.93
<i>The Bookbinding Fund, April 22, 1871, was</i> . . . \$9,719.47	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	424.55
	<u>10,144.02</u>
Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary, . . . . .	170.29
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	9,973.73
<i>The Publishing Fund, April 22, 1871, was</i> . . . \$10,742.40	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	499.52
	<u>11,241.92</u>
Paid for printing and expenses incurred for publishing, . . . . .	282.04
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	10,959.88
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund, April 22, 1871, was</i> . . \$9,768.14	
Received for interest since, . . . . .	282.57
Present amount of the Fund, . . . . .	10,050.71
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	<u>\$72,957.60</u>

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$72,957.60
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . .	\$666.08
Received for interest since, . . . . .	18.38
	<hr/> 684.46
Paid for books, . . . . .	42.00
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	642.46
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . .	\$1,062.20
Received for interest since, . . . . .	30.00
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	1,092.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<hr/> \$74,692.26
Cash on hand, included in foregoing statement, . . . . .	<hr/> \$1,422.26

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,820.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	5,700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,600.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	217.21
	<hr/> \$28,737.21

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	41.46
	<hr/> 13,341.46

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	268.04
	<hr/> 9,968.04
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	<hr/> \$52,046.61



Amount brought forward, . . . . . : \$52,046.61  
*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,000.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,050.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Note, . . . . .	500.00	
Cash, . . . . .	419.88	
	<hr/>	10,869.88

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$100.00	
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	400.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	700.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	500.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	341.01	
	<hr/>	10,041.01

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$500.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	100.00	
Cash, . . . . .	42.46	
	<hr/>	642.46

*The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	92.20	
	<hr/>	1,092.20

Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$74,692.26

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 20, 1871.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments and find them as stated; and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS, }  
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

WORCESTER, October 21st, 1871.

## Donors and Donations.

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HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester. — For the Davis Alcove, "Manuscrit Troano, Etudes Sur Le Système Graphique, et la Langue Des Mayas," par M. Brasseur De Bourbourg, 2 vols., Paris, 1869-70; and for the General Library, nineteen books, and one hundred and ten pamphlets.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE HON. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester. — Forty one books; four hundred and forty-two pamphlets; and five maps.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester. — The Overland Monthly, complete to November, 1871; and one Atlantic Monthly.

MR. J. F. D. GARFIELD, Fitchburg. — Thirty-four pamphlets.

MESSRS. HUBBARD, BROS. & Co., Boston. — Eighteen Registers and Directories; and eight U. S. Public Documents.

MR. J. G. SMITH, Worcester. — Fourteen books; sixteen pamphlets; three maps; and the Worcester Daily Sun, complete.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — Three books; one hundred and fifteen pamphlets; the Golden Age and Christian Union, in continuation; and various circulars and cards.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Esq., Worcester. — A choice collection of programmes and hand bills, 1846-1871, bound; and three pamphlets.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — Four books and sixty-seven pamphlets.

HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — Twenty-six pamphlets.

REV. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, Worcester. — Newspaper clippings, relating to the War of the Rebellion, and the Institution of Slavery.

REV. HENRY L. JONES, Fitchburg. — Percy Society Reprints, one volume; and the Eclectic Magazine for 1870.

- HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Boston.—Two books; eighteen pamphlets; and one map.
- HON. J. C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.—Washington Meteorological and Astronomical Observations, 1868; U. S. Commercial Relations, 1869 and 1870; and the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871.
- HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester.—Seven bound vols.; seventy-seven numbers of American periodicals; two hundred and seventeen miscellaneous pamphlets; and files of seven newspapers.
- THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Four books; forty pamphlets; and one map.
- STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR., Esq., Worcester.—Three books.
- CLEMENT H. HILL, Esq., Washington, D. C.—Twenty-seven pamphlets.
- EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., Providence, R. I.—Two Reports as Superintendent of Health; and one Report as Secretary of the Board of State Charities; also the R. I. Registration Report, for 1869.
- THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn.—The Travelers' Record, 1869–71; and twelve of their pamphlets, on Life and Accident Insurance.
- REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester.—Census of Canada, 1851–2, two vols.; and eighty-six selected pamphlets.
- GEORGE E. FRANCIS, M. D., Worcester.—Two pamphlets; and six maps.
- MRS. WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Worcester.—Two books; and one pamphlet.
- JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—Fourteen pamphlets.
- JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.—Relation of Cabeça de Vaca; N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1869; Catalogue of Books relating to America on Sale by A. R. Smith, London; Annual Report of the Trustees of the Lenox Library; and the Third Annual Report of the Presbyterian Hospital of the city of New York.
- MR. B. J. DODGE, Worcester.—Three books; and twenty-eight pamphlets.

- HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — Five books and six pamphlets relating to Utah Territory and the Mormons.
- REV. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester. — Thirty-two pamphlets; and a Collection of Broad-sides, Hand-bills, Circulars and Cards.
- MRS. IRA M. BARTON, Worcester. — Three Books.
- MISS SARAH F. EARLE, Worcester. — Thirty-one pamphlets.
- ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O. — McBride's Pioneer Biography, vol. 2; Ohio Valley Historical Miscellanies; Fourth Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1870; and fourteen choice pamphlets.
- EDWARD L. DAVIS, Esq., Worcester. — A fine photograph of Stonehenge, with a printed description, both handsomely framed; and a Topographical Map of Massachusetts.
- MISS H. G. CREAMER, Worcester. — One book; and two pamphlets.
- REV. C. D. BRADLEE, Boston. — His sermon on "Desire for Heaven;" one Pamphlet; one Photograph; and a Deed of 1735.
- MR. JAMES WHITE, Worcester. — One book; and the New Hampshire Gazette of May 11, 1759.
- MESSRS. E. DARROW & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y. — Three pamphlets.
- MR. PLINY HOLBROOK, Worcester. — A Washington Funeral Oration, 1800; and two early Newspapers.
- MR. PETER WALKER, Philadelphia, Pa. — Index to the Princeton Review, 1825-1868.
- GEORGE W. GALE, Esq., Worcester. — Three Mexican Almanacs; and various Mexican Newspapers.
- JAMES BENNETT, Esq., Leominster. — Leominster Town Reports, for 1870-71; and Catalogue of the Free Public Library of Leominster.
- HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester. — Four pamphlets.
- WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — Twelve pamphlets.
- HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Worcester. — A collection of Invitations and Cards.
- MRS. HENRY P. STURGIS, Boston. — Three pamphlets.

- Mr. CHARLES B. JOHNSON, Worcester. — A parcel of the High School Thesaurus, 1859-66.
- HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — Four Arrowheads of Obsidian, from Novato, Marin Co., Cal.; and Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Vol. 4, Part 3.
- ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, O. — Pioneer Historical Papers Nos. 81-86.
- Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington, D. C. — Instructions for the Expedition Toward the North Pole.
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Nº 58.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE  
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 23, 1872.



WORCESTER:  
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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	17
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	39
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	49
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	53
ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN ADMIXTURE OF JAPANESE BLOOD ON OUR NORTH-WEST COAST . . . . .	65
COSMOGONY OF DANTE AND COLUMBUS . . . . .	83



## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 23, 1872, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

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THE President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The Record of the last Meeting was read and approved.

Col. JOHN D. WASHBURN read the report of the Council.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, read their semi-annual Reports, which were adopted as parts of the Report of the Council, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

The Secretary read a paper, prepared by HORACE DAVIS, Esq., of San Francisco, a member of the Society, setting forth facts which had come to his knowledge, tending to show the probability of an admixture of Japanese blood among the natives of the Northwest coast.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Davis, for his valuable communication, and the paper was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL spoke in approval of the suggestions of Mr. Davis's paper, stating that he had himself seen relics from the Northwest coast that bore the closest resemblance to the same classes of articles from Japan. He

believed that evidences of Japanese admixture in the northwest are to be sought in handiwork rather than in language. The carved pipe heads, spoons, dishes, and similar relics, suggest Japanese designs, and he had little doubt that those nations at some time had Japanese models.\*

J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., spoke briefly on the same subject, and in commendation of Mr. Davis's paper.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., was pleased to speak in terms of commendation of the report of the Council, and ex-

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\*In the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, Vol. XIII, No. V., issued November 8, 1869, is an article on the Queen Charlotte Islands, a dependency of British Columbia, by Robert Brown, F.R.G.S. The Indians inhabiting them are described by him as "physically perhaps the finest race on the North American Continent, scarcely surpassed in appearance by the western backwoodsman or hunter." "The men and women are tall, muscular and straight." "Their color is very fair, and in the women, who are not much exposed to the weather, there is a mixture of red and white in their cheeks not seen in any other aboriginal American race." Of this people, whose physical characteristics do not much resemble those of the Japanese, it is said:

"They excel all other of the American races in their artistic skill. The beautiful pipes, statuettes, &c., made of slate, may have been already mentioned, as well as jewelry made of silver coin. Most of these would not disgrace a civilized jeweller; and when we consider that all the tools they had to work with were probably a broken knife and a file, their execution is really wonderful, as well as the æsthetic taste displayed in their design. A man called *Wakeus* made out of gold coin a pair of bracelets for the wife of the English Admiral on the station, of such beautiful design and execution that they were universally admired. The same man afterwards designed the cast-iron railing now ornamenting the balcony of the Bank of British Columbia, in Victoria. He could scratch a fair portrait on ivory, and I have seen a bust of Shakespeare executed by him in slate from an engraving. My friend Mr. A. G. Dallas, late Governor-General of the Hudson's Bay Company territories, has a bust of himself executed in ivory by one of these Indians, than which nothing could be more excellently executed, or a better likeness. Often the figures in the 'Illustrated London News,' of the Assyrian sculptures, have been copied by them in slate, and the ethnologist who hereafter finds (as I have done) the 'Man-Bull of Nineveh' among the northern Indians, must be cautious before he builds any extensive theory on the event! One of these Indians carved a chair for me, merely with a knife, and some shark's skin for polishing, of most admirable finish. If they could be induced to settle down and learn something of art, I have no doubt but that some of them would distinguish themselves. They are however, like all savages, of too roving a disposition ever to become adepts in any civilized art."

PUB. COM.

pressed the hope that it might be found feasible to publish with the report, some of the important maps alluded to. Mr. Deane said also, that he had again read, and with renewed interest, Dr. Kohl's Memoir of the West Coast, now in possession of the Society, which he regarded as worthy of publication, and which he hoped the Society would before long be able to issue with the *fac simile* maps, in a new volume of its transactions. He thought, however, that it was due to Dr. Kohl, now living in Bremen, as it was due to the Society, before its publication, to inquire of him if anything in the Memoir required modification, it being some years since it was written. It was Mr. Deane's impression that Dr. Kohl had a copy of the work with him, and he always understood that the author felt even a deeper interest in the subject of the West Coast of America than he did in that of the East Coast.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, LL.D., said he could confirm what Mr. Deane had intimated, that Dr. Kohl regarded his work on the History of the West Coast with even a deeper interest than he did that on the East Coast. As to securing Dr. Kohl's coöperation in publishing this work in behalf of the Society, he supposed that gentleman would not feel at liberty to furnish it, as it was first written at least, without the consent of the State Department. Dr. Kohl would feel at liberty without doubt to avail himself of it in preparing for publication a work substantially new and brought down to the present time, as he had availed himself of his original manuscript on the History of the East Coast in preparing for the Maine Historical Society his work on that subject; or he would feel at liberty to publish it in German, as he did his work on the Gulf Stream, written for the Coast

Survey; that on learning, what he had not known before, that this manuscript had been given by the Smithsonian Institution to the Antiquarian Society, Dr. Kohl would doubtless be disposed to coöperate with the Society in bringing it out in the best way; that having peculiar opportunities as city librarian at Bremen to avail himself of all the more recent literature on the subject, he would, more easily than any other person, correct and improve his work by the help of subsequent investigation on the subject; but that after all, a good deal of labor would be required, on the part of the editor, in adapting the author's phraseology to the English idiom.

Further suggestions on the subject were made by Mr. HAVEN and Col. WASHBURN, and the Society expressed the wish, without formal vote, that Mr. Deane would write to Dr. Kohl on the subject; and it was subsequently

*Voted*, That the subject of printing Dr. Kohl's Memoir be referred to the Committee of Publication, with authority to publish if they shall deem it expedient.

The Council recommended GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., of Philadelphia, for membership of the Society. Henry Wheatland, M.D., was appointed to receive the ballots, and Mr. Childs was unanimously elected:

Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D., now rose and said:

I am always surprised at the variety, interest, and piquancy of the matter which our Librarian so felicitously mingles with his official semi-annual reports. He contrives to bring a most extensive range of subjects within the scope of our inquiries. He proves that they come legitimately within the province of the Society by the ingenuity with which he connects them with some primary object of our interest. I am now about to suggest for

some future discussion by him or by the Council, a subject of great practical importance, and which certainly does not lie outside of the historical and local themes of public concern that may well be dealt with by this Society. Our own published Proceedings, as well as those of the Massachusetts Historical Society, contain some very elaborate essays upon the origin and characteristics of the Town system—the peculiar municipal organization of the communities of this State and of New England—about their local bounds, their measured independency, and their administration in subordinancy to a general government which embraces them. The topic which I now have in mind as incidentally connected with that theme, and as being of itself of independent interest, is that of Town Debts—the mortgaging of the real estate in these communities, and the binding of the generations of posterity yet to live in them, by heavy pecuniary obligations incurred by those now on the stage. Perhaps not all of us are aware how this usage has grown upon us, nor of the enormous extent of the debts which have thus been incurred by our municipalities. When and for what purpose, and by what town or city first in this State, was money borrowed on a note to be repaid at a defined or an undefined date in the future? Was the first measure of this kind generally approved as a necessity, or allowed only after protest and resistance, through force of a local majority in its favor? What is to be said for or against the allowance of the now confirmed habit of our municipalities? What is now, so far as is ascertainable, the amount of such indebtedness in our Commonwealth? What proportion does the sum bear to the value of the property which it mortgages? What is the practical effect and what the probable tendency of this usage?

Certain it is that very many of our municipalities have allowed themselves a license in this matter which has accumulated heavy burdens for posterity. The annual interest due on the debts of many towns and cities—even without adding to it an assessment for sinking funds for the payment of them—now constitutes a very sensible addition to the tax levied for covering the current expenses of our communities. It is certain also that the incurring of debts by our towns and cities, on the pledge of their bonds and notes, is comparatively of modern origin. In no single



point of view does the contrast between the principles and usages of our earlier generations of ancestors on this soil appear more honorable to them and more questionable as regards ourselves, than in a fair statement of the facts bearing on this subject. The first English comers to this soil brought with them the means of occupancy; and what they could not pay for they dispensed with; leaving to their posterity an improved heritage, with all the gatherings and fruitage of their own labors, and with no pecuniary or other burdens. In their day of small things and of hard things, they subdued the wilderness, they grubbed out the stumps of the forests, they fenced their commons, they opened roads, they bridged streams, they built their oak-timbered meeting-houses and school-houses, they founded their College, they met the expenses of their local and colony government, and always paid for everything as they went along, year by year. So far as my knowledge of them goes, I know of no case in which any one of these municipalities, however hard pressed, even by famine, ever raised among them the proposition to borrow the credit of posterity—much less can I recall any case in which such indebtedness was incurred. Nor is this all. Never in the levies of troops and in the expenses for their equipment and sustenance and transportation, in the Pequot and other Indian wars—not even in that continued and costly struggle with King Phillip—did town or colony have recourse to our modern facile custom of issuing bonds of indebtedness to be liquidated at some future period. Honestly, if not always punctually, without discount or drawback, and with immense struggles of self-denial, did our ancestors, year by year, do a cash business, allowing and venturing no credits. It may be said that they could not have borrowed money had they essayed to do so; that there were no home or foreign capitalists who would have made them loans, on any security which it was in their power to offer. But probably this assertion would not be true, either in the letter or in the spirit of it. There were warm and devoted friends and sympathizers at home, in England and Scotland, and in Holland, with these our exiles. Individuals and associated companies in the old world would doubtless have been ready to make loans on public pledges issued here. We did receive friendly gifts from abroad—gifts that were heartily appre-

ciated—for the first printing-press, for the college and its library, and for missions to the Indians. Gifts they were, and not loans. They left no burden but that of gratitude on posterity.

The first instances which at present come to my mind in which our ancestors departed from their rigid rule of paying as they spent, even for their sternest necessities, were when they were drawn into distant, costly and ruinous warfare, not only with Indian foes but with their French allies. And this was mainly after our colonial independence in government had yielded to our provincial subjection to English rulers. The first issue of Province bills, and every subsequent issue of them, were connected with the darkest and most calamitous periods of our history. Distant places in the wilderness were to be garrisoned and victualled. The young and vigorous men of the settlements had to be enlisted, not for brief campaigns, but for indefinite absence from their fields and workshops, to hold possession of forts far away on the frontiers. Vessels with their armaments and stores had to be provided for warfare on the Eastern Coast and on the Canadian rivers. It was an utter impossibility for the imperiled people of those dark days to meet the expenses of such enterprises. Debt, or absolute ruin, was the alternative. But even then, so far as I am aware, there were no town debts incurred. The Province was responsible for incurring them, and its general treasury was held to the payment of them. The confusion, discord, quarreling, suffering and injustice, visited upon our towns, upon traders, upon professional persons, upon land owners and tenants, upon particular individuals, and upon the whole community, from that "Province Debt," make one of the most painful and humiliating chapters in our history. It was only when, after the urgent solicitations of William Bollan, the agent of this Province at the English Court, remuneration was made for our expenditures in the expedition against Cape Breton, that any measure of relief was experienced here. The arrival and the procession through Boston, from the wharf to the Treasurer's office, of those seventeen cart-loads of silver and ten of copper coin—amounting in all to £183,649,2, and odd pence and farthings—or nearly a million dollars, was a most propitious event for Massachusetts. The burden was lifted for a while.

How different now are the usages in this respect of our munici-

palities as compared with the "pay as you go" system of our ancestors. I will not now undertake to say but that there may be grounds and reasons which will partially or fully justify the license now indulged by the inhabitants of towns in their town meetings and by the city councils of our cities, in the accumulation of debts, secured by the issue of bonds. Public improvements which are to be of permanent use and value, and so to be shared in by posterity, are largely the objects for which these debts are incurred. Of course there is something to be urged in justification of the incurring of such indebtedness for such objects. It may be said that posterity cannot expect to accede, without cost to them, to a heritage improved and enriched by all the difference between a rough and "howling wilderness" and a domain coursed by easy highways, paved streets and substantial bridges, decorated by stately public edifices, with palatial school-houses, city halls, libraries, parks and so forth. Let the utmost that can be urged on the score of this plea be fully and fairly allowed for. If any one of our associates shall act upon the hint which I offer in proposing this subject of Town Debts, I doubt not but that he will do full justice to this plea.

Still, after all such allowance has been made, the question will recur, whether the facilities for borrowing money on town securities have not led to an unjustifiable, a dangerous, and even a reckless indulgence, fostering public extravagance, and imperiling the fair credit, if not the solvency, of some of our communities. Several of the towns in this State, and in the other New England States, incurred their first indebtedness, for which they issued their bonds in payment, in connection with the late civil war. They had to raise their quotas of men through drafts or as substitutes, and to pay bounties and to furnish outfits. They found the amounts they had before raised, annually, for their highway, school and pauper tax, to the exaction of which they had become accustomed—not always gracefully, however—to be all at once doubled or trebled, by the expenses of the war. They found it also to be easier to borrow than to pay the extra demand. It may be said again that posterity, which will share in the blessings of a rescued heritage, must expect to bear some of the cost of its deliverance. But how is it with these elegant and expensive town and city halls, these palatial school-houses, and these soldiers'

monuments, which are now built and in building all around us, by funds procured by the issuing of bonds, to be paid in the future? The old education law which won honor, thrift and many other blessings for this State, required that the children living on its soil should receive at the public charge a simple and substantial training in the arts of reading, writing and cyphering. It was rightly judged that the spur of necessity and self interest would incite every boy and girl to help the teacher in the work of imparting these humanities; and it was known that the average intellect of young persons, here at least, admitted of that measure of culture. Endowed academies, the bounty of friends, and the earnest struggles of the pupils were looked to, and, as experience proved, were justly looked to and found sufficient, to aid on to a higher education those of the youth of a community who showed themselves earnestly desirous of it and capable of acquiring and appreciating it. Now we build palaces for school-houses, on borrowed money; we furnish them with all modern elegancies; we profess to teach in them art, science, philosophy, chemistry, singing and the piano. In the true spirit of an equal rights doctrine, we construct and adopt a system for these schools founded on the supposition that all the pupils will—as they are all entitled to—avail themselves of all these means of accomplishment. Whereas they are completely thrown away except on a very small minority of the pupils. Here again any of our associates who may favor us with a paper on "Town Debts," may perhaps plead that these very children when grown up—the few who profit by, and the many who slight, these school opportunities—will find the debts for the school-houses and the pianos maturing about the time they become tax-payers, and will have to pay for them.

And as to Soldiers' Monuments: I have recently seen, on a southern tour, some of these monuments in memory and honor of those who fell on the other side. In looking at them the question recurred to my mind, which I have more than once heard discussed by those who differ in opinion about it, whether, if we are henceforward to be one people, it is wise to sow our land with these costly and perhaps irritating memorials of strife. But leaving that question aside another arises, as to whether we, or our posterity, should pay for those monuments in case they are erected. And I cannot but think that if we are to leave the payment of



them to posterity, we should leave to them the building of the monuments likewise. I chanced to read in a newspaper, only yesterday, that a soldiers' monument was nearly completed in one of our cities, for a score or more thousands of dollars, in payment of which bonds were issued, payable by the next generation. Is this too wholly right? That when time and our hard climate and perhaps mischief, have impaired the beauty of the structure, and when perhaps other struggles and convulsions of the country have laid new burdens upon them, the generation then living, many, it may be a majority, being only temporary residents in the place, shall be called upon to pay for it? Is it not somewhat as if a man should erect a costly monument to his deceased wife and leave to his grand-children the duty not only of keeping it in repair, but also of meeting the first expense of it?

I may have spoken too much upon one side of the subject, which I simply proposed to suggest as one of interest to us in this Society. May I ask that at some time it be treated or discussed among us?

At the close of Dr. Ellis' remarks, it was

*Voted*, That the history and progress of Town Debts be recommended to the members of the Society for investigation.

J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., read some interesting extracts from manuscript notes of Mr. Prendergast, which he spoke of as the result of original and independent investigations, some of the authorities being unpublished, relating to Sir George Downing, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1642. To his personal force and influence was due the passage of the Appropriation Act of 17th Charles II., an act unsurpassed in English legislation for bold statesmanship and political value. Then the Crown surrendered the purse strings to parliament, and this was the guarantee of constitutional government.

Dr. EDWARD JARVIS made some observations showing the

result of statistical investigation as to the years of labor to be expected from individuals of the different races and nationalities, which he said he intended, at a future time, to present to the Society at greater length.

The meeting then dissolved.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*



## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society have the pleasure of reporting to the members that its affairs continue in prosperous condition; the increase of the collections in its library has been considerable, five hundred and fifty-two books and twenty-nine hundred and thirty-eight pamphlets having been added since the meeting in October.

For the details of these, and the condition of the funds, reference is made to the reports of the Librarian and Treasurer, which accompany this report.

SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, a member of this Society, died on the day after its last annual meeting. His scientific researches, especially in the department of geology, had gained him a high place among the original investigators of the age; while he had become known most widely and gained a higher place in the popular affection by his persistent faith in the safety of Dr. Livingstone; a faith he maintained when all others despaired, in the face of disappointment, in despite also of ridicule for a confidence which subsequent events have shown was not ill-founded.

He was born in Tarradale, Ross-shire, Scotland, February 19, 1792; educated at the grammar school of Durham and the Military Academy of Marlowe, and passed through a brief



course at the University of Edinburgh. Receiving a commission in the army, he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal. In 1808 he was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, and at Sir John Moore's retreat; served subsequently on the staff of Sir Alexander McKenzie in Sicily, rose to the rank of Captain of Dragoons, married at the age of twenty-three, and thereupon abandoned the profession of arms. It was not at once, however, that his devotion to scientific pursuits began. For some years he passed the principal portion of his time in the recreations of foreign travel and in field sports, yet devoting himself at intervals to the study of geology, to which he had already become strongly attached. Even his pastimes, however, convey a suggestion of future eminence, for he was accustomed to select as the companion and associate of his pleasures, Sir Humphrey Davy. It was not till 1823, when he had reached the mature age of thirty years, that, influenced in no small degree by the suggestions of a thoughtful and affectionate wife, he began to devote that strict attention to scientific pursuits which laid the foundation of his future fame. At that day the science of geology was in its infancy. It became his chosen specialty, and his first scientific paper was a geological sketch of Sussex, Hampshire and Surrey. Probably much of his continued interest in this subject was due to his association with Sir C. Lyell, with whom many of his hours of study and speculation were passed, and with whom he made a tour in 1828, of which three memoirs were subsequently published. In 1838 his first great work, "The Silurian System," was published, which attracted marked attention; but its fame was overshadowed by the publication of that greater work, in

1845, after laborious years of excursion and exploration, on the "Geology of Russia in Europe." This work, which he had prepared in conjunction with M. de Verneuil and Count Von Keyserling, was translated into the Russian language, and Mr. Murchison was made a knight of the Russian order of St. Stanislas. The Royal Society of London conferred on him, as the author of the Silurian System, the Copley medal, while royalty paid him the perhaps less distinguished honor of knighthood. Nine or ten years after "Siluria" was added to his contributions to scientific research and heightened his fame still farther in the department of geology.

These were his leading and perhaps best known works, but his contributions to the transactions of learned societies and the columns of scientific journals were numerous and valuable. Agassiz and Strickland give a catalogue of more than a hundred of them. His labors were incessant, and as late as 1860, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years, he finished an examination of the Scottish Highlands, which called for the publication of a new geological map of those regions, and for the award by the Royal Society of Edinburgh of the first Brisbane medal. He visited in the course of his investigations almost every region of Europe, from the Oural mountains to the Cornish coast, and from Italy to the palæozoic rocks of Scandinavia. Nor were these explorations and investigations barren and unfruitful, judged even by the practical standard of the present day. From a description of the configuration of the mountains and an inspection of some rocks of Australia, he instituted a comparison between the structure of the southern portion of that continent and the regions of

Russia bordering on the Oural mountains. From his examination he predicted that gold would be discovered in Australia. This prediction was like those of Cassandra, the truth, proclaimed to deaf and unbelieving ears. He urged in vain upon the Cornish miners to search for gold there, and equally in vain upon the government to give to the subject its earnest attention. He made no impression, but seven years after the prophecy was uttered, it met its complete fulfilment. From the inspection of a geological map of Cape Colony, he developed a theory of the geographical configuration of the Continent of Africa, which was subsequently signally confirmed by the explorations and discoveries of Dr. Livingstone.

There were very few learned Societies in Europe of which SIR RODERICK was not an active or corresponding member. He was one of the founders of the British Association for the advancement of Science, and its President; President of the Royal Geological and Royal Geographical Societies; and, though he had reached the full limit of human days, was, at the time of his death, Director-General of the Geological Society of Great Britain, and Director of the Metropolitan School of Science in Mining and Arts.

It should be added to the perpetual honor of SIR RODERICK, that, however high his attainments, he never lost his interest in the popularization of science, an end to which much of his contribution to the scientific journals was directed, and that his religious faith, unlike that of one at least of his eminent contemporaries, so far from being impaired by his scientific investigations, grew brighter and stronger with each new step of discovery. In his controversial writings he defended the truths of religion, as not only not in con-

flict with, but confirmed by the teaching of science ; and in the closing hours of life he found those truths his rod and staff of comfort.

The writer of the last report of the Council, in suggesting for the consideration of the Society the History of the Pacific Ocean and its Shores, presented a subject of surpassing interest, whether considered in its political, commercial or religious aspects, in view of the wealth that ocean has poured into the lap of nations, the new civilization which has been born upon its eastern, or the old civilization which has been regenerated and born again upon its western shore, or of its opening as the great highway for the fleets of the future, where once a single galley a year was too much to transact the business of an association which had the monopoly of its trade.\* Here already, on what the venerable Hakluyt calls "the back side of America," a city has arisen, whose civilized and corporate existence hardly passes the period of a generation, which rivals, in its present development and in the prospect of the early future, the glory of the most famous seats of the world's wealth and commerce, and which already, in the enthusiastic language of Humbert, as "the Queen of the Pacific, stretches her arms to Mexico and British Columbia, to China and Japan."

Almost any one of the many sub-divisions of this great subject, followed out in even moderate detail, would prove,

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\* The rapidity with which the commerce finding its way over the Pacific has increased in the past decade, finds an illustration in the following summary from official figures, relating to the trade carried on in American vessels between this country and Japan.

In 1860 that trade amounted to but \$193,861. In 1866 it had increased to \$384,122; while in 1869 it amounted to \$5,125,645. The total tonnage of the United States entered at the five open ports of Japan in 1869 was 509,098, which, it may be added, was nearly half of all the foreign tonnage of those ports.

developed by a skilful hand, of sufficient interest.—and even by an awkward and unskilful one, of sufficient volume.—for a report of this kind. Consider for example the discovery of California and that of the Bay of San Francisco, with the circumstances which led to and attended them, leaving wholly out of view those which followed upon them: "*non sectari ritulos sed petere fontes.*"

It was said "Cortez discovered California; he did not discover the South Sea." The truth of this second declaration is well established, that of the former can also be admitted, but with qualification and explanation. Cortez did not discover the California of to-day, that is, New or Upper California. That was reserved for an humbler person, whose name is forgotten, except by the student of those times and voyages. But that Cortez was the original discoverer of Lower California, the California of the sixteenth century, cannot be stated without qualification. In a note in the Political Essay on New Spain, Humboldt says he found in a manuscript preserved in the archives of the Vice Royalty of Mexico, that California was discovered in 1526. He is not, however, satisfied with the authority for this assertion, and adds that extracts made by the author of the *Relacion del viage al Estrecho de Fuca*, from the valuable manuscripts found in the Academy of History, at Madrid, seem to prove that California had not even been seen in the expedition of Mendoza in 1532.\* Setting aside these alleged discoveries as wholly apocryphal, the established facts are these: In 1534 Cortez, at his own expense, fitted out two ships, under the command of Hernando Grixalva, and Diego Becerra de

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\* Venegas also alluded to this expedition, but does not claim that it saw California.

Mendoza, the latter a relative of his own, to explore the coasts north of Tehuantepec, whence the vessels sailed. Humboldt states that Grixalva discovered the coast of California, but this statement seems to be an error. The vessels, after leaving Tehuantepec, were separated in the night. Grixalva, sailing northwards some three hundred leagues, reached a desert island near the coast of California, supposed to be one of the group known at the present day as the Revillagigedos. He made no further discoveries and soon returned. Becerra, continuing on his voyage after the separation of the ships, was murdered by his crew, led on by the pilot Ximenes. After his death Ximenes took the command, touched the peninsula of California, and landed at the bay of St. Cruz, now la Paz. Thus was Ximenes the discoverer of Lower California, whom, however, retributive justice did not suffer to return to receive the honors of that discovery. The expedition was attacked by the Indians, and Ximenes slain. The survivors of the expedition returned with the ship, and, giving an account of what they had seen, said it was "a goodly country, well peopled, and had many pearl beds along the coast."

The events related above all occurred within the year 1534, and it was not till 1535 that Cortez "firmly persuaded," says Venegas, "that the Moluccas were at no great distance from the western coast, and that in the intermediate space he should meet with rich islands and countries, determined to make one last attempt and not to commit it to captains, but to go himself in person." Giving public notice of his intention, he obtained a numerous following, sailed with three ships, found at Chimetla that in which Ximenes' sailors had returned, annexed that to the



expedition, sailed northward for the newly discovered land and entered the "Vermillion Sea." On the first of May, 1536, he landed for the first time in California, at the Bay of St. Cruz, where the unhappy Ximenes had been killed. The details of this expedition, its disasters and disappointments and the return of Cortez to New Spain, need not be recited, nor the subsequent explorations of Francisco de Ulloa, who, still at the expense and under the auspices of Cortez, continued the exploration of the gulf and nearly reached the mouth of the Colorado.

To Cortez then cannot be awarded the honor of being in person the discoverer of California. The expedition which he conducted added nothing to the information which the sailors of Ximenes had brought back. Some important contribution to geographical knowledge was made by that of Ulloa, in the glory of which, as in that of Ximenes, Cortez, their patron, is entitled to a leading share. But clouds were now gathering to obscure the setting of that sun which had "flamed in the forehead of the morning sky." To procure funds for the last expedition, Cortez had been obliged to borrow money, and even to pawn his wife's jewels. New projects of discovery, which by their results were to atone for all past disappointments, were foiled by the claims of the viceroy Mendoza to the right to discover El Dorado. His appeal to Spain for vindication and indemnification for the expenses of these maritime expeditions, his experience of the same ingratitude which awaited Columbus, who also had deserved too greatly of his sovereign, his last touching memorial to the Emperor, the utterances of a proud but broken spirit, the sickening pang of hope deferred which he endured for the three closing

years of his life, the attempted return to new projects of discovery, and the last scene of all to close this strange, eventful history, are familiar knowledge, and are alluded to here only as following closely on, and intimately associated with the relations of Cortez to the discovery of California.

It is a curious illustration of the manner in which the truths of geographical discovery, once established, may become corrupted and mixed with varying shades of error, that while, after the discoveries of Cortez and Ulloa were made, a very correct impression as to the outlines of the peninsula of California prevailed, in the course of little more than half a century that impression had wholly changed, and the opinion was entertained among geographers that California was an island. The earliest map, cited in several places by Humboldt and also by Prescott and other historians, is that prepared by the pilot Domingo del Castillo, in 1541. On it the outlines of California are defined as those of a peninsula, and substantially as we know them at the present day.

The statement of a recent writer, however, that this fact was "wholly forgotten for one hundred and sixty years," is not strictly accurate and must be corrected. It was indeed one hundred and sixty years from the publication of Castillo's map to the date of Father Kino's re-discovery of the connection between California and the continent of America, but it was not for many years after that publication that the peninsular theory ceased to obtain. The course of the impressions on this subject may be traced on the successive maps of the sixteenth century, and it will not be deemed out of place to cite a few of these, citations which can readily be verified, as



sketches from them are in the possession of this Society. The map from Ptolemæus de Roscelli, 1544, (Kohl's manuscript map,) though connecting America with Asia by so broad a belt that they might well be called one country, and abrogating almost entirely the North Pacific, yet gives an approach to the correct outline of California, preserving the peninsular conformation. Furlani's map of 1560 gives the outlines with much closer accuracy, though it makes the Colorado river flow from the interior portion of Asia round the whole North Pacific, and places "Cimpaga" within 20 degrees of California. Faltieri's map, 1566, still adheres to the peninsular idea, and Furlani's of 1574, though in the latter the direction has changed, and the peninsula extends from the main land towards the southwest, and "Giapan" fills almost the entire space between China and California. Frobisher, in 1578, though presenting the American continent in grotesque configuration, yet preserves the peninsular outline of California, while Herrera, in 1600, returns to a close adherence to that of Furlani, in 1560. It may be regarded as one of the curiosities of geography that a configuration substantially accurate, and established by a succession of delineators through sixty years, should have been wholly lost; for Purchas, in 1625, sets it forth as a "goodly island" on his map, saying, however, that it was "sometime supposed to be a part of y<sup>e</sup> western continent." That the impression of Purchas was that of the seventeenth century will readily be seen by an inspection of the maps of that century.\*

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\* An interesting chapter on this subject may be found in Buache's "*Considerations Géographiques et Physiques*", from which the following extract is taken. The whole chapter will be found suggestive and valuable:—

"Quand on eût ainsi réduit la Californie à ses justes bornes, et qu'on

The length of this extract precludes farther quotation. Buache's concise review of the subject is extremely interesting.

To return, however, to the discovery of Upper California. Cortez, worn out with controversy and delay, had returned to Old Spain, and Mendoza remained viceroy of New Spain. Under his auspices, California was discovered by Juan Roderigo Cabrillo. This voyage was one purely of discovery, and its history is briefly this: Cabrillo sailed from Navidad on the 17th of June, 1542, touched the peninsula at the bay where Ximenes and Cortez had landed, coasted along the western shore of the peninsula, saw land first in Upper California in  $33^{\circ}$ , in  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  saw hills covered

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eût reconnu, surtout en 1603 (par la Navigation de Sébastien Biscayen et Martin d'Aguilar) que la Mer retournoit en Orient un peu au delà du 43 degré, plusieurs Espagnols se persuaderent que les Eaux de la Mer du Sud communiquoient par là avec celles de la Mer-Vermeille, qui est entre la Californie et le Nouveau Mexique: en conséquence ils firent de la Californie une Isle.

Cependant il y avoit longtemps que les premiers Géographes Modernes, d'après les Navigations de François d'Ulloa et Hernand de Alarçon, dans la Mer-Vermeille en 1539 et 1540, (rapportées dans Herrera et Laet) représentoient la Californie telle que nous la connoissons aujourd'hui; c'est-à-dire comme une Presqu'Isle. [NOTE. Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius, etc. qui furent suivis par Cluvier, Berdius, Laet, Blaen, etc., en un mot tous les meilleurs des premiers Géographes Modernes.]

Il est vrai que Laet observe que dès 1539 il y avoit eû des Espagnols qui s'étoient imaginé que c'étoit une Isle: et il dit (en 1633) avoir vu de vieilles Cartes qui la représentent de cette façon et la séparent de l'Amérique par un Détroit assez large au Sud, mais qui s'étrécit en avançant vers le Nord. Néanmoins il se détermine sur l'autorité d'autres Cartes et sur les Navigations dont je viens de parler, à la faire regarder comme une Presqu'Isle baignée à l'Est par la Mer-Vermeille ou Rouge, "nom qui fut donné à ce Golfe à cause de sa ressemblance avec la Mer qui sépare l'Arabie de l'Egypte," dit Wytfliet. Ce dernier auteur ne paroît pas avoir eû le moindre doute au sujet de la Californie qu'il représente comme une Presqu'Isle, ainsi que nos autres Anciens Géographes.

Les Hollandois ayant pris en 1620 sur un Vaisseau Espagnol une carte de l'Amérique où la Californie étoit figurée comme une Isle et la

with trees and a cape running into the sea at the end of them which he called St. Martin, and about the 4th degree, mountains covered with snow, and between them a large cape, which he named in honor of the Viceroy, Mendoza, the name it has borne to this day. It is not essential to the present purpose to detail the voyage at greater length, since it is not known to have been the subject of historic controversy. Cabrillo had been a pilot of Cortez: he was the discoverer of New California: and thus the name of Cortez becomes again associated with one of the most significant events in the history of the Pacific Ocean and North America.

But who discovered the Bay of San Francisco and the Golden Gate? In the discussion which followed the reading of the last report of the council it was conceded that Sir

Mer Vermelle comme un Détroit; on suivit cette idée comme certaine dans les cartes que l'on fit ensuite en Hollande et en Angleterre. La Mappede monde de Dunkert et de Tavernier, dédiée à Louis XIII en 1655 copia cette prétendue *Nouvelle Découverte* en France. Sur la Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale que Janssonius donna à Amsterdam dans son Atlas en 1649, Tom III. et V. la Californie est aussi représentée comme une Ile, flouissant un peu au dessus du Cap Mendocin d'aujourd'hui: mais ce qu'il y a de singulier, c'est que pour en rendre raison, l'on y a mis une Note, ou après être convenu que les premiers Géographes ont toujours fait la Californie partie du Continent, on assure avoir découvert par la Carte Espagnole qui étoit entre les mains des Hollandois: que la Californie étoit une Isle longue de 1700 lieues, depuis le Cap Saint Lucas jusqu'au Cap Mendocin et large de 500.

Or il est impossible de concilier ces distances avec la Californie que Janssonius représentoit en même tems comme terminée au Cap Mendocin d'aujourd'hui; c'est-à-dire, réduite à ses justes bornes: cependant c'étoit la preuve qu'on apportoit du changement, en Hollande même ou étoit la Carte Espagnole sur laquelle on appuyoit une correction si importante. Personne ne fit attention à la caducité et l'inconséquence de cette preuve; et depuis ce tems, Mrs. Sanson, père et fils, Duval et quantité d'autres Géographes représentèrent toujours la Californie comme une Isle, quoique cela ne fût pas constant parmi les Espagnols, qui la représentoient diversement comme on l'a vu, par le témoignage de Laet."



Francis Drake did not see the Golden Gate, nor enter the Bay. It is not proposed to disturb the conclusion then reached, which is undoubtedly that of the majority of students of the subject to-day. And yet so high an authority as Davidson, in his *Coast Pilot*, and a recent reputable local historian, having adopted the opposite conclusion, it is not improper to state the considerations which may be adduced in support of one and the other opinion. It is claimed on the one hand, that Sir Francis Drake, if he had really entered the bay, could not have failed to be so impressed with its excellence as in the account of his voyage, to make mention of its wonderful configuration and its admirable adaptation to the uses of commerce, and also that he could not have failed to give such an idea of its form and size to the geographers, that the English maps made after his day, in designating Sir F. Drake's Bay, would have indicated, in some degree at least, that form and size which it will be seen on examination none of them do. These considerations, though significant, would not be entitled to great weight, were there no bay but that of San Francisco which would fulfil the terms of Drake's description. But the bay known familiarly as Jack's Harbor, and on the maps as Sir Francis Drake's Bay, does answer every requirement of that description. Its latitude corresponds precisely with that of the chronicler, while the Golden Gate lies several miles to the South. The words "fair and good bay," which would indeed be inadequate as an expression of the quality of San Francisco Bay, by no means inadequately express the quality of this. It is of this bay that Davidson, in the *Coast Pilot of California*, says: "This curving shore line affords a large and admirable anchorage in heavy northwest

weather, and by anchoring close in under the north side of the point in four or five fathoms, hard bottom, good but contracted anchorage is obtained in southeast gales, as the swell rolling in from the southwest is broken by the reef." The white cliffs, from which Drake named the region New Albion, are found around this bay, but not around the Golden Gate. The conies, large numbers of which Drake found about his anchorage, are said to abound to this day around "Jack's Harbor." Nor is an argument to be derived from the improbability that Sir Francis should have passed so near to the Golden Gate as he must have done, without seeing it. Its entrance is somewhat obscure. The mountain range, instead of drawing nearer and nearer to the sea as the navigator proceeds northward, suggesting an anchorage beyond the point where it reaches the water, is here abruptly broken, so that an anchorage would not be looked for here, by one who, in ignorance of the coast, approached from the south. Moreover, fogs and thick weather prevail abundantly there during a great portion of the season.

The considerations to be urged in favor of the opposing view, though potential were there no bay but San Francisco, to which Drake's description could be applied, must, in view of the suggestions made above, be deemed inadequate.

It is urged that the discrepancy in the latitudes may be taken as disposed of, being trifling, and that the statement is fully as accurate as could be expected from the rude instruments of that day. Drake does not, it is true, extol the quality of the harbor; but wealth and pillage, not harbors, were the object of his expedition. There are no white cliffs at the Golden Gate; but it was to the whole country

he gave the name of "New Albion." And as to the quality of the harbor, he paid higher tribute to it than that of words. It was his peaceful anchorage for thirty-six days. Fletcher, the chaplain, groaning in general over the inclemencies of the coast, finds no fault with the experience of those five weeks. Where so probably as in the Bay of San Francisco could their comforts of peaceful anchorage be found? In Puerto de Bodega, which Humboldt fixes as the location, or in the curve of the coast under the lee of Point Reys, marked on the modern maps as Sir Francis Drake's Bay?

The above is perhaps a fair statement of the considerations which may be adduced in support of the opinion that Sir Francis Drake was the discoverer of the bay. It will be seen that they constitute simply an attempt to reconcile his description with the characteristics of the bay of San Francisco, on the assumption that there is no other bay to which the description more closely conforms. Their conclusiveness not being admitted, to whom shall the honor of this discovery be awarded? Not to Cabrillo, for his journal does not recount any such observation. Not to Ferelo, his pilot, who, after Cabrillo's death, continued the expedition, and returning in 1543, is said to have seen what he thought to be the mouth of a large river from which, steering So. E. & E. So. E. he soon sighted Point Pinos. This account is not deemed wholly reliable, and even if the mouth of the river was the Golden Gate, he did not discover the bay. Greenhow, in his *Northwest Coast*, expresses the opinion that Viscaino entered the bay and that it was then well known. The opinion of so high an authority as Greenhow is entitled to great respect, and yet in the pres-



ent instance it is to be inquired whether it can be sustained. It is probably based on the passage in Torquenada's account of Viscaino's voyage, but it may be doubted whether a careful consideration of the passage will justify the conclusion. The point is interesting. The language of Torquenada, adopting the translation accompanying Venegas' History, is as follows :

"The Capitana and tender had no sooner left the harbor of Monterey, than they had a favorable wind, which, lasting till twelfth day, carried them beyond *Port St. Francisco*. But the day after, which was the 7th of January, the wind shifted to the N. W., but blowing an easy gale, still made some way ; and the tender, considering that there was no necessity for standing in for the shore, continued her voyage ; and the Capitana, thinking that they went in company, did not show any light ; by which means in the morning they had no sight of each other, and the general in the Capitana returned to *Port St. Francisco* to wait for the tender, which he supposed was making all the sail possible after him ; but the first account they had of the tender was not till after the Capitana's return from the voyage. Another reason which induced the Capitana to put into *Puerto Francisco* was to take a survey of it and see if any thing was to be found of the San Augustin, which in the year 1595 had, by order of his majesty and the viceroy, been sent from the Philippines by the governor, to survey the coast of California, under the direction of Sebastian Roderiguez Cernemmon, a pilot of well known abilities, but was driven ashore in this harbor by the violence of the wind. Among others on board the San Augustine was the pilot Francisco Volanos, who was also chief pilot of this

squadron. He was acquainted with the country and affirmed that they had left ashore a great quantity of wax and several chests of silk, and the general was desirous of putting in here to see if there remained any vestiges of the ship and cargo. The Capitana came to an anchor behind a point of land called *La Punta de los Reyes*; but no people were sent ashore, that the ship might be in readiness for the tender, and accordingly on the day following the Capitana sailed out in quest of her." Thus far Torquenada.

Now Viscaino's voyage was made in 1602-3. It was undertaken expressly to survey the coast, not only with a view to discover the famous straits of Anian, leading from Newfoundland to the South Sea, but to find harbors where vessels might seek refuge, in their passage from China or the Philippine Islands, from the storms which were violent and frequent on that coast. This was the object of Philip II. in originally ordering the expedition, and of Philip the III. in renewing the instructions. It was an expedition then in search of harbors. Venegas could not find Viscaino's maps and charts, but Torquenada's account is minute. It describes the points touched at and the harbors worthy of report. For example, a full and enthusiastic account is given of the harbor of Monterey. Now, bearing in mind the object of the expedition, is it probable that the harbor of Monterey would be dwelt upon in terms of enthusiastic description, and a bare allusion suffice for the magnificent bay of San Francisco, to which, as a secure retreat from storms and buccaneers, the harbor of Monterey would not for a moment be compared? The case presented is one as to the sufficiency of internal evidence. If, judging from the object of the expedition



and the character of the reports of it, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that this bay would have been described if seen, the absence of all such description places it beyond reasonable doubt that it was not seen.

It seems that Greenhow, if misled, must have been misled by the use of the words "Port St. Francisco." But the whole passage must be taken together, and taken together it would seem clearly to import that putting into Port San Francisco, and coming to an anchor behind the *Punta de los Reyes* were one and the same thing. Now the water behind the *Punta de los Reyes* is Sir Francis Drake's bay, as indicated on the modern maps. That this bay was known to the Spaniards as early as 1595 is evident from the fact that the San Augustine was lost there, and it was to look for her that Viscaino went behind the Punta. But how came they to know it as San Francisco Port? The writer of this report is of the opinion that this arose from the reports which had reached them of Sir Francis Drake's visit and discovery, that the Francisco was suggested by the Francis, and the San, either from the fondness for giving that prefix as often as possible, or from a willingness to avail themselves of an opportunity to associate with the discovery the name of so favorite a saint. A confirmation of this idea may perhaps be added from Purchas's map of 1625. On that map this region of the coast, rudely and inaccurately delineated, is marked, Po. Sr. Francisco Draco.\*

It may be added that Davidson, in the Coast Pilot,

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\* A further argument may be drawn from probabilities as to the locality of the wreck of the San Augustine, for which Viscaino sought. The argument need not be stated. A glance at the map of the coast, and at the charts and observations in Davidson's Coast Pilot will sufficiently indicate it.

asserts, without preliminary argument, that Drake's Bay is the Port Francisco of the Spaniards.

The result of this consideration seems to be, that, notwithstanding the opinion of Greenhow, Viscaino did not visit the Bay of San Francisco.

The discovery of this bay has been dwelt upon at what may seem undue length, but in truth it is the initial chapter of a history of surpassing interest, which must not pass without allusion, if not to be followed out in its detail here.

Commerce, seeking for its galleons a secure retreat from the storms and buccaneers of those coasts, and avarice united to replenish its coffers from the earth, "no part of which could be taken up wherein there is not some probable show of gold and silver," had failed to find it. It was the missionary, earnest, proselyting, self-denying and ambitious, who, advancing the triumphs of the cross over the failures and defeats of commercial and nautical science, made the first well authenticated discovery of the bay of San Francisco, and this was not till 1769, one hundred and ninety years after Drake's visit to those coasts.

The details of this discovery need not be set forth. It was made by a party of Franciscans, and the Franciscans were the successors of the Jesuits of California.

Before passing, however, from this subject, it may be interesting to inquire how it happened that the same name should have been assigned to two bays so near to each other as those of the San Francisco of the early Spaniards, and the San Francisco of to-day. There is a legend that when the Franciscans started on their expedition to establish missions in Upper California the Ventador gave to Father Junipero a list of names of saints to be assigned to

the missions that should be established. But on this list the name of St. Francis did not appear, an omission which shocked his devoted disciple. "Is not our dear father St. Francis to have a mission assigned him?" "If he wants one let him show you a good port and he shall have one there." When the missionaries, journeying northwards from Monterey, arrived on the shore of this glorious bay, they exclaimed, "Here then the Saint has led us, blessed be his name!" and that name they accordingly assigned to the mission and bay.

A simpler and more natural explanation, though embodying less of sentiment, may be this, the reasonableness of which may be judged by a glance at the map of California. These missionaries and the governor who conducted the expedition doubtless knew the general geographical situation, so far as it was understood at that day. They had travelled northward from the vicinity of Monterey, had, it is to be presumed, known of the voyage of Viscaino and his anchorage in Port San Francisco and the wreck of the San Augustine in 1595. May they not well have supposed, as they approached the bay from the inland, that they had come upon that anchorage, to which they conceded the name of San Francisco, as belonging to it for nearly two centuries? If this theory is admitted, it also satisfactorily disposes of the inference that Viscaino entered the Golden Gate, from Torquenada's mention of Port San Francisco.

The reasonable limit of this report has been reached; and the subject to which all that has been written was originally intended as but introductory, the missions of the Jesuits in California, has received only bare allusion. For some future

occasion must be reserved the consideration of the origin of these missions, the work they actually accomplished, and the results to which they ultimately led; how, after all the attempts made for two centuries by private individuals, governors, admirals, viceroys, and kings, to obtain a permanent footing in California had failed and its reduction and settlement been abandoned as impossible, zeal for religion accomplished results which love of conquest and love of gain had alike failed to secure; and how, in the language of the Spanish Venegas "God only seemed to wait till human force acknowledged its weakness, to display the strength of His almighty arm, confounding the pride of the world by means of the weakest instruments, it being the will of Heaven that this triumph should be owing to the meekness and courtesy of His ministers, to the humiliation of His cross and the power of His word." Kino, the favorite of the Bavarian court, abandoned his chair of mathematics at Ingolstadt for the wilderness of Sonora, not only to become the re-discoverer of the true outlines of California, but to organize the christian army of occupation there, and be the main spring of its efficiency and its base of supply. Salva-Tierra, the gentle but valiant commander of that army in the field, overcoming one by one, every obstacle, the opposition of the Society of Jesus, of the viceroy, of the Court of Madrid, obtained at last authority to undertake the mission on condition that he should take nothing from the public treasury and that he should take possession of the country in the King's name. And the missionaries proceeded, through labors, dangers and sufferings, to establish a foothold among the aboriginal tribes, who, like the multitudes of Judæa, came to listen to

their teachings, "not because they saw the miracles, but because they did eat and were filled." Ugarte, the muscular christian of the mission, supplemented the labors of Salva-Tierra. Carranco and Tamaral won their crowns of martyrdom, but finally, by the decree of Madrid, the Jesuits were driven out in mortification and disgrace from the fields they had fought and their brethren died to win.

Should some member of the Society be moved to take up and illustrate this subject, it would appear that the writer of the last report was fully justified in the statement that no chapter of the history of the Pacific is more interesting than that of its missions.

For the Council,

JOHN DAVIS WASHBURN.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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IN the Library Report presented at the meeting of the society in October the value of imperfect sets and odd numbers of periodicals as a means of completing series, and for purposes of exchange, was dwelt upon with some particularity.

Although the Proceedings including that report were not printed and distributed till very recently, the advantage of bringing to the notice of members and friends the fact that materials so cheaply collected, and so easily spared by them, were positively useful and desirable contributions to the library, has already been felt. When once suggested it is readily perceived that these gifts, regarded by themselves, need not possess a high degree of distinct and intrinsic importance in order to be valuable to the society; and we are beginning to receive donations of numbers of periodicals &c., with the remark that the donor has learned from our report that they would be acceptable—instead of the phrase more commonly employed, that, if they do not happen to supply a deficiency, they may at least serve to kindle fires.

There is another kind of historical supplies which it is equally desirable to collect and preserve in unlimited quantities, and which individuals are apt to gather as uncon-

sciously and inexpensively and can spare quite as easily as the former. I refer to what are technically called *Broadsides*, embracing all sorts of posters, advertisements, notices, programmes, and indeed whatever is printed on one side of a sheet of paper, large or small. Ballads and proclamations usually come within the definition. They are the legitimate representatives of the most ephemeral literature, the least likely to escape destruction, and yet they are the most vivid exhibitions of the manners, arts, and daily life, of communities and nations. Like coins and medals, like the emblems and inscriptions from the catacombs arranged in the galleries of the Vatican, like the rude scratches and scrawls on the walls in Pompeii, they imply a vast deal more than they literally express, and disclose visions of interior conditions of society such as cannot be found in formal narratives.

The late Edward Everett was deeply impressed with the importance of preserving such memorials; and when President of this society took pains to lay aside for its use advertising handbills, notices of meetings, cards of invitation to exhibitions and entertainments, programmes, orders of exercises, bills of fare, tax bills, and all the infinite variety of similar trifles, as well as the larger and graver classes of broadsides and posters. These were carefully arranged, and transmitted at regular periods to the library. They constitute a curious collection, and are sometimes personal and biographical in their nature. Other friends of the society have made similar contributions. The late Frederic W. Paine, his daughter Mrs. Sturgis, and his son Rev. George S. Paine, have been conspicuous contributors in this department. Our ever thoughtful Treas-

urer is constantly working for the good of the institution in this as in other ways. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has at times made valuable gifts of the same character. Mr. William A. Smith, an associate, and Mr. Joseph Chase, a business man of Worcester, have had like favors acknowledged to them in previous reports, which they propose to repeat and continue. Smaller collections also frequently accompany gifts of more substantial literature.

This division of historic materials does not resemble the *church* which was reported as having no vacancy in its membership; but is ever open to accessions of every denomination, and from all denominations, upon the most liberal and catholic principles. All religious sects, all political parties, all business classes, are invited to leave their especial and peculiar offerings upon a common altar in our temple of History.

The Society of Antiquaries of London take a rational pride in their collection of broadsides. While there, in 1866, I looked over a portion of them, with Mr. Deane. In that year a catalogue of them was published, making a volume about the average size of their *Archæologia*. It is not without interest to us to know that the founder of this department was Thomas Hollis, whose liberality to Harvard College is made familiar to us by the book-marks in many of the best works of the library. He was the third of that generous family among the college benefactors, and directed his bounty towards the increase of the library. In a letter to Edmund Quincy, written in 1766, he speaks of his affection for the people of North America, and Massachusetts and Boston in particular, and his desire that the youth should receive a reasonable and



manly education. "With ideas of this kind," he says, "have I worked for the public library at Cambridge in New England, neither caring too exactly to remember how the last best library in all America was lost there, nor sparing toward it expense, labor or time." Yet our College was not the only, perhaps not the principal, object of his benefactions. He is said to have devoted more than half of his fortune to charities, to the encouragement of genius, and to the support and defense of liberty. Geneva, Venice, Leyden, Sweden, Russia, and the public library at Berne, shared his favors.

In 1756, five years after the incorporation of the Society of Antiquaries, they purchased at the sale of the books of their deceased president, Martin Folkes, two folio volumes of Proclamations, extending from Edward IV. to James I. That fact coming to the knowledge of Thomas Hollis, then of Lincoln's Inn, he presented to the society what is described as "a large and curious collection of State and other papers, from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles II., inclusive, in twelve folio volumes, which he had bought in one lot the same year, and which he supposed to be a part of the same original collection." This was the beginning of that department which, in later years, has been enriched by donations from fellows and friends of the society; and among them the gifts of his Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, have been conspicuous.

Hardly any person, with or without culture, who should examine the catalogue, could fail to appreciate the historical interest and significance of the earlier broadsides there described—those, for example, of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. The natural

impulse would be to exclaim, How curious! How they carry one back to the very period itself, and into the midst of the peculiar manners and customs of the people! What Hamlet says about "the body of the time, his form and pressure," would be pretty sure to be repeated, and an antiquarian relish be felt upon the least sensitive palate. But, in passing down through eras less remote, this enthusiasm would be apt gradually to subside, till the same excited reader, meeting with some modern handbills, might ask in astonishment, What, pray, is the use of preserving such things as these? He would find in the later pages the following titles:

"Munroe Co. Agricultural Society, N. Y. The Fair of the Munroe Co. Agricultural Society will be held at Rochester, Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 23d of September. Lists of prizes for Cattle, Sheep, Farm Implements, Dairy, Domestic Manufactures, &c."

"Bloomerism. Announcement of a Lecture, to be given by Mrs. Vernon, at the Court House, Kirton, on Female Costume. The Lecturer will appear in the New and Popular Bloomer Dress."

It would require a considerable effort of the imagination to carry the mind forward to a period when broadsides like these would seem equally suggestive and instructive as those of distant ages. Yet an intelligent observation of essential changes in the structure of society already initiated, and now in process of development, will assist in forming a realizing sense of the amount of meaning which even humbler symbols of contemporary life and action may contain. No Roman *secession*, of the gravest kind, was

fraught with such consequences as that which has recently borrowed and magnified the title. The abolition of slavery and serfdom, the emancipation of woman and establishment of her civil and political rights, the legal recognition of the dignity of labor and the claims of the laborers to a definite share of property, and direct influence in government, may be expected to work such changes in social habits and manners that the future student of history, a few centuries hence, may crave with an eagerness of which we have no adequate conception, the possession of the simplest exponents of the state of things when men and women, employers and operatives, wealth and production, rulers and subjects, held very different relations to one another. The philosophical writer will seek to trace in such expressive emblems the gradual alterations in public sentiment, popular morals, the rules of private and personal intercourse, visiting and fashionable etiquette, the forms and principles of union and organization for industrial, benevolent, or political purposes, by which the condition of the human race in communities had been totally reconstructed.

On the other hand, if it should happen that certain scientific views already asserted, should be more clearly established. If it should be made to appear that there are limits to the advancement in civilization of each distinctive race. That the Mongolian, Malay and African races can only reach a degree of culture consistent with moral and mental tendencies that are ineradicable, and capacities that have unchangeable boundaries; if it shall be demonstrated that civilization has attained to higher degrees only by the substitution of superior races for inferior ones, it is probable

that the crucial experiment will have been tried among ourselves.\*

It is difficult to avoid the conviction, now prevalent at the South, that South Carolina will be abandoned by the whites and given up to the possession, as it is now surrendered to the rule, of the blacks; and that a similar result must follow in every State where the blacks have a great advantage of numbers. For a miracle seems necessary to render it possible for the two races to live together on terms of political equality under such circumstances. Coming generations will be better judges of this possibility than ourselves; and in any event the photographs, and caricatures even, in which the first mixed political assemblies are represented, will be to those generations priceless relics.

It may prove impracticable to prevent, by legislation, superior industry, or ability, or good fortune, from engrossing an unequal share of wealth and power; or to nullify by legal enactments the hereditary consequences of culture and training upon the intellectual and physical nature of man. There may be found insuperable difficulties in the way of aggregating against the influence of these the rights of less thrifty, more indolent, coarser, and less intelligent masses, to an enjoyment of the comforts and luxury of easy existence. However that shall be, the agitations of our time are prolific of forcible expressions of popular desire, often too forcible for sober history, which will be instructive to posterity.

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\* So far as at present can be seen, it seems that mankind has progressed not so much by advance within the limits of certain races as by the super position of more highly organized races over those of an inferior class."—*Fergusson on Rude Stone Monuments, &c.*, p. 18 of *Introduction*.



It may be that no Victoria, even of the dynasty of Woodhull, will reign over these United States, administering a government purified in all its departments through the finer faculties of woman, conscious, perhaps, of natural superiority, but maintaining a spirit of peace and good will towards man. It may possibly be discovered, after trial, that the Creator made no mistake in constituting and constructing the sexes for different offices and duties, and allowing this difference to prevail through all the ages to the present.

It may be that occasional instances of fitness for masculine employments in the gentler sex, and occasional capacity for intellectual pursuits and the administration of affairs among the Indian or African races, will prove delusive as a measure of general ability to sustain such positions.

The effort to place the sexes side by side in all the occupations and experiences of out-door life, and thus elevate and refine stronger if coarser natures by subjecting more delicate if not weaker ones to similar influences, may prove futile; but the movement will, nevertheless, add a most interesting chapter to the history of enthusiasms, and be rich in signs and illustrations, wayside publications, which should not be left to the ordinary chances of ephemeral productions.

Our list of accessions will show the advantage resulting from a system of exchange, and from the labors of Mr. Barton, Assistant Librarian, in preparing material for that service. It will show also that we are making progress in our collection of local histories and genealogies not only through the assistance of Judge Thomas, heretofore mentioned as a standing resource, but by contributions like

those of Dr. Chandler, Mr. Clark of Cincinnati, and others having a particular interest in that department, and by means of favorable exchange. Rev. Mr. Hale, and Judge Thomas, and the family of Mrs. John Davis, have made liberal gifts of miscellaneous publications and periodicals. Our President has presented a unique memorial of Worcester, in the form of two very large broadsides, framed and glazed, containing over five hundred excellent photograph likenesses of prominent citizens. Dr. S. A. Green's neat and interesting monogram on Franklin's autobiography calls to mind the fact that there are among our manuscripts reminiscences of Franklin, by his associate and business partner, William Goddard, which exhibit some of the less amiable aspects of his character.

It has sometimes happened that friends of distinguished writers have endeavored to secure sets of their works as nearly complete as possible, for our library. Thus an officer of the Society, who does not wish to be named, but hopes the example may be followed, has recently obtained for our shelves a series of the publications of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., who has wrought so successfully in the cause of religious education. These are in nine bound volumes.

The able representative in Congress from the Worcester district, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar has been as usual, unwearied in efforts to serve the society at Washington.

The additions of the last six months are not below the average in quality or quantity. Two hundred and seventy books, and two thousand four hundred and sixty-five pamphlets are gifts. Two hundred and twenty-eight books and four hundred and twenty-six pamphlets are the results

of exchange. Seven books and eighty-six pamphlets have been purchased, and forty-seven books have come from the bindery. We have received, besides, various photographs, eighteen lithographs and three maps.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

## Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report for the six months ending April 22d, 1872.

*The Librarian's and General Fund*, Oct. 20, 1871, was \$28,737.21

Received for dividends and interest since, . .	1,260.80
	\$29,998.01

Paid for salaries and incidental ex- penses, . . . . .	\$1,235.95	
Paid for taxes on Bank Stocks, . .	235.14	1,471.09

Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	28,526.92
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*The Collection and Research Fund*, Oct. 20, 1871, was \$13,341.46

Received for dividends and interest since, . .	529.05
	13,870.51

Paid for Books, and part of Libra- rian's salary, . . . . .	454.40	
Paid for tax on Bank Stock, . . .	70.36	524 76

Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	13,345.75
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*The Bookbinding Fund*, Oct. 20, 1871, was . . . . \$9,968.04

Received for dividends and interest since, .	317.70
	10,285.74

Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary, and tax on Bank Stock, . . . .	385.66
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Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	9,900.08
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*The Publishing Fund*, Oct. 20, 1871, was . . . . \$10,869.88

Received for sale of Books, . . .	56.59	
Received for dividends and interest, .	404.96	461.55
		11,331.43

Paid for printing annual Report, .	219.30	
Paid on account of Publishing His- tory of Printing, . . . . .	806.00	
Paid tax on Bank Stock, and incidentals, . . . . .	46.19	1,071.49

Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	10,259.94
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Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$62,032.69
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Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$62,032.69
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1871, was. . .	\$10,041.01
Received for dividends and interest since, . . .	280.15
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	10,321.16
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1871, was. . . . .	\$642.46
Received for interest since, . . . . .	18.27
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	660.73
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1871, was. . . .	\$1,092.20
Received for interest since, . . . . .	30.00
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	1,122.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	\$74,136.78
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . .	\$1,586.78

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,000.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,600.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	5,700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,600.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	226.92
	\$28,526.92

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	45.75
	13,345.75

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	200.08
	9,900.08
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$51,772.75

Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$51,772.75  
*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	4,000.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	3,050.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	309.94	
	<hr/>	10,259.94

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$100.00	
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	400.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	700.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	500.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	621.16	
	<hr/>	10,321.16

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$500.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	100.00	
Cash, . . . . .	60.78	
	<hr/>	660.78

*The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	122.20	
	<hr/>	1,122.20

Total of the seven Funds, . . . . . \$74,136.78

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, April 23, 1872.

I have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. I have also examined the Investments and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS, *Auditor.*

As the enquiry is often made, why a Society, having so large an invested fund as this, does not accomplish more in the way of publishing or in the purchase of books, it may be well to state the facts in the case.

Although the aggregate of the funds of the Society, as shown by the report, is over \$74,000, yet this amount being divided among seven different funds, most of which do not yield an income equal to its real necessities, the Society is not able to accomplish all that its members and the public would naturally expect.

For instance, the income from the Librarian's and General Fund is not sufficient to pay the entire salary of the Librarian and the Assistant, and the ordinary expenses of the Society, without encroaching upon the income from the Collection and Research and the Bookbinding Funds.

This reduces the available income of these funds, particularly the former, so that but little is left for the purchase of books. The Publishing Fund, though much increased during the past few years, is still inadequate to much more than meet the expense of printing the semi-annual reports.

This accounts for the frequent calls which have been made by the Council in their reports to the Society, for additions to the Publishing and other Funds.

## Donors and Donations.

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- CLARENDON HARRIS, Esq., Worcester.—The first twenty-six Reports of the Board of Directors of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.
- Capt. GEORGE E. DAVIS, Burlington, Vt.—His paper on the Battle of Winchester.
- HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester.—Twenty-seven pamphlets.
- HORACE WYMAN, Esq., Worcester.—Two Broad-sides.
- THOMAS C. AMORY, Esq., Boston.—His "Old Cambridge and New;" and "A Home of the Olden Time."
- MR. ALFRED W. DANA, Worcester.—One book and one pamphlet.
- REV. H. WETZEL, Woodstock, Va.—His Translation of Luther's Small Catechism.
- REV. JOHN J. POWER, Worcester.—His Second Report as Director of the Sisters of Mercy Hospital; and Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, for 1871-72, eight numbers.
- ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, Ohio.—Pioneer Historical papers, Nos. 88-90.
- JOHN E. MASON, M.D., Washington, D. C.—An impression of a curious Seal, dug from the ground in Washington.
- REV. JOHN GREGSON, Worcester.—Six College pamphlets.
- CYRUS WOODMAN, Esq., Cambridge.—Bennett's map of Buxton, Maine.
- REV. D. T. TAYLOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—His "Science, and the Resurrection;" and twenty-four book Catalogues.
- J. EVARTS GREENE, Esq., Worcester.—Twenty-five pamphlets; and one lithograph.

- ELBRIDGE H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose. — Nine pamphlets.
- HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Providence, R. I. — Twenty-two Nos. of the *Providence Gazette*, 1770–80.
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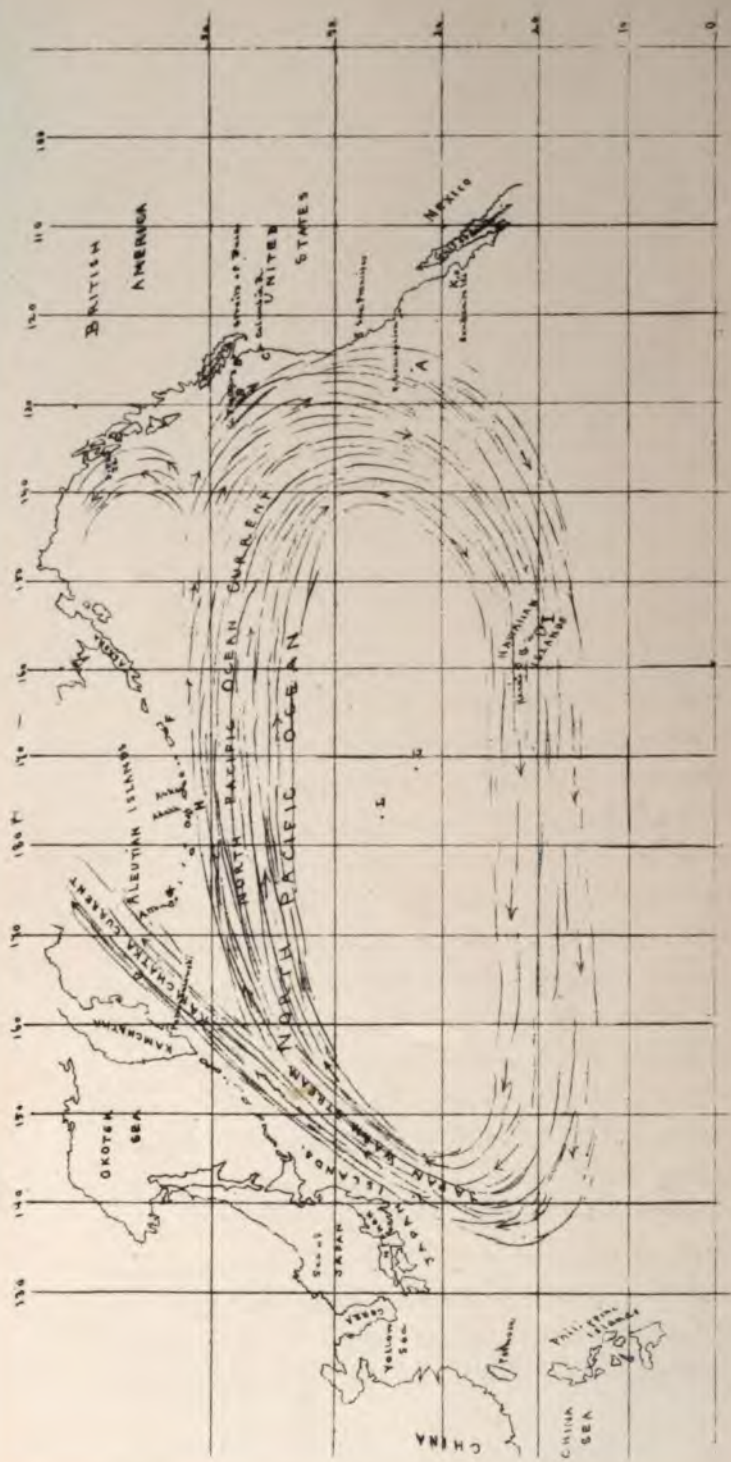
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ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN ADMIXTURE OF  
JAPANESE BLOOD ON OUR NORTH-  
WEST COAST.

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BY HORACE DAVIS.

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WITHOUT any speculation upon the origin of the Indian Tribes, I desire to bring together a few *facts* regarding the possibility of an admixture of Japanese blood on the north-west coast of America; and shall confine myself to this narrow point, leaving it for others to draw wider conclusions from these premises, or kindred facts.

The great North Pacific Ocean current is so well known as to need only the briefest description. Leaving the coast of Lower California between lat.  $15^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$ , the great Northern Equatorial Current crosses the Pacific in about that latitude. Towards the Asiatic Coast it is gradually deflected to the northward and sweeps by Japan in a well defined stream, called by the Japanese the "Kuro-Siwo," commonly termed the "Japan Warm Stream." Further north, about lat.  $38^{\circ}$  North, it divides, one part flowing northeasterly along the Coast of Asia, called the Kamtchatka Current, while the other portion, which more nearly concerns us, sweeps away to the eastward and crossing the Pacific Ocean south of the Aleutian Islands is deflected by the continent of America to the southward, and following its western shores, finally reaches the point of beginning.

A vessel dismasted off Japan would inevitably be drifted past the shores of Kamtschatka, or following the other branch would reach the neighborhood of the Continent of America.

This has actually happened in repeated instances. Within the ninety years which comprise the history of the N. W. Coast, several disabled Japanese vessels have reached our shores. Two have been wrecked upon the main land, four upon the islands now belonging to the United States, one upon islands immediately adjacent to Lower California, and one at least, if not two, have been boarded at sea but a short distance from our shores, and in every case of which we have record, living men were rescued from the wreck. It is my object simply to collect these incidents and present them in a connected form, giving in each case the original authorities, and such explanation as the case may require.

I shall quote first from Kotzebue's "Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Behring's Straits," London, 1821, Vol. 1. On page 324 he speaks of meeting at Honorara (Honolulu), Woahoo (Oahu), a brig in the royal Hawaiian service, named after Queen Kahumanna. She was built by the French as a privateer and named "La Grande Guimbarde." Having been taken by the English, she was sold to English merchants, who gave her the name "Forester of London." Capt. Piggott brought her out to the "South Sea" and sold her to Tamaahmaah (Kamehameha), King of the Hawaiian Islands. Capt. Alexander Adams, Capt. Piggott's second officer, then entered the King's service and became her commander. On page 352 Kotzebue says, "Capt. Alexander Adams dined with us to-day, whose con-

versation delighted us very much." And in a note, p. 353, he gives this interesting incident, "Looking over Adams' journal I found the following notice, 'Brig Forester, the 24th of March, 1815, in the sea, near the coast of California, lat  $32^{\circ} 45'$  N., long  $233^{\circ} 3'$  East, [ $57'$  W.] During a strong wind from W. N. W. and rainy weather, we descried this morning at 6 o'clock, a ship at a small distance, the disorder of whose sails convinced us that it stood in need of assistance. We immediately directed our course to it, and recognized the vessel in distress to be a Japanese, which had lost her mast and rudder. I was sent by the Captain on board, and found in the ship only three (3) dying Japanese, the Captain and two sailors. I instantly had the unfortunate men carried to our brig, where they were perfectly recovered, after four months careful attendance. We learnt from these people that they came from the port of Osaco [Osaca], in Japan, bound to another commercial town, but had been surprised immediately on their departure, by a storm, and had lost their mast and rudder. They had been, up to this day, a sport of the waves for seventeen months; and of their crew of thirty-five men only three had survived, who would have died of hunger."

Prof. Geo. Davidson, in "Coast Pilot of Alaska," Washington, 1869, page 63, quotes this passage and says the position indicated is about 350 miles W. S. W. (compass), from Point Conception. Prof. Davidson adds, "supposing this junk to have kept on the S. side of the axis of the great current, and to have been carried directly down the American coast on the western part of this current, it must

have traversed 5,300 miles in 516 days, or a trifle over ten miles per day for that whole period."

The next instance I shall cite is to be found in Alexander Forbes' History of California, written at Tepic, 1838, published in London, 1839, part 2d, Upper California, chap. VII., pages 299-301. Forbes says, "The British brig Forester, bound from London to the river Columbia, and commanded by Mr. John Jennings, fell in with, in the year 1813, a Japanese junk of about 700 tons burden, one hundred and fifty miles off the northwest coast of America and abreast of Queen Charlotte's Island, about 49° of N. latitude. There were only three persons alive on board, one of whom was the captain. By the best accounts Capt. Jennings could get from them, they had been tossing about at sea for nearly eighteen months; they had been twice in sight of the land of America, and were driven off. Some beans still remained on which they had been sustaining themselves, and they had caught rain water for their drink. This vessel had left the northern coast of Japan loaded with timber for some of the islands to the southward, and had been blown off the coast by gales of wind. She had no masts standing, but in other respects was not much injured. Captain Jennings took the survivors on board of his vessel and delivered them at the Russian settlement of Norfolk Sound, the governor of which, owing to the friendship existing between Russia and the Japanese, sent a vessel on purpose with them to their own country."

The position here indicated is somewhat uncertain, as Queen Charlotte's Island lies between about 51° and 54° N. latitude, but in Forbes's time the geography of this coast

was uncertain. The identity of the name of the vessel, of the number of rescued men and of the length of the junk's voyage, leads to a suspicion that this may be the same as the last instance; but the differences are greater than the coincidence, viz: the Captain's name, the junk's port of departure, Osaca being at the southern end of Nippon, the wreck's position, over 1200 miles from that of Capt. Adams, and the year. Forbes was in California himself, and evidently from the minuteness of this account, gathered it from something more than mere rumor; he may have heard of the rescue by the "Forester" and confused the two events. It is very singular that no writer that I am aware of has ever noticed this remarkable story, and that Prof. Davidson is the only one who has cited the note from Kotzebue.

Capt. C. M. Scammon, of the U. S. Rev. Marine, who was the discoverer of the wreck I am now about to describe, has kindly furnished me with the following facts, contributed by himself to the *Daily Alta California*, of April 22, 1860. "In 1853 there was found on the southwest and largest of the San Benito Group, the remains of what was supposed to be a Japanese junk; whether it was some part of those said to have been cast away on the coast of Oregon several years ago, or the relic of some other eastern [Oriental] sailing craft, is a subject of conjecture. That it was one or the other there can be no doubt. The planks were fastened together on the edges with spikes or bolts of a flat shape, with the head all on one side. The seams were not straight, although the workmanship was otherwise good. It appeared to be the bottom of a vessel that was seen here and gave evidence of



having been a long time on shore." San Benito Islands are off Lower California, near Cerros Island, lat. 28 N., lon. 116 W.

Capt. Scammon has since furnished me with the following memorandum, from Chief Engineer Jas. A. Doyle, of U. S. S. "Lincoln:" "In July, 1871, while attached to the U. S. Rev. Str. Lincoln, I visited the island of Attou, which marks the extreme western limit of our new possessions. I went on shore and was kindly received by the natives. I was shown the remains of a Japanese junk that had been wrecked on the island not far from the harbor. The people told me that they saved four of the crew and kept them for nearly a year until they were taken off by one of the Fur Company's vessels on her annual visit to the island. The old chief (he was about seventy) told me that during his time three junks had been lost on the surrounding islets, and jokingly remarked that the people would thank the Almighty if he would direct the wrecked junks into their harbor, as they were very badly off for wood."

I presume the first one mentioned by Mr. Doyle is the same vessel as that alluded to by Prof. Davidson, which stranded on Attou, in 1862. The other three are entirely new instances.

I will next cite the wreck of a vessel on Point Adams, the southern shore of the mouth of Columbia River, probably somewhere from 1810 to 1820. My oldest authority on this vessel is Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, who was at Astoria in 1839. In his "Voyage around the World," London, 1843, Vol. I., page 306, he says: "A wreck likewise occurred in this bay, [meaning the indentation of the

coast off the Columbia River], many years ago. \* \* \* \*  
 It appears that a vessel with many hands on board, and laden with bees-wax, entered the bay and was wrecked; she went to pieces, and the crew got on shore. Many articles were washed on shore, and particularly the bees-wax. This latter is even now [1839] occasionally thrown upon the beach, but in smaller quantities than formerly. I have one specimen now in my possession."

Prof. Davidson, in his "Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington Territory," U. S. Coast Survey, 1869, alludes to her as a "Chinese or Japanese junk." He says, "there are occasionally, after great storms, pieces of this wax thrown ashore, coated with sand and bleached nearly white. Formerly a great deal was found, but now it is rarely met with. Many people on the Columbia possess specimens, and we [in 1851] have seen several pieces." See also *Overland Monthly*, Jan'y, 1871, article entitled "Mouth of Columbia River." I do not know on what authority Davidson confidently pronounces the vessel a "Chinese or Japanese junk," nor do I know what became of the crew. This wreck has been very generally confounded with the one of which I am now about to relate.

Early in 1833 a Japanese junk was wrecked somewhere on the coast of Washington Territory, between Point Grenville and Cape Flattery. The authorities in this case are Capt. Wyeth, in a note, in the appendix of Irving's "Adventures of Capt. Bonneville," Sir Edward Belcher, as above, and Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. She had been out a very long time, whence, or whither bound, does not appear, and many of her crew had perished by starvation or disease before she was wrecked, and Belcher adds that



"several dead bodies were headed up in casks." After stranding, the wreck was plundered and the survivors enslaved by the savages. Wilkes says the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, at Astoria, became aware of this disaster in a singular manner. They received a drawing on a piece of China-paper, in which were depicted three shipwrecked persons, with the junk on the rocks and the Indians engaged in plundering. This was sufficient to induce them to make inquiries, and Capt. McNeal was dispatched on the H. B. Co.'s vessel 'Lama' to Cape Flattery. He had the satisfaction to find the three Japanese, whom he rescued from slavery. There were two men and a boy, and there was some trouble in purchasing the boy. The H. B. Co. subsequently sent them to England, whence they were sent to Macao, and it is stated in Perry's Japan Expedition, that in 1837 they were sent to the bay of Yeddo, in the "Morrison," by Mr. C. A. King, an American merchant; the "Morrison" was fired upon and sailed away to Kagosima, was again fired upon and returned to Macao, with the Japanese on board. As a memorial of this extraordinary incident, says Wilkes, porcelain of Japanese manufacture, which was purchased from the Indians who plundered the junk, was seen in possession of Mr. Birnie, the agent of the H. B. Co., at Astoria. Capt. Wyeth says he saw two of the men. Davidson alludes to this vessel in "Coast Pilot of Cal. &c." p. 181. See also Schoolcraft's Indian tribes of U. S., p. 217, and Haven's Archaeology of U. S. (Smithsonian Cont., 1856), p. 8. The reference may be found in Belcher's Voyage, chapter XII., Vol. I., p. 303, Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, Vol. IV., chap. IX., page 295, Rev. F. L. Hawkes' Account of Com. Perry's

Expedition to Japan, Wash. 1856, Vol. I., p. 47. Wyeth errs in locating the wreck on Queen Charlotte's Island, and Hawkes errs in placing her at the mouth of the Columbia.

About 1800-1805 a Japanese junk was wrecked on the coast of Alaska, probably near Sitka. This incident was furnished me by the kindness of Prof. Davidson, and so far as I know has never been published. Davidson has failed to find the account in the Russian Documents, but obtained the information during his survey of the coast of Alaska. The Japanese sailors were landed and assigned by Wrangell to Japonski Island, opposite Sitka, the Island receiving its name from them. They were taken thence to Japan, either in a Russian vessel, or in one built by themselves; Davidson thinks they built one from the wreck. The compass of the junk, many stone carvings &c., are in possession of Dr. Hough, of the U. S. Army, and now stationed on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco harbor. Prof. Davidson also has some of the carvings.

In the latter part of the 18th century, probably about 1780, a Japanese junk was wrecked on one of the Aleutian Islands, (name unknown). This information may be found in the history of the Russian-American Shelikoff Company, by P. Tichmeneff, part I., p. 100, and in Hawkes' Account of the Perry Expedition, Vol I., p. 45. Tichmeneff, whose account I have copied from Prof. Davidson's notes, says: "These Japanese were saved by a clerk in the employ of the Shelikoff Company, named Delaroff, who was temporarily in one of the Aleutian Islands. On that Island he found a wrecked Japanese junk. Delaroff took all the Japanese in his vessel to the city of Ockotsk and thence to Irkutsk. They had little hope, however, of

seeing their native land, as some of them had already been converted to the Christian religion. The father of Lieut. Lakmann, [the ambassador heading the expedition which finally returned them to Japan], a scientific German gentleman, living at that time in Irkutsk, and engaged in a manufacturing establishment, advised Shelikoff, (Chief of the Company bearing his name), to confer with the Empress Catherine and suggest that the wrecked Japanese be forwarded to their country, as through this means Japan might become better known and a successful commercial treaty established. The Empress answered that the plan was excellent, and immediately [1792] ordered an expedition to carry the Japanese home. Accompanying the expedition was a letter from the Governor-General of Siberia and valuable presents to the Japanese Government. The ambassador entrusted with the enterprise was Lieut. Adam Lakmann, the Captain-Commanding Larkoff. The expedition was kindly received by the Japanese Government, and the Emperor gave permission that one Russian vessel should yearly be allowed to enter Nagasaki for the purpose of commercial intercourse with Japan."

Hawkes gives a somewhat different account of their return. He says they were detained ten years in Russia, and sailed in the fall of 1792, from Ockotsk, in a transport ship, called the "Catherine." They soon made a harbor in the northern part of the Island of Jesso, and there wintered; in the succeeding summer they entered the harbor of Hakodadi. The Japanese were polite, but refused to take back their country-men, and Lakmann left without landing the Japanese.

"In September, 1862, a Japanese vessel was wrecked on

the Island of Attou. They had been driven off the coast of Japan two or three months before, with a crew of twelve men, of which she had lost nine before going ashore; and she had thus been drifted 1800 miles in the Kamtschatka current, at an average velocity of twenty miles per day." Davidson's *Alaska Coast Pilot*, p. 64. Prof. Davidson told me he got these particulars from the officers who rescued them. Attou is in lat.  $52^{\circ} 40'$  N., lon.  $170^{\circ} 40'$  East, and is the westernmost point of the territory of the United States. Still it is not over 700 miles from the main land, and connected with it by a chain of islands.

On Saturday, 16th December, 1871, the schooner H. M. Hutchinson brought into San Francisco three Japanese castaways, taken from Atka Island, in lat.  $52^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $175^{\circ}$  west. The junk Jinko Maru of Mats Saka, province of Isè, of 180 kogus measurement, sailed from Isè with a cargo of rice for Kumano province. She met with a severe gale on the 28th day of November, 1870, lost her rudder and was obliged to cut away her masts. She drifted till the 15th May, 1871, when her crew sighted the Island of Adakh, and let go her anchor about a mile from shore. They had eaten up her cargo of rice, and only three of the crew remained alive. The Aleutians came off, and hove up the anchor, and towed her into a little harbor, where she drove ashore in a gale soon after. The Japanese lived two months on Adakh, being kindly treated by the Fur Company's agents. Thence they sailed in their own boat to Atka, arriving July 10; whence the Hutchinson took them (Sept 9), to Onnalaska, and thence to San Francisco. Adakh is very near Atka, to the W. S. W. It is about 520 miles from the nearest point of the continent of

America, but it is connected with the main land by the chain of islands between Alaska and Attou.\*

Before closing this singular catalogue of waifs, I will add three cases of drifting upon islands in our half of the Pacific Ocean, though far removed from us, and two of dismasted junks, found near the Aleutian Islands. Belcher, Vol. I., p. 304, says: "About the same time [1833], another Japanese junk was wrecked on the Island of Oahu, Sandwich Islands. From the Hawaiian Spectator, Vol. 1., p. 296, I have the details. 'A junk, laden with fish, and having nine hands on board, left one of the southern islands of the Japanese Group, for Jeddo, but, encountering a typhoon, was driven to sea. After wandering about the ocean for ten or eleven months, they anchored on the last Sunday in December, 1832, near the harbor of Waialea, Oahu. Their supply of water had been obtained from casual showers. On being visited, four persons were found on board; three of these were severely afflicted with scurvy, two being unable to walk and the third nearly so. The fourth was in good health and had the sole management of the vessel. After remaining at Waialea five or six days, an attempt was made to bring the vessel to Honolulu, where she was wrecked off Barber's point, on the evening

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\* Since writing the above I have met Capt. Anton Barth, who rescued the survivors from the Island of Adakh, in 1871. He has resided in Atka for many years, and has married an Aleutian wife. He informs me that the old people of his wife's family tell him that about twenty years ago a Japanese junk was cast away upon Atka, and only three of her crew saved. He also confirms the wreck on Attou, having been there and seen the Japanese, in 1863. They were eventually taken to the Amoor River, by a Russian vessel, and thence in a man-of-war, to Japan. He said he had heard of other wrecks on the Aleutian Islands, but could give no particulars. He spoke of the similarity between the Japanese and Aleuts, both in personal appearance and in the sound of the language.

of January 1st, 1833. Everything but the crew was lost with the exception of a few trifling articles. The men remained at Honolulu eighteen months, when they were forwarded to Kamtschatka, from whence they hoped, eventually, to work their way, by stealth, into their own country, approaching by the way of the most northern islands of the Group."

A condensed account of the same incident may be found in Forbes's *California*, (quoted above), p. 300. Forbes adds that her burden was only eighty tons.

In the "Old and New" magazine, of June, 1870, is an article entitled "Our Furthest Outpost," by C. W. Brooks, Esq., Japanese Consul at San Francisco. Speaking of the cruise of the bark *Gambia*, in 1859, among the small islands to the northeast of the Hawaiian Group, he says, "On these and many other islands and rocks visited were found wrecks of Japanese junks." Again, speaking of the Midway Islands, the subject of the article, he says, "On the East side are the remains of two Japanese junks, their lower masts stranded high up on the beach. The northeast shore is lined with drift-wood, among which are many red-wood logs of formidable size, evidently from the coast of California." Midway Islands are in lat.  $28^{\circ} 15' N.$ , lon.  $177^{\circ} 22' W.$

Mr. C. W. Brooks has also informed me that Capt. Brooks of the *Gambia*, found remains of a junk on "Ocean Island," lat.  $28^{\circ} 24' N.$ , lon.  $178^{\circ} 21' W.$ , very near Midway Islands.

There are many Japanese wrecks strewn among the islands of the Pacific, but I allude to these on Oahu, Ocean and Midway especially, because they are situated partially

in the return flow of the great current, and, as is shown by the character of the drift-stuff thrown on their beaches, these Japanese wrecks had very likely once been near the American shores.

I will here mention two dismasted vessels met at sea, which were furnished me by the kindness of Mr. Brooks, but I have been unable to ascertain the authorities from which he derived them.

"In 1848, Capt. Cox, of New London, Conn., picked up 15 or 20 Japanese, from a disabled junk, in lat.  $40^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $170^{\circ}$  W. He kept them on board during a cruise in the Okotsk sea and finally landed them at Lahaina."

"In 1855, Capt. Brooks, of Brig Leverett, picked up an abandoned junk in lat.  $42^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $170^{\circ}$  W." Both these are about in the longitude of Alaska, and south of the Aleutian Islands."

If I had time and opportunity, I have no doubt I might greatly extend this list. These cases have been gathered in the course of a few weeks, mainly by inquiry among my personal friends and amidst the prosecution of an active business. The further I extended my enquiries the greater results I obtained, and I am convinced that a much larger number of cast-aways will eventually come to our knowledge, besides the many which have perished from exposure, or died in captivity among the savages.

Many wrecked junks have also been found on the islands nearer to Japan, but as they are foreign to my purpose, I deem them only worthy of general mention, as increasing the sum of probabilities. Perry found them on the Bonin Islands. See Hawkes's account of Perry's Exped., Vol. I., p. 199. Brooks mentions them among the islands between

the Hawaiian Group and Japan. Many others have found such wrecks among the islands further west, nearer Japan.

I have been told also that there is one near Petropauloski in Kamtschatka, and one on Kauai, the northernmost of the Hawaiian Islands, but I am unable to find proper authority for them.

The number of cast-away Japanese who have been picked up at sea, and brought into San Francisco and Honolulu, is also considerable, taken from a score or more of vessels, but I have been unable to obtain any correct data of their positions at the time of rescue, which alone would render them valuable for my purpose. Besides, many of them, perhaps all, were picked up very far to the westward of America. For example, during 1871, two crews were brought into San Francisco. On Feb. 2, lat.  $23^{\circ} 45'$  N., lon.  $141^{\circ} 31'$  East, the ship *Annie M. Small* took four men from a wreck; and on May 23, lat.  $34^{\circ} 54'$  N., lon.  $143^{\circ} 32'$  East, the steamship *China* rescued five men.

In this connection it is worthy of mention that when the Japanese Government adopted the policy of non-intercourse, about 200 years ago, they not only forbade their vessels to trade with foreign ports, but they altered by law the construction of their junks, rendering them unfit for anything but coasting voyages. By prescribing an open stern and a huge rudder like our river steamboat rudders, they made their vessels very liable to a loss of the rudder, which must be speedily followed by cutting away the masts, and then the junk was helpless. A look at the preceding list of disasters will show how often this took place. Of course thus confining them near the shore would very much lessen the chances of their falling into the course of the



Great Ocean Currents, which would sweep them away to America. Those laws have now been abrogated; an account of them may be found in Perry's Expedition.

The evidences of any local influences resulting from a contact with the Asiatic nations are very slight, and all that has come under my knowledge in this search can be stated in few words. Of the Aleuts, Davidson says, in *Alaska Coast Pilot*, p. 52, "The Aleuts are very distinct in their looks, manners, language and customs, from all the other Indians of the northwest, and many of them bear a close resemblance to the less marked of the Japanese, so much so that the question at once arises whether this people has not been derived from cast-away or shipwrecked inhabitants of Japan, carried thither by the Kamtschatka branch of the great Japanese stream; but it is not our province to investigate the problem in this place."

An agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, who brought down the three Japanese from Atka on the "Hutchinson," said they had no difficulty in making their wants known to the Aleuts, for they had many words in common. This gentleman had resided long at the northwest, and spoke the Aleutian language.

Wilkes also noticed among some of the tribes of Indians he visited on the Straits of Fuca, the presence of some simple acts resembling the Chinese, such as a style of weaving rush mats, the conical hats, &c., and he speaks of the presence of the "oblique" eye among the coast tribes only, and a variety of complexions in certain localities, as suggesting a kinship to the Asiatic nations. I may add, however, that in San Francisco, where house-servants, both of Chinese and Indian extraction, are common, it is often

very puzzling to detect their nationality, when dressed in European style. I have often been deceived myself. But these questions, as well as that of a similarity in language, are out of the range of my knowledge and foreign to my purpose.

To sum up then the sure results obtained, we have in the ninety years, from 1781 to 1871, nine junks, either stranded on our shores or drifted to their immediate neighborhood, and one at Oahu—and in every case where we have a record of the wreck a part of the crew saved alive, and this too at a period when the Japanese commercial regulations were most unfavorable to such voyages as brought their vessels within the influence of the Great Stream which could bear them to our shores. Recapitulating the list with approximate dates, we have, in

1815, Junk boarded at Sea, lat.  $32^{\circ} 45'$  N., lon.  $166^{\circ} 57'$  W.

1813, " " about  $49^{\circ}$  "  $131^{\circ}$ .

1820, " stranded on Point Adams.

1833, " " Cape Flattery.

1805, " " near Sitka.

1782, " " on an Aleutian Island.

1862, " " " Attou "

1871, " " " Adakh "

1832, " " " Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

Date unknown, wreck on San Benito Island.

Date unknown, several wrecks of junks on Midway and Ocean Islands, and Group between there and Oahu.

So much has come to our knowledge unquestionably, without counting the other cases which rest upon rumor. There is still remaining a possibility of more, whose crews have perished among the savages, or been absorbed. It is an interesting inquiry whether before the days of Japanese

exclusiveness there may not, with freer navigation and stronger vessels, have been many more. And as Japanese History is opened to our study, it will be a curious question whether some crew may not have returned home with the tidings of a new world far across the Ocean. However this may be, these facts are very interesting to illustrate the possible course of migration, and any anomalies observed among the northwest coast Indians may possibly receive some light from the likelihood of an infusion of Japanese blood.

THE following paper, intended for presentation at the meeting, by accident was not received till after the adjournment.

## THE COSMOGONY OF DANTE AND COLUMBUS.

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BY EDWARD E. HALE.

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WHEN Columbus sailed on his fourth voyage, he wrote to Ferdinand and Isabella a letter which contains the following statement with regard to the South Sea, then undiscovered, known to us as the Pacific Ocean :

"I believe that if I should pass under the Equator, in arriving at this higher region of which I speak, I should find there a milder temperature and a diversity in the stars and in the waters. Not that I believe that the highest point is navigable whence these currents flow, nor that we can mount there, because I am convinced that there is the terrestrial paradise, whence no one can enter but by the will of God."

This curious passage, of which the language seems so mystical, represents none the less the impression which Columbus had of the physical cosmogony of the undiscovered half of the world. It is curious to observe that the most elaborate account of this cosmogony, and that by which alone it has been handed down to the memory of modern times, is that presented in Dante's *Divina Commedia*, where he represents the mountain of Purgatory, at the antipodes of Jerusalem, crowned by the Terrestrial

Paradise. It is this paradise of which Columbus says, "No one can enter it but by the will of God."

Of Dante's Cosmogony a very accurate account is given by Miss Rossetti, in her essay on Dante, recently published, to which she gives the name of "The Shadow of Dante." Her statement is in these words :

"Dante divides our globe into two elemental hemispheres, the Eastern, chiefly of land; the Western, almost wholly of water. In the midst of the inhabited land-hemisphere he places Jerusalem, within the same hemisphere, so that its central and Hell's lowest point is exactly under Jerusalem; he places Hell in the midst of the uninhabited sea-hemisphere; he places Purgatory, as the antipodes to Jerusalem, distant from it by the whole diameter of the globe. Thus on and within the earth are situated the temporal and the eternal prison-house of sin. Neither, in Dante's view, formed part of God's original creation, wherein sin was not, but the fall of Lucifer at once produced the one and prepared the other, convulsing and inverting the world which God had made. The rebel Seraph fell headlong from Heaven directly above the Western hemisphere, till then a continent, in whose midst was Eden; and Earth, in the two-fold horror of his sight and presence, underwent a two-fold change. First, to veil her face, she brought in upon herself the vast floods of the Eastern sea-hemisphere, transferring to their place all her dry land, save Eden, which thus was left insulated in mid-Ocean. And secondly, to escape his contact as he sank and sank through her surface, through her bowels, till the middle of his colossal frame, having reached the centre of gravity, remained there fixed from the sheer physical impossibility of sinking any lower, she caused a vast mass of her internal substance to flee before his face, and leaving eternally void the space it once had occupied to form the inverted pit-cone of Hell, she heaved it up directly under Eden, amid the new waste of waters, to form the towering mountain-cone, on whose peak the Terrestrial Paradise should thenceforth to the end of time, sit by, above all elemental strife, and whose sides should, after the Redemption of Man, furnish the Purgatorial stair whereby his foot might aspire once more to tread, his eye to contemplate his regained inheritance."

The allusion thus made by Columbus to the mystical cosmogony on which Dante wrought, is, I suppose, the last serious allusion made to it, as to a matter of fact, by any

geographer. On the other hand, I am not aware that any of the distinguished critics of Dante have called attention to the fact, that so late as the year 1503, a navigator so illustrious as Columbus, was still conducting his voyages on the supposition that Dante's cosmogony was true in fact. All readers of later voyages will remember how often, without any reference to this cosmogony, the islands of the Southern Pacific have been spoken of as a terrestrial paradise. It may be worthy, therefore, of remark, that the precise antipodes of Jerusalem, which, according to the cosmogony of Dante, would be the place of the summit of the terrestrial paradise, is just south of Tahiti, and south-west of Pitcairn's island, the two points where different enthusiasts among modern navigators have fancied that their terrestrial paradise was found. These islands are, in fact, the nearest land to the spot which Columbus, in the half mystical and half geographical letter which I have cited, indicates as the terrestrial paradise.

It is to be remembered, also, that it has been proved that the Pacific islands have grown up on the crests of extinct volcanoes.

Mr. Longfellow's note to the Purgatorio thus describes the mountain which Columbus expected to find there :

"The mountain of Purgatory is a vast conical mountain, rising steep and high from the waters of the Southern Ocean, at a point antipodal to Mount Sion, in Jerusalem. Around it run seven terraces on which are punished severally the Seven Deadly Sins. Rough stairways, cut in the rock, lead up from terrace to terrace, and on the summit is the garden of the Terrestrial Paradise." *Longfellow's first note to the Purgatorio, Vol. 2, Div. Com., p. 159.*



No 59.

PROCEEDINGS

*Worcester Mass*

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1872.



WORCESTER, MASS.:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,  
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1873.





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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	11
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	22
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	25
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	34
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER AND NATIONAL SONGS . . . . .	43



## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1872, AT THE HALL OF THE  
SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

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The President, HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the Chair.

The Record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Recording Secretary read the report of the Council, which had been prepared by Hon. N. B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, read their Annual Reports, which were adopted as part of the Report of the Council, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

After the reading of the Report of the Council, remarks were made by CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., Mr. HAVEN, Judge THOMAS, Dr. JARVIS, Col. WASHBURN, and Prof. SMYTH, of Andover, upon the subject of Dr. PALFREY'S last volume.

Col. E. B. STODDARD and Hon. P. C. BACON were appointed a committee to receive the ballots for President, and reported that all the ballots were for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Mr. DEANE, Hon. F. H. DEWEY, and Rev. Mr. WATER-

STON were appointed a committee to nominate the remaining officers, and they reported as follows :

*Vice Presidents :*

Hon. BENJ. F. THOMAS, LL.D., of Boston.

JAMES LENOX, Esq., of New York.

*Council :*

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., of Worcester.

Hon. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., of Boston.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Boston.

JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., of Worcester.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., of Cambridge.

Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., of Worcester.

Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, of Charlestown.

Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, of Worcester.

Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, LL.D., of Hartford.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., of Boston.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., of Cambridge.

*Recording Secretary.*

Col. JOHN D. WASHBURN, of Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., of Worcester.

*Committee of Publication :*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Boston.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., of Cambridge.

*Auditors:*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., of Worcester.

HON. EBENEZER TORREY, of Fitchburg.

And they were chosen by ballot.

The President submitted a report from the Council relative to the burial place of Capt. John Smith, and provision for a suitable tablet, or a renewal of the monumental inscription; and on motion of Col. DAVIS the matter was referred to Hon. G. F. HOAR and Mr. HAVEN, with authority to act.

Voted, That the President be authorized to give a quit-claim deed, in behalf of the society, of a tract of land lying in front of the former Antiquarian Hall, on Summer Street, on such terms as he shall see fit.

The Council recommended BENSON J. LOSSING, of New York, for membership, and he was unanimously elected.

The President read a paper which he had prepared, on "The Star Spangled Banner, and National Songs," which was referred to the Committee of Publication, after some remarks by Rev. Mr. WATERSTON, Hon. B. F. THOMAS, and Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH.

Dr. JARVIS, in some remarks in approval of the society's collections of newspapers, alluded to a collection of foreign postage stamps which he had made, and would be pleased to present to the society. Dr. S. A. GREEN, of Boston, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., made some suggestions on the subject of postage stamps.

Rev. Mr. WATERSTON spoke of the desirability of the collection of photographic and stereoscopic views of objects of antiquarian interest, alluding to an old building in Ply-



mouth, N. H., in which Daniel Webster made his first plea, and now used for a carriage and paint shop. He had found a stereoscopic view of the building and presented it to the society. He also presented other views of objects of interest connected with the early history of the country, including pictures of Indians and their primitive associations. He also exhibited autographs—a bill made by the father of Benjamin Franklin to President Leverett, of Harvard College, for candles, a certificate of church membership of the uncle of Benjamin Franklin, from Black Friars, London, to a Boston church, and several letters and papers, including a passport of John and John Quincy Adams, signed by Benjamin Franklin, a letter of Paul Jones, directed to His Excellency Dr. Franklin, a letter of Franklin written in 1778, and several of his printed pamphlets.

Dr. JARVIS spoke of the mistake in regard to the authorship of the inscription on the monument at Concord, and of the quarrel between Concord and Lexington as to the place where the first resistance to the British was made.

Mr. HAVEN submitted a communication from Rev. Edward E. Hale, accompanying a curious and rare black-letter tract in German, the property of his brother in law, Mr. Frederic Perkins; and also a translation and comment by Mr. Perkins. The book is mentioned by Harris, (*Bibl. Am. Vetust.*, p. 177, No. 102), with, however, some oversights, and some errors of the press. Harris gives it the date of 1520 (after Græse), and attributes it to Peter Martyr, calling the surname "Angleria," while in fact it is Angliara. Moreover, the story is told, in part, in the first person; whereas Peter Martyr was never in the regions described, and had Harris examined the text,

which is crabbed old German, he would not have fallen into the error of ascribing it to Peter Martyr, even with a query. The narrative appears to have been written in Spanish, and the author styles himself Johan von Angliara, the faithful servant of Charles, King of Spain, and an unworthy captain, who sailed with twenty ships "from Calesse in Spain on a voyage to Galicut." They encountered a storm, by which the ships were scattered, only four being left together. These turned towards an opposite quarter of the sea, and sailed four thousand miles, and on Easter eve, 1519, which was the twenty-third day of April, they saw land. This proved to be an island occupied by handsome men, as white as themselves, with whom they communicated by an interpreter who "could speak Indian." These were not accustomed to wear clothing, but had a populous city, and a king who lived in a palace built of gold and precious stones of great value. This king gave them four vessels of pure gold full of precious stones, to be presented to their own monarch, as a token of friendship and honor. The island was one of a number within a circuit of two thousand miles, abounding in gold, silver, and precious stones, governed by four kings, whose people lived after the ancient manner, prayed to God and Jesus Christ, and were obedient to "Priester Johan," doing all that he enjoins and appoints.

The tale is doubtless a fiction in the whole—certainly in part—and may be, as Mr. Perkins suggests, intended for an imposition, or an imitation of one of the letters of Columbus—perhaps a mere romance of the sea. At any rate, it is by a very remote kinship that the narrative of

Johan von Angliara can be reckoned among "Americana." Mr. Perkins inquires if any corresponding Spanish tract is known.

Mr. DEANE reported that in accordance with the request of the society he had written Dr. Kohl on the subject of his Memoir on the West Coast; and the society requested Mr. DEANE to do what might be necessary to prepare the manuscript for publication.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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IN compliance with their By-laws, the Council of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully present their semi-annual Report, on the sixtieth anniversary of the institution.

Although nothing of an extraordinary character has transpired since the semi-annual meeting, held in Boston in April last, nevertheless the records of the Council will show that at their regular meetings much has been done to promote the general objects of the society, and that the Council have been diligent in the performance of their duty in looking after the finances and giving their attention to the direction of such matters as of necessity come under their particular care. A detailed account of this business would not be sufficiently interesting to take up the time of the society on the present occasion. The details can be found in the records.

In the Treasurer's Report, which will be submitted by our efficient officer, will be found evidence of the prosperity of the society in its financial matters. It will be noticed that the various funds have been carefully nursed and that the yearly income therefrom steadily increases. No expenses have been incurred except those that were absolutely necessary to carry on the institution in an econo-

mical manner. The society has been highly favored in having possessed financial officers whose interest in the institution and whose ability and integrity have been so great.

The cabinet increases in its treasures constantly, and now possesses many rare, valuable and interesting specimens, which adorn our halls, and serve to illustrate the studies and researches of those who visit the collections in the prosecution of their historical and antiquarian inquiries.

The society's Library, which is the most valuable of its treasures, rapidly increases in the number of its volumes; and it is with pride as well as pleasure that we can look at our collection of rare books and pamphlets and feel that in we have undoubtedly the most useful library in its specialties that it falls to the lot of any American society possess; and still more can we rejoice, that these treasures are free to all who desire and see fit to avail themselves

of their use. While we hail with pleasure the additions that are daily made to these treasures, it is a matter of regret that we cannot make them more serviceable for want of a complete catalogue in printed form. The day will come, however, and soon it is hoped, when the finances of the society will warrant the necessary expenditure for such an important work as the preparation and printing of a compendious catalogue of the library and cabinet. The regular examination of the library shows that, although the books have been largely used for consultation, yet no injury nor loss has happened to their number during the last six months, and that the increase in number of the books has been large, and that their condition has been much improved by repairs and binding. The binding fund allows the Li-



brarian to keep his new books and pamphlets in a proper condition, not only for preservation but for easy and comfortable consultation,—the last a great desideratum in all libraries, and which, except in ours, is apt to be seriously neglected, perhaps for want of proper and sufficient means. This fund, a wise forethought of its founder, is one of the most useful that the society possesses, and will be the means of preserving much that would otherwise be lost on account of its ephemeral character.

It is gratifying to the society to find that the facilities which it affords to students are so much enjoyed and properly used. There is scarcely a day that the library is not frequented by authors and public writers, who require facts that only can be gleaned from its volumes; and, while honey is so liberally gathered from them and collected together for intellectual repasts, it is frequently returned to our own shelves in various forms, occasionally much improved and made more valuable by critical comment and additional information. In this way the society gains much, and is repaid most pleasantly and satisfactorily in the manner it most desires, by an addition to its collection of treasures.

However much may have been accomplished by writers visiting our collections, it is a matter of great satisfaction that much also has been done by our own members. During the past six months we have been favored by the published productions of several of our associates. Among these should be mentioned the recent work by Hon. Richard Frothingham, styled "The Rise of the Republic of the United States." This volume, printed in an excellent manner, most enticingly invites the reader to a carefully prepared account of the national birth of the United States,

and is really the first attempt of any writer of reputation to lay before the historical student a clear and lucid interpretation of the important facts on this subject which have been preserved and handed down to us from the very founders of the Republic. With a minuteness and exactness truly commendable in a historical writer, Mr. Frothingham has given in detail the tendencies and progress of events which led to this great accomplishment; and has presented to the world one of the most carefully prepared and valuable text books in republicanism which has ever been produced. In his work no research has been neglected by him, no facts are overlooked, and no particulars bearing on the subject passed by; but with a surprising thoroughness which few scholars and investigators possess, and with a sagacity and good sense which he has exhibited in his other historical writings, he has treated his present subject in an exceedingly judicious manner. This labor has naturally crept upon the author, in consequence of his previous investigations and writings. The early effort in writing the history of his native town, drew him unconsciously into the study of the efforts of the country to gain its independence, and of the events which led to the battle of Bunker Hill and to the siege of Boston. These in turn gradually demanded the investigations which resulted in the "Life and Times of Joseph Warren;" and it was impossible that a writer with Mr. Frothingham's philosophic mind, and great accumulation of facts, could rest in his previous labors, and lay aside the pen, without doing exactly what he has done, that for which all readers interested in the growth of governments will most cordially thank him. In a local point of view the volume fills a space hitherto



empty; and the twelve chapters, although connected intimately, each possess an individual interest on account of the graphic manner in which important matters and notorious transactions are related. By this last effort our associate has added well-earned laurels to a reputation sufficiently great to satisfy the desire of the most ambitious writer for fame; but fortunately Mr. Frothingham's fame was early accomplished, and his late writings have been for the propagation and dissemination of historic truths.

Hon. John D. Baldwin, the author of "Pre-Historic Nations," has given to the public another work of much interest. This volume on Ancient America is eminently archæological, and treats very particularly of the subjects which come directly within the scope of the intention of the founders of the society. The work is extremely well illustrated with engravings, and exhibits much patient research and study. Students of the antiquities of America will find this new production of our associate a welcome volume, on account of the careful and masterly manner in which the subject has been treated.

Hon. John G. Palfrey, another member of the society, has just contributed an additional volume to those which have so much enriched our historical literature. The new volume is a sequel to the two volumes published in 1866, and is truly a compendious history of New England from the Revolution, of the seventeenth century, to the death of George the First. The work is written in the admirable, precise style of the author, and every page bears the impress of patient investigation and careful study. The topics are exceedingly interesting, and are most adroitly managed by the learned author.



Another publication, under the immediate charge of a member of our society, is the new edition of the "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital." This elaborate and highly interesting volume was written by the late Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, and privately printed at his expense in 1851. Previous to his decease, which occurred on the sixteenth of April, 1861, the history had been so liberally bestowed by the author, that a very few copies only were preserved for distribution; many notes of value had been added by him, and a provision in his will made ample arrangements for the publication of a new edition when deemed advisable by the Trustees of the Hospital. In November last, the Trustees, judging it necessary that the book should be reprinted, with Mr. Bowditch's corrections and additions, together with a continuation up to the present year, requested Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., to edit a new edition of Mr. Bowditch's History of the Hospital, with such additions as he might deem proper. To this request Dr. Ellis gave his consent, and the large and elegantly printed volume of 734 pages attests to the conscientious and thorough manner in which he has executed his trust. The volume is replete with interest to the general reader, and contains a fund of valuable information. Dr. Ellis has faithfully performed his labor of love, and without any great opportunity to win renown by this gratuitous labor, has performed a very acceptable duty, which will connect his name indelibly with the genial author, as his former recent labor has with the fortunate and distinguished Count Rumford. The admirable manner in which Dr. Ellis accomplishes his literary endeavors certainly re-

flects credit upon himself, and honor upon the scholarly associations with which he is connected.

The society itself has not been inactive in respect to publication. Besides the usual semi-annual reports, which contain very interesting papers, the Publishing Committee, with the able assistance of our learned Librarian, have caused to be put in type about one half of the valuable history of printing, by the founder of the society. The great care necessary in reproducing the original work of Mr. Thomas, and the large investigation required in properly preparing the annotation, and in conducting the work through the press, make the labor one of slow progress. When completed, the new edition of the history will be a valuable work, and will well repay the society for the expense and labor of its publication.

Since our last semi-annual meeting, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life one of our old and much esteemed members. Hon. John Prescott Bigelow, after a long life of public usefulness, died in Boston on the morning of the fourth of July, in ripe old age. He was born in Groton, in this State, on the twenty-fifth of August, 1797, and was the second son of Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, who subsequently moved to Medford in October, 1806. His first schooling was at Groton Academy, now called Lawrence Academy; and as a recognition of this fact, and in gratitude for the favors received at that institution, he remembered it in his last will by giving it the liberal bequest of ten thousand dollars, subject to the life estate of an elderly person. He was fitted for college by Dr. Stearns, of Medford, and entered Harvard College in February, 1812, and graduated in 1815,



with distinction, in a class that produced many eminent scholars, lawyers and clergymen. On graduating he commenced the study of law, which he pursued three years, partly with Hon. Luther Lawrence, in Groton, and partly with his father, in Boston, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practise with his father. In March, 1824, Mr. Bigelow married Louisa, the only daughter of the late David L. Brown, a well known landscape painter, from England. With her he lived until her decease in 1847, and by her had Prescott Bigelow, a young man of much promise, who died a few years ago. Early in life Mr. Bigelow evinced an interest in politics, and was engaged many years in the municipal affairs of Boston, holding a position in the Common Council from 1827 to 1834, being its presiding officer during two years. Subsequently, in the years 1849, 1850 and 1851, he very acceptably served the city as Mayor. From 1828 to 1836, with the exception of the year 1834, he was a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1836 he was chosen to succeed Hon. Edward D. Bangs in the office of Secretary of State, a position which he held until 1843. In 1845 he was chosen a member of the Governor's Council, an office which he held four years, until he was called to the Mayoralty of Boston. On the establishment of the Public Library of Boston, in 1852, Mr. Bigelow was chosen one of the trustees, and so continued until 1869, when failing health induced him to resign his position in an institution in which he had so large an interest, and to which he was the earliest pecuniary benefactor. He has died at a ripe old age, a faithful public servant, and full of honors. On the thirty-first of May, 1843, he was chosen

a member of the Antiquarian Society, and on the twenty-first of October he was elected a Councillor of the society, an office which he held at the time of his decease. As a recognition of his regard for the institution, he left it a bequest of one thousand dollars, which will soon be paid into the treasury, without any condition as to its use; he trusting firmly in the good judgment and discretion of the society in all matters concerning the welfare of the institution.

William Thomas, Esq., a grandson of the founder of the society, died at his residence in Boston, after a long illness, on the nineteenth of June, 1872, at the age of sixty-four years. He was the son of Isaiah Thomas, jr., and was born in Worcester on the eleventh of April, 1808. He obtained his education at the Worcester schools, and at the academy in Wakefield, N. H.; and instead of entering College he completed his studies under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Northborough. When fourteen years of age he was placed in a store, in Worcester, where he passed four years, giving faithful service, and acquiring a taste for mercantile pursuits and the habits of industry which so eminently prepared him for the business positions which he in after life so creditably filled. At the age of eighteen he removed to Boston, and entered the store of Messrs. George and Jabez C. Howe, where he remained until he commenced business on his own account. In 1852, after about twenty years of business, he retired from mercantile pursuits, and soon after gave his special attention to banking, taking the responsible position of President of the Webster Bank at the time of its institution, and continuing in office until he was compelled to relin-



quish all business cares on account of failing health. He was chosen a member of the society on the twenty-third of October, 1850, and always expressed an interest in the institution which his grandfather had so richly endowed. He was a public spirited man, and characterized by a genial temperament and liberal disposition.

John Newman Wilson, M.D., died at Newark, Ohio, on the eighth of the present month. He was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, November 21, 1802. Sixty-six years of his life were passed in Newark, Ohio, and its vicinity. He studied medicine with Dr. John J. Boice, and practised his profession energetically and successfully for more than thirty years, having a widely extended practise all that time. Dr. Wilson was a public spirited citizen, and his influence was always found in favor of good morals. During the rebellion his patriotism was conspicuous. He was one of the chief founders of the "Licking County Pioneer Historical and Antiquarian Society," in 1867, and a number of their most interesting and valuable papers, treating of antiquarian and historical subjects, were from his pen. Integrity of character, candor, and devotion to truth, were his prominent characteristics. He gave much time during the latter part of his life to the investigation and preservation of mounds and traces of aboriginal occupation in the neighborhood of Newark. The death of Dr. Wilson will be seriously felt in the community in which he took so active a part. An appreciative notice of him has been published by his friend, Isaac Smucker, Esq., whose contributions to antiquarian history for this society have been frequent.

In closing their report, the Council take the opportunity

of returning their thanks to the numerous friends of the society who have remembered them during the past six months by donations to the library and cabinet; for the society is very largely dependent upon the public for the increase of these departments—and indeed this reliance has been most liberally met by those who are interested in historical and archæological pursuits. In return, the society is always glad and ready to throw open its doors to all inquirers; and it will ever be the desire and endeavor of those engaged in its management to dispense its privileges most freely to all who make the objects of the society their business or pleasure.

For the Council,

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF.

OCTOBER 21, 1872.

## Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending October 18, 1872.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was	\$28,526.92
Received for dividends, interest, and tax on Bank Stock refunded . . . . .	1,661.80
	<u>\$30,188.22</u>
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses, . . . . .	1,229.23
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>\$28,958.99</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was	\$13,845.75
Received for dividends, interest, premium, &c., since, . . . . .	971.69
	<u>\$14,817.44</u>
Paid for books, part of Librarian's salary, . . . . .	160.36
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	14,157.08
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was . . . . .	9,900.08
Received for dividends, interest, and tax on Bank Stock refunded, . . . . .	517.75
	<u>\$10,417.83</u>
Paid for part of Asst. Librarian's salary, . . . . .	249.99
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>10,167.84</u>
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was . . . . .	\$10,259.94
Received for dividends, interest, premium, &c., since, . . . . .	616.92
	<u>\$10,876.86</u>
Paid for printing and expenses incurred for publishing, . . . . .	753.09
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>10,123.77</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	<u>63,407.68</u>

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	63,407.68
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was	\$10,321.16
Received for interest since, . . . . .	285.07
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	10,606.23
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was . . . . .	\$660.73
Received for interest since, . . . . .	18.39
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	679.12
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , April 22, 1872, was . . . . .	\$1,122.20
Received for interest since, . . . . .	30.00
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	1,152.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<u>\$75,845.23</u>
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . . . .	<u>1,295.23</u>

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,600.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	7,200.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	258.99
	<u>28,958.99</u>

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	7,800.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	1,100.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	500.00
Cash, . . . . .	257.08
	<u>14,157.08</u>

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,800.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	300.00
Cash, . . . . .	67.84
	<u>10,167.84</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	<u>58,273.91</u>



Amount brought forward, . . .	53,289.91
<i>The Publishing Fund is invested in—</i>	
Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,900.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	5,000.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	2,050.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	173.77
	<u>10,123.77</u>
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—</i>	
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	\$400.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	1,700.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	200.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	306.23
	<u>10,606.23</u>
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—</i>	
City Bonds, . . . . .	\$500.00
United States Bonds, . . . . .	100.00
Cash, . . . . .	79.12
	<u>679.12</u>
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—</i>	
City Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Cash, . . . . .	152.20
	<u>1,152.20</u>
Total of the seven Funds, . . .	<u>\$75,845.23</u>

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 18, 1872.

October 18, 1872.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments, and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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YOUR librarian begs leave to report that, in the last six months, there have been received for the library by gift 317 books, 2941 pamphlets, 4 volumes of newspapers bound, and 111 unbound;—by exchange, 127 books and 158 pamphlets;—by purchase, 8 books and 56 pamphlets. In the same time there have been bound 185 books of the ordinary size, and 84 volumes of newspapers. The aggregate of increase is 637 books of the ordinary size, 88 volumes of newspapers bound, 111 unbound, and 3155 pamphlets; also sundry maps, lithographs, &c.

It will be noticed, in the list of donations annexed to this report, that the greatest numbers were from Hon. John D. Baldwin, Edward W. Lincoln, Esq., Hon. Emory Washburn, Mrs. J. H. Gerould, and Hon. Isaac Davis. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq., in addition to his gift of 51 pamphlets, has fitted up a convenient cabinet for our aboriginal relics, a branch of archæology in which he takes particular interest. Some of the gifts are important works by members of the society. Thus it will be observed that a historical work, of a high order, has been presented by its author, Hon. Richard Frothingham; that a new volume of his New England History has been received from Hon. John G. Palfrey; and that Hon. John D. Baldwin has presented copies of his two archæological publications.

Two other gifts have just arrived, which are worthy of separate mention.

At the last meeting of the society a letter was read from Professor Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, relating to his efforts while in England to procure a copy of the *Spectator* as originally published—on the suggestion of our President. Prof. Salisbury could find but one copy, and that was in the British Museum, purchased so late as November, 1850. It contained papers No. 1 to 555 inclusive, vols. 1 to 7 complete, with vol. 8, several papers of which are deficient; the whole bound in one volume folio, 1711-1714. For lack of the book itself Prof. Salisbury gave a minute description and collation of the copy in the Museum, which possesses much historical interest. Since then he has been fortunate enough to obtain an actual copy. It contains the papers from No. 1 to 353 inclusive, bound in a single folio volume, and in excellent condition. The dates are from March 1st, 1711, to April 15, 1712. This literary nugget he has kindly presented to our library.

The other gift consists of specimens of Bank notes issued by the Central Bank of Worcester, from 1830 to 1864, placed on card-board by the ingenious hand of Nathaniel Paine, Esq., in a manner to illustrate and preserve them, and handsomely framed and glazed. They are presented by the officers of the Central Bank.

The first reports made to the society by its officers, after the removal of the library to its present quarters, were in October, 1853,—just nineteen years ago. At that time it was believed that the existing generation, at least, would pass away before additional accommodations could be required. So strong indeed was the impression of a super-

fluity of room in the new edifice that the then vice-president, now *President* of the society, as a small consideration for his large contribution to the cost of the structure, reserved the right to decide for what purpose the main room on the lower floor should be used. It was his opinion, shared by others, that it would serve for the public library of the city, and that the two libraries might for a while peaceably and profitably occupy the same premises.

The rapidity with which certain classes of our accessions flowed into the apartment in question, covering its floor with unbound newspapers, and filling its shelves with pamphlets awaiting arrangement, or laid aside as duplicates, soon showed it to be space which even then could not be spared, and which has since proved to be of inestimable importance. A very few years later the collections of the city were in a large and handsome building erected for their special custody, and now constitute one of the largest and best municipal libraries in the country.

In the mean time, we ourselves have outgrown our precincts, and are getting to be so much pinched for room, that new accessions have to be lodged in out-of-the-way corners, for want of places where they can be properly accommodated.

Were it not for the nest egg of eight thousand dollars, which with an additional piece of land has been generously provided for an extension of our edifice, the method of meeting this constantly increasing difficulty would be a more serious matter than happily it seems to be under existing circumstances. The fund has already advanced to ten thousand six hundred dollars, and when, and by what

means, our limits are to be expanded, is only a question of time and endurance.

A good deal might be said about the desirableness of reducing that time and relieving that endurance by every practicable means; but the subject is introduced chiefly for its connection with that portion of our establishment for which it was supposed the society would have no particular use. It is true that a suggestion was early made of the possibility of connecting the upper and lower halls by means of a stairway from the area of the library proper—the books in demand to be placed below. But such a procedure would involve the necessity of creating another and similar room for the purposes to which the present one is devoted. When the building shall be prolonged into the vacant lot behind it, a most effective continuation of the library room may be secured, both as regards appearance and convenience, and beneath it provision can be made for another assorting room. At this moment we are considering only the one which already exists.

It would strike an observer, who should look into it, that space there was as much exhausted as in the library above. The shelves on the sides appear nearly filled, and the broad floor is almost hidden by piles of newspapers, arranged, or in course of arrangement, for the binder. On inspecting these more closely, it would be perceived that the parcels belong to various periods of time, and to different sections of country. Thus, when counted, there are seen to belong to the Eastern States, 9 parcels from Maine, 26 from New Hampshire, 10 from Vermont, 225 from Massachusetts, 18 from Rhode Island, 13 from Connecti-

cut; to the Middle States, 179 from New York, 10 from New Jersey, 53 from Pennsylvania, 6 from Delaware; to the Southern States, 15 from Maryland, 99 from the District of Columbia, 23 from Virginia, 4 from North Carolina, 7 from South Carolina, 3 from Georgia, 2 from Alabama, 1 from Mississippi, 2 from Louisiana; to the Western States, 12 from Ohio, 6 from Illinois, 11 from Kentucky, 4 from Tennessee, 3 from Michigan, 2 from Indiana, 6 from Missouri, 1 from Iowa, 1 from Minnesota, 2 from Kansas, 1 from Nebraska, 8 from California, 1 from the U. S. Territories. There are also 51 parcels from England and her colonies, 21 that are either French, German, Italian or Spanish, and 27 that belong to the class of Adventual or Prophetic. The aggregates are:

304	parcels	from	the	Eastern	States.
248	"	"	"	Middle	"
156	"	"	"	Southern	"
59	"	"	"	Western	"
99	"			Miscellaneous.	

In all, 866 parcels, each parcel representing a volume.

These are regarded as ready for binding, because they are as complete as we are able to make them, and there is no reasonable prospect of advantage from longer delay. They will go to the binder as fast as he is able to receive them and give them proper attention. The process of elimination has yielded nearly an equal number of parcels of *duplicates*, with which we expect to make profitable exchanges. In their case lapse of time causes no depreciation of value. Like good wine, their pecuniary estimation increases with age, and we need not be in haste to

bring them to market. Paper kept dry will resist decay for ages ; and, whatever may be said of works of learning and *belles lettres* literature, the contents of newspapers are historical revelations of every-day life, thoughts, habits and occupations, whose interest is as eternal as is the desire of each generation to comprehend the condition and character of its predecessors.

This is a fair representation of the ordinary contents of that most indispensable apartment—the matter changing of course, but the manner of things, and their nature, remaining very much the same.

Our society may be said to have led the way in the practise of preserving these bulky tomes as a regular and prominent class of historical documents. Our library commenced with a large number of early newspapers, from their beginning in this country down, which its founder had gathered while preparing his history of printing, or had received as exchanges for his own "Spy;" and the collection was made conspicuous, not merely by its rarity and intrinsic value, but by the fact that other libraries did not then include them among their objects of preservation, on account of the cost of binding and the trouble of storing such massive material. Many individuals, and some institutions, have tried the experiment of keeping these files, either bound or unbound ; but in almost every instance the lack of house-room, or the expense and difficulty of preserving them suitably, has proved to be an insurmountable obstacle. It is seldom that the publishers even, retain for any length of time, complete series of their own issues. Hence we have always claimed that it was policy for the proprietors to send their papers to us, and that the time,



space, and outlay of money, required by each annual volume in order to secure its continued existence and usefulness as a work of reference, more than counterbalanced its value at the time of publication.

To be sure it is utterly impracticable to assemble in a single library any considerable proportion of the thousands of newspapers now printed ; but many libraries are beginning to procure files of the principal papers belonging to their own neighborhood, and some of the larger institutions are making it a point to gather all that are within their reach ; just as they are endeavoring to compete with societies like ours in the collection of all the minor materials of history. It is doubtful whether, in respect to newspapers, this practise will be continued long, or carried to any great extent. They are too costly and too cumbersome not to weary the patience and exhaust the spare resources of the managers of libraries formed for general purposes, where, if specialties are permitted, they are likely to be of a more popular kind. It is certainly much to be desired that local institutions should have the courage and the ability to find a place for the best newspaper literature that exists around them ; but something more than this is needed to provide for the requirements of future history, and the wants of the future historian. It is important that the leading organs of different parties and sects should stand somewhere side by side, that they may be compared, and the truth elicited from their mutual partialities and prejudices. This is an end our society may perhaps rationally aim to accomplish ; and may venture to hope that, with the aid of members and friends, representative papers from all sections of the coun-



try will ultimately, as an established custom, be consigned to our care.

A newspaper is the autobiography of the community where it is published. In its pages each generation tells its own story—with all the faults of excessive detail, of exaggerated self-importance, and one-sided coloring, which pertain to autobiography, but also with many of the merits and uses that are peculiar to it. Newspapers are pictures of passing events as seen from their own standpoints; and they may be regarded, each, as one series of observations which, when tested by a sufficient number of other similar observations, may tend to scientific exactness. They are records of politics and business, of opinion and action, of enterprise and achievement, of casualty and crime, as these are mixed with and modify the incidents of the period and its public and private character in history. They are at once the product and the exponents of the genius of their age.

They cannot, therefore, be spared from archives claiming any degree of completeness; while their transmission to future generations presents a problem of considerable difficulty.

If our society is committed to the task, as perhaps it is, rather elaborate preparations will be needed for suitably sustaining that ponderous responsibility. The lower portions of our alcoves, which alone are fitted for books that cannot be handled at a height much above the floor, are already full. The boxes below the windows, and the spaces beneath the tables, are crowded to overflowing, while piles are rising in every available recess. Newspapers to the

right of us, newspapers to the left of us, must be the first thought of a visitor on entering the room; and he may possibly, if he is a politician, or candidate for office, feel thankful that their thunder is spent, and their batteries are no more to be dreaded.

We have been accustomed to put into binding every newspaper file that was nearly complete, and sufficient in numbers to constitute a volume; regarding it as worth the two or three dollars it cost, whatever its nature or the place of its origin. It is evident, however, that we shall be constrained to limit the number and discriminate more in the selection of these publications. As has been already suggested, if we can obtain the leading organs of opinion from the centres of influence in those portions of our country which possess habits or institutions peculiar to themselves, it is probably as much as the society can provide for, and all it can reasonably be expected to accomplish. In any circumstances, it will be essential, when enlarging the building, to construct, in the basement or elsewhere, a series of fixtures on a large scale, specially adapted to this class of collections.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*

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## THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER AND NATIONAL SONGS.

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BY STEPHEN SALISBURY.

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As a slight cloak of propriety, if not of dignity, for a subject that may be considered of little importance, to which I will invite the attention of the society, for a few minutes, I will offer a familiar quotation from Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, a quotation of some value to Fletcher, for it has given him his best hold on the memory of modern times. He writes: "I knew a very wise man who believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." If this should be thought to be exaggeration, it will not be doubted that national songs, in some degree, form and indicate the character of a people, and are therefore worthy of historical notice. I am not aware that there is more important proof of this power of the Muses than is found in the influence of the song entitled "The Star Spangled Banner" during the struggles for the life of our nation in the last twelve years. In the efforts and sufferings of the camp, the battle-field and the prison, and in the discouragements and sacrifices of those who upheld the national arm at home, the untiring repetition of its inspir-



ing strains, and the "marching on" of a more humble and more energetic chorus, kept up the strength and enthusiasm of confident hope. Thus the "Star Spangled Banner" has become a favorite of our people. It is well known that it was written by Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer of Baltimore, in September, 1814, and it was begun on board of a ship of the British fleet lying near Fort McHenry, to which he had gone to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. To prevent his giving intelligence to his countrymen of the intention to make a combined attack by sea and land on Baltimore, he was detained as a prisoner of war. There he anxiously watched the flag of his country floating over the fort through the day, and in the darkness of the night caught occasional glimpses of it, in the explosion of the shells and rockets by which it was assailed; and when morning dawned, he saw with thrilling delight that the beautiful ensign still waved over its brave defenders. This scene and the emotions that it excited, he has painted and expressed in this pathetic and inspiring song. The origin of the appropriate tune, that gives strength and deeper feeling to the words, is not so well known. Every one can readily say, that the tune is taken from the old English song, entitled "To Anacreon in Heaven." But I have inquired in vain of the most learned *belles lettres* scholars and musicians that I know or could approach, for the author of the words or the music or the date of either. The song as printed in "The Universal Songster," published in London from 1825 to 1834, has the name of Ralph Tomlinson as the author. Multiplied inquiries and research in all biographies and indexes that I can consult, have not discovered the name; yet the song has grace, beauty and wit, and is

enriched with happy classical ornaments, and it seems to be a thing that could not be disowned or forgotten. It existed to be the model of the song, by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., called "Adams and Liberty," at the period when Thomas Moore was first known as a poet, and it is almost worthy of his pen, but it has never been attributed to him. It is commonly called an old English song, but the earliest imprint of it that I have seen, is in my copy of "The Vocal Companion," published in Philadelphia, by Matthew Carey, in 1796. The *Nightingale*, printed in Boston in 1804, has the words and the music, but not the name of the author. It seems then to be a case in which the best evidence must be obtained from the party on trial, and the song must speak for itself. Its first words are :

"To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee,  
A few sons of harmony sent their petition,"

and the last line and the chorus are :

"May our club flourish happy, united and free;  
And long may the sons of Anacreon entwine  
The Myrtle of Venus with Bacchus' Vine."

We have here the facts that the song was written for a musical club, called the sons of Anacreon. Of this club I can find no other mention. With a general resemblance to the poetry of Moore, there are sentences that have not his choice English, as for instance, the line above, "May our club flourish happy, united and free," which is more like the language of the republican cotemporaries of Robert Treat Paine, than the verses of the wits of the earlier time of the first Georges or of Queen Anne, to whom the song has vaguely been attributed.

The *Historical Magazine*, vol. 3, p. 23, states that the tune was originally set to the song "To Anacreon in heaven," by Dr. Arnold. Many notices of Dr. Samuel Arnold, who lived from 1739 to 1802, do not support this statement, though they mention inferior music. The accompaniment is more remarkable than the poetry. Its character is strong and decided, yet it is graceful and flexible, and adapts itself with equal success to the sport of the revellers, to the anxious thoughts of the patriot prisoner, and to the exulting tones of national strength.

As an apology for this research of much length and little fruit, it may be remembered that the successful investigation of authorship of subjects for intellectual entertainment is not a waste of time for idle curiosity. The enjoyment of the works of our greatest favorites is increased by a sense of personal gratitude.\*

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\* By the kindness of Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, late U. S. Minister to Greece, a letter from William Chappell, Esq., F. S. A., dated at Heather Down, Ascot, Berkshire, G. B., Jan. 6, 1873, has been obtained, which gives all that can be desired, about the origin of "To Anacreon in heaven" from very high English authority in the history and the art of Music. Mr. Chappell writes that he "made a former correspondent a present of my original copy and retained only a transcript of the heading; which is as follows: 'The Anacreontic Song—as sung at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, the words by Ralph Tomlinson, Esq., late President of the Society. Price 6d;’ with the tune, which was composed by John Stafford Smith. The latter published 'The Anacreontic Song,' harmonized by the author at page 33 'of A fifth book of canzonets catches, &c., sprightly and plaintive, \* \* dedicated by permission to Viscount Dudley and Ward, by John Stafford Smith, gent. of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, author \* \* and of the Anacreontic and other popular songs.' \* \* I did not take note of the date of first publication, but the song was sufficiently popular to be pirated in Scotland in 1786, it being included, with the music, in the *Musical Miscellany* of that year, and again in 1788, in *Calliope*, or the *Musical Miscellany*, Edinburgh, 1788. 8vo. J. Stafford Smith is said to have been born in Gloucester about 1750. The Anacreontic Club, of which Mr. Tomlinson was first (?) president, was a jovial musical society for singing choral and part-music, catches, canons and so on. I transcribe a few musical notes at the foot for identification."

The replies to the inquiries extensively made for these facts, shew that the

The song "To Anacreon" is always admired on first acquaintance, but it has not gained a place among verses which make men stronger and happier in remembering them. Though it is free from grossness, it is a bacchanalian song, and, like its subject, it must be a transient pleasure at the best. It is said that in the first flush of popularity its rhythm and music were used for poetical efforts more short-lived than itself. I do not discover that it was a favorite when Robert Treat Paine, Jr., used its measure in his spirited song, entitled "Adams and Liberty," which was written for and first sung at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society in Boston, on June, 1, 1798.

Its first words—

Ye sons of Columbia, who bravely have fought  
For those rights, which unstained from your sires have descended;

And the energetic chorus—

For the sons of Columbia will never be slaves,  
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves—

Will bring to mind its high sentiments and swelling sound, well suited for musical expression and enthusiastic effect. Though it was brought out in a time of great party bitterness, and it was exclusively claimed by one of the parties, it has nothing but the language of the broadest patriotism. With all its merits, it was never universally accepted as a

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above extracts will be read with great interest by scholars and musicians in this country, and the generous courtesy of Mr. Chappell will be appreciated by many who know his name and his works. The Biographical Dictionaries give the time of John Stafford Smith, from about 1750 to 1830, and mention his eminence as a musical composer. The Free Public Library of Worcester has an odd volume of Calliope, (the second), which does not contain the song.



national song, and the recent "Library of Poetry and Song," published under the sanction of the honored name of William Cullen Bryant, has rescued from oblivion "Sally in our Alley," but has no room for the Sons of Columbia. Some reasons for this failure may be briefly stated. The name of the wise patriot at the head of the government, which was a part of the title of the song, did not recommend it. The broad waves of democracy, which had begun to carry Mr. Jefferson to the highest place, for a time submerged the merits of Mr. Adams and his federal associates, and federal sentiments and federal songs lost their popular pre-eminence. This political movement, though partially unjust, was not wholly injurious, since it severed the last rope that bound our nation to the fast-anchored isle, from which it had been launched. Moreover, there was a felt, though unacknowledged, incongruity between the chorus and the condition of an increasing portion of our inhabitants, and the thoughts and feelings of the song are peculiar to the recent struggle and the escape from national peril; and the ideas of strength, prosperity and progress are not set forth as they should be in a national song.

After sixteen years, in which the tune of the Anacreontic song was seldom heard in this country or in Europe, it was applied to the pathetic verses of Mr. Key. A few words may be permitted concerning the questioned right to use this rhythm and music for an American song. Notes and Queries (2d S. V. 6, 429) quotes from "amusing letters from America" this passage. "The air of the 'The Star Spangled Banner,' which our cousins, with their customary impudence of assertion, claim as their own, is almost note for note that of the fine old English song, 'When Vulcan

forged the bolts of Jove.'” That the song “When Vulcan forged” &c., written by Thomas Dibdin, “is very little, if at all, older than the Star Spangled Banner,” and its verses are not fitted to the same tune, are, to *an amusing writer*, facts “of no consequence.” The quoted passage is a missile that has so often been thrown across the water, that it is worth while to pick it up and examine it for a moment. The English language and its treasures are the property of those who emigrated from the parent country and of those who remained there. And the emigrants have not been wanting in successful efforts to add something to the common store. When frauds are perpetrated against the individual producer’s right to honor or profit, as has occurred on both sides, let the offenders be punished severely, as they will be, by shame and loss. But, in this case, there was no fraud and no injury. A musical composition, little regarded, was openly taken up as a neglected estray, and attached to verses, with which it was more effective than with the original words. An advantageous use gives a better right of property than a profitless discovery or invention. No one reproaches the Protestants of England that they took possession of an obscure French tune, and by a change in its movement adapted it to their taste and their religious comfort and edification, as “Old Hundred.”

For a time the words of the Star Spangled Banner were occasionally sung by the cultivated and refined, but they were too sad for the spirit of a strong and ambitious people. But after forty years a cloud of anxiety and peril came over our land, that was faintly shadowed in the night watch of Mr. Key. Then strength and endurance were

gladly sought in sympathy with the devoted patriotism and confident hope that he has so strongly expressed. That darkness has now passed, and the music, that cheered it, will not be heard above the loud and joyful tones of prosperity and ambition. The instrumental accompaniment and the thrilling chorus, worthy of the most beautiful national flag on the earth, will be a constant and untiring gratification to the ear and the heart of an American. But the words now in use will not be accepted as a permanent national song.

The distinction of being the undisputed and most approved American national song is conceded to "Hail Columbia," which was written in 1798, by Joseph Hopkinson, LL.D., of Philadelphia, for the benefit of an actor named Fox. The *Columbian Centinel*, of May 2, 1798, on the shelves of your library, gives the verses as we have them, and states that "it has been sung on the boards of Philadelphia." The *Historical Magazine*, vol. 5, page 282, on authority of William McKoy, of Philadelphia, in *Poulson's Advertiser* of 1829, mentions that this song was set to the music of "The President's March" by Johannes Roth, a German music teacher in that city. And the *Historical Magazine*, vol. 3, page 23, quotes from the *Baltimore Clipper* of 1841, that "The President's March" was composed by Professor Phyla, of Philadelphia, and was played at Trenton in 1789,—when Washington passed over to New York to be inaugurated,—as it was stated by a son of Professor Phyla, who was one of the performers. The thoughts of "Hail Columbia" are elevated and refined, but they are peculiar to the circumstances of its origin. They are directed to the conflict that has just ceased, the efforts

necessary to secure its fruits, and the possibility of future peril, with a just tribute to Washington and the other heroes and statesmen on whom the nation relies. With these qualities it has never satisfied the demand for a national patriotic song, and as time goes on, it is called for, in the absence of a better, with increasing infrequency.

"Yankee Doodle" is a national property, but it is not a treasure of the highest value. It has some antiquarian claims, for which its warmest friends do not care. It cannot be disowned, and it will not be disused. In its own older words,

"It suits for feasts, it suits for fun,  
And just as well for fighting."

And its easy utterance and fearless and frolicksome humor make its accompaniment welcome on fit occasions, and preserve its popularity. It exists now as an instrumental and not as a vocal performance. Its words are never heard, and I think would not be acceptable in America for public or private entertainments. And its music must be silent when serious purposes are entertained and men's hearts are moved to high efforts and great sacrifices. As a song Yankee Doodle has not a national character.

To give an account of the Saphic ode called "The American Hero," written by Hon. and Rev. Nathan Niles, and very popular in Connecticut during the revolutionary war, and to describe other abortive attempts to furnish a national song, would suit the patience of the study of an antiquary better than the small share that I can claim of this brief session. But I cannot omit to say a few words on the



recent efforts to obtain a national song by transplanting the old English anthem *God save the King*. The most acceptable of these is the anthem called *America*, beginning "My country 'tis of thee," and following the air and metre of its original. The author is Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, a professor in Colby university, and an eminent man for learning and character in the distinguished class that graduated from Harvard University in 1829. The anthem has much merit of thought and expression, but when it is sung it excites little enthusiasm, and it is easy to see that it is received with the limited satisfaction with which a man might wear a coat that was borrowed and altered. Such imitations will never be recognized as national songs. There is much evidence that the tune has, in some degree, the character of national music in Prussia at the suggestion or with the sanction of royal authority before the establishment of the Empire. But it cannot be believed that this importation will be permitted to have a place above or at the side of the peculiar national songs of which Fatherland is proud. The English anthem must be welcome there, as in France and in this country, for its excellent music and appropriate words. But a national patriotic song must be partial and exclusive, for it is designed to excite loyalty, and not to cultivate good will among nations.

\*The weight of evidence is in favor of the claims of

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\* *Notes and Queries*, 2d s. Vol. 10, page 301. *Georgian Era*, vol. 4, page 241, and *Chambers' Encyclopædia*. Mr. William Chappell, alluding to songs supposed to be the original of the English anthem, which cannot be sung to the well-known tune, writes in a note in 7th vol. of 2d s. *Notes and Queries*, page 227, that "all that have hitherto been traced to a period earlier than the reign of George II. are of this class." There is a general acquiescence in the decision of Mr. Chappell, in 2d vol. of *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, that Dr. Henry Carey is the author of the anthem, and other authorities concur.

Henry Carey, Mus. D., who lived from 1692 to 1743, to the authorship of the poetry and music of "God Save the King." Of Dr. Carey, his friend Jean Frederic Lampe said: "His musical instruction did not enable him to put a bass to his own ballads." This noble anthem was made for the honor of George the Second, who otherwise received little honor from his subjects and their posterity. Such is the strange origin of the grandest patriotic song in the English language. We may learn what our American national song should be, by observing what the ancient model is in its several parts. The notes are emphatic as a chant, easily learned and distinctly sounded by many, so that the singers hear and are moved by the very words of their companions; and this effect is aided by the shortness of the words. Though the air is simple, it is fitted to rise with the strength of feeling. It appeals with power to loyalty, which in a monarchy is devotion to the king, his crown and dignity. It is suited to all the changes of national life, to joy or grief, to peace or war, to anxiety or triumph. It has enough of the progressive and aggressive character to gratify the Anglo-Saxon temper, and the attractive spice of party spirit is not wanting. And it is pervaded with an expression of religious trust that is more grateful to the mind of man than our philosophers are willing to admit. A patriotic song equally well adapted to our institutions would be an ornament and a strength to our nation, and an untiring enjoyment to our people.



Nº 60.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

AT THE

*Novau Paris*

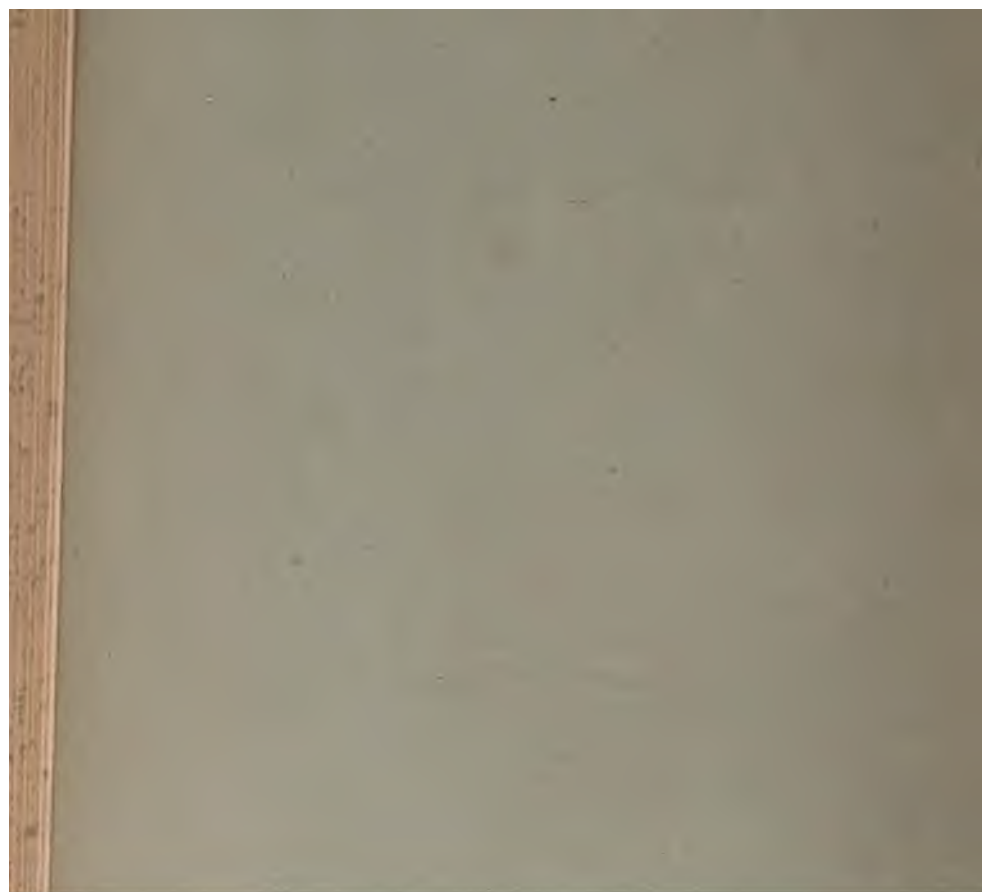
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 30, 1873.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,  
PALLADIUM OFFICE.  
1873.





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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL . . . . .	9
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN . . . . .	59
DONORS AND DONATIONS . . . . .	81
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . .	90



## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 30, 1873, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

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THE President, HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The Record of the last meeting was read and approved.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., read the report of the Council.

S. F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, read their semi-annual reports.

All the above were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., exhibited to the meeting an original manuscript, of which he presented a printed copy to the society, entitled "Relation of Virginia" by Henry Spelman, 1609. In making the presentation, Mr. HUNNEWELL presented to the society the first copy made public, of a limited edition of the contents of this manuscript, printed for him, and with great accuracy, at the Chiswick Press, London. In 1861, the late Mr. Lilly, bookseller, of London, who then owned the manuscript, announced it for publication, and thus occasioned the statement in Mr. Allibone's "Dictionary of British and American Authors," that it was then first printed. It was then, however, only imperfectly put in type; Mr. Lilly lost the uncorrected proof, and

after delay the type was distributed, and the work abandoned. At the sale of Mr. Lilly's effects, July, 1871, the manuscript that had long been mislaid and forgotten, was purchased by Mr. HUNNEWELL, who has added an introduction, and has made it, for the first time, public and in print. Mr. HENRY STEVENS, of London, kindly gave his valuable advice and assistance, in the preparation of the volume.

Henry Spelman, third son of Sir Henry Spelman, of Congham, Norfolk, was, perhaps, not over twenty-one years old when he visited Virginia. His "Relation" occupying thirty-three pages, on nineteen leaves, describes his voyage, his arrival at "James toune," and his fate after; as he says "vnKowne to me" Capt. Smith "sould me to" "ye litell Powhatan for a towne caled Powhatan." It also gives in detail, an account of the manners and customs of the Indians, among whom he lived for a considerable time.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., made some remarks on the occasion and value of Spelman's observations.

J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., offered for examination, a small piece of bone, carved to represent the human figure in a squatting position, and very much resembling the carvings from Central America and the North-west coast. He read the deposition of Edward Thompson, of Black Point, Me., that the bone was brought up in September, 1871, from the bottom of a well in that place, which he was engaged in deepening. Some ten or twelve inches were added to the depth of the well, and among the last bucket-fulls raised, appeared the bone in question. The entire depth was about twenty feet, and the lower strata are sup-

posed to belong to the geological period known as the "drift." The relic had been submitted to Prof. Jeffries Wyman, Prof. Putnam of the Peabody Academy of Science, and others, who deemed the matter worthy of investigation, as there could be no reason to doubt the sincerity and good faith of Mr. Thompson, or that the bone was discovered by him in the manner described.

Mr. HAVEN remarked that the bone had been sent to him by Mr. THORNTON, some time ago, without any account of the circumstances of its discovery. He had observed two points about it and mentioned them on returning the relic. One of these was that it appeared like an imitation of Central American sculptures, or perhaps those of the Northwest Coast; the other, that it seemed to be a recent production, as the cutting was sharply defined, and the bone was not discolored by time. He now thought these facts were as difficult to explain satisfactorily, if we were obliged to consider the bone a relic of the drift or pre-glacial period, as were the facts of the place and manner of the finding, if the image was of recent manufacture.

Mr. THORNTON said the bone would go to the Peabody Academy of Science, where it would receive scientific consideration.

Rev. R. C. WATERSTON said that it had occurred to him that it would be of great interest to the society to have the report of the Librarian illustrated by wood-cuts of many of the curious implements and relics therein described. In this connection, referring to his remarks at the annual meeting with reference to the importance of procuring photographs of persons and places of interest, he called the attention of the Society to the subject of the North American



Indians, now rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth, and to the recent consecration of Bishop Hare as a Missionary to the remaining tribes. The present time seemed to him a most favorable one for securing photographic pictures of some of the more noted individuals of the race, and he expressed his earnest conviction that in this way a more satisfactory representation of the physical characteristics of that nearly extinct people could be preserved, than in any other. He wished to be understood as not undervaluing the labors of Mr. Catlin's efforts in this direction; but admitting their full value, he felt that a collection of the kind proposed would be a most useful supplement to what had been accomplished by Catlin.

Mr. HAVEN concurred in the general scope of Mr. WATERSTON's observations. He apprehended, moreover, that there was danger that the paintings of Mr. Catlin might not be retained in this country.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP thought that Mr. Catlin's collection would not be allowed to leave the country, and added some remarks in relation to the possibility that by action of Congress, or otherwise, this desirable end might be accomplished.

Mr. WASHBURN now moved that the subject be referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. WATERSTON and Mr. HAVEN, with power to take such action in behalf of the Society as they should think best, which motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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AT the Annual Meeting of this society held at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston,\* October 24th, 1831, as appears from the record thereof, made by the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Assistant Recording Secretary, a code of By-Laws was adopted, the fifth article of which, defining the duties of the Council, provided among other requirements that :

“Twice at least in every year they shall carefully examine the Library, Cabinet, and other property, and make a report to the society of the state of the finances and the amount of the investment.”

The Council, in complying with this rule, have for many years delegated the duty of this semi-annual examination of the Library to a sub-committee, who were expected to report the result thereof to the society.

The reports of the Librarian and Treasurer are presented as parts of the report of the Council, the former officer usually giving the only detailed statement in regard to the Library.

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\*This was the last of the *annual meetings* convened in Boston; after that date they were held in the hall of the Society at Worcester. The spring meetings continued to be held at the Exchange Coffee House till 1836, then at the Tremont House till 1848, since which time, by the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the meetings have been held at their library room.

Deeming it proper that, from time to time, the Committee the Council should themselves attend so far as practicable to this semi-annual examination, the Committee who are appointed to report upon the affairs of the society at its meeting, have, through their chairman, devoted considerable time the past few weeks to this special field of their duty.

All the books in the upper hall have been actually counted; also those in the ante-rooms and lower hall, and many of the unbound pamphlets; the others have been estimated, but with sufficient care, it is believed, to enable the committee to report the whole number of volumes in the library with reasonable accuracy. Before stating the results of the examination, attention should be called to the reports of the Librarian and Treasurer. The report of the Librarian shows that our members and friends have made considerable additions to the library during the last six months; the number of volumes being 271, of pamphlets 3261, and of newspapers 115, besides the additions by exchange.

From an examination of the reports made by the Librarian for the past ten years, it appears that the yearly accessions to the library, by donation and otherwise, have been gradually increasing, and that members and friends have not been forgetful of the objects of our incorporation. In April, 1862, the reported additions to the library for the previous six months were 176 books and 1641 pamphlets; while for the six months ending October, 1872, the accessions were 725 books and 3155 pamphlets. The total increase, from April, 1862, to April, 1872, as computed from the semi-annual reports of the Librarian, has been 12,643 books, and 48,145 pamphlets, indicating for the ten

years an average yearly increase of about 1260 books, and about 4800 pamphlets. If we take the average for the last five years, it will be seen that our yearly contributions are rapidly increasing, as the average accessions per year, for that time; were nearly 1500 books and over 6700 pamphlets. When it is considered that a principal dependence for the enlargement of our library, is upon the generosity of members, that under the present By-Laws the number is limited to one hundred and forty in this country, and that of this number probably less than one-half thus manifest their interest, this rapid increase is peculiarly gratifying and worthy of record. It should be stated, however, that many gifts are received from persons who are not members, and from other societies, and that accessions are also made by means of our system of exchanges.

The report of the Treasurer represents that very essential department to be in good financial condition, and that the aggregate of the funds is gradually increasing. Ten years ago, the present month, the total amount of the various funds, as reported by the Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, then the Treasurer, was \$43,219, while the report presented to-day shows the aggregate to be \$78,119.84, an increase in that time of about \$35,000. Aside from the natural increase by the accumulation of interest, the funds have been augmented by the munificent gift in 1867 of \$8000 by our honored President as the foundation of a much needed building fund; which, with the addition of interest now amounts to nearly \$11,000. Liberal gifts have also been made by twelve members\* of the society since October, 1867,

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\*The twelve donors were Nathaniel Thayer, William Thomas, B. F. Thomas, Eben'r Torrey, E. L. Davis, E. E. Salisbury, S. Salisbury, Jr., Andrew Bigelow, N. B. Shurtleff, Richard Frothingham, J. G. Palfrey, Henry Chapin.

by which the Publishing Fund has increased \$1600, amounting now to about \$10,000, the income of which is not yet adequate to our needs.

The legacy of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, and the fund from Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, have added about \$1600 more to the aggregate. During the past six months the Treasurer has received through Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF the legacy of \$1000 bequeathed to the society by Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW. The sum of \$300 has also been received as a gift from Miss Nancy Lincoln, late of Shrewsbury, Mass.; and by her will, just admitted to probate, she has bequeathed \$200 more to the society. This lady, whose death occurred but a short time after the generous manifestation of her interest, was a daughter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Worcester, who was a brother of LEVI LINCOLN, Senior, one of the original incorporators.\*

Both of the last mentioned additions have been placed to the credit of the Librarian's and General Fund by direction of the Council.

Notwithstanding the gratifying increase of the Publishing Fund in the past few years, it is still inadequate to its purpose; but in the hope that some portion of the outlay may be at once returned by the sale of copies, it was deemed expedient to undertake the publishing of a new edition of "Thomas' History of Printing in America." This work, which has been prepared for the press under the super-

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\* Mr. Abraham Lincoln for many years followed his profession as a druggist within a few feet of the present location of the society's hall at Worcester. His wife was the daughter of Col. Timothy Bigelow, of revolutionary renown. Undoubtedly the early recollections of Miss Lincoln of her uncle's interest, and more lately that of her two cousins (Wm. Lincoln and the late Gov. Levi Lincoln) in the society, caused this expression of her own desire to benefit our institution.

vision of Mr. HAVEN, and printed by Joel Munsell, of Albany, is now nearly completed, wanting only a memoir of the author, and the final revision of a catalogue of books and pamphlets printed in North America previous to 1775. This catalogue, which will be one of great value to all persons interested in the bibliography of this country, was prepared some years ago by the late Dr. S. F. Haven, Jr., son of our esteemed Librarian.

The writer of this report knows from personal observation that Dr. Haven spent much time in preparing the list of titles of early printed books, and that he entered into the work with the enthusiasm of a genuine antiquary, visiting many cities and towns for the purpose of exploring repositories of such matter, that he might make the work as complete as possible.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Dr. Haven left his profession and the literary labor he was engaged in, that he might give the benefit of his knowledge to his country, and as Surgeon of the 15th Mass. Regiment finally gave his life as a sacrifice for the great cause.

Of Dr. Haven's eminent fitness for the literary work which his departure for the war prevented his completing, there can be no question. W. S. DAVIS, Esq., of Worcester, in a memoir written for the Harvard Memorial Volume, well says: "He was endowed with a subtlety of discrimination, a love for, and a faculty in minute observation, a power of handling details, an honesty of purpose, and a rare industry, fidelity and perseverance, that could not fail of success in this department."

It should be stated that the sheets of the "History of Printing" in the hands of the printer, have been insured for

the benefit of the society, to the amount already expended upon them.

The want of a complete catalogue of the books in our library, which could be readily consulted by the members, and others wishing to avail themselves of the wealth of literary matter therein, has been before alluded to in the reports of the Council.

When it is remembered that nearly forty years have elapsed since our first and only catalogue was printed, it will be at once understood how much a new one is needed to make the treasures, which have been collected and preserved with so much care, available to those who most desire to use them. While in the present state of our finances, it is not practicable to print a supplement to the catalogue of 1836, it may be advisable to take the first steps in the preparation of it. The rapid increase in the library from year to year makes all delay in preparing the titles of the books for a future printed catalogue, an increased expense; and believing that the time has come for action in this most needed department of library economy, it is suggested that the preparation of a manuscript list of all the books not duplicates, be at once begun. The titles might be written upon cards, (a method now commonly adopted in libraries,) which, while giving the necessary material for a future printed catalogue, would also be available for immediate use in consultation.

That the preparation of a manuscript catalogue of the briefest kind is a work of time, as well as one requiring considerable outlay, there can be no question; but till it is done, our library does not answer the high purpose for which it was founded.



Our late associate, Mr. GEORGE LIVERMORE, who gave much thought to this subject, in an article upon public libraries, written more than twenty years ago, speaks in strong terms of the need of a catalogue to render a public library of the greatest use, and quoting from Carlyle says, "a great library without a catalogue is a chaos and not a cosmos."

The books in the upper hall are arranged in the alcoves by subjects, as far as practicable with the limited room now provided, and the necessity of using the lower shelves in many cases for our bound volumes of newspapers.

The Council have, from time to time, called attention in their Reports, to the need of increased accommodations for our rapidly accumulating treasures; and although the Building Fund will not be likely to admit of it at present, they would suggest, in the hope that some means may be devised to augment it, that action now be taken, looking to the enlargement of the present building at no distant date. It will be remembered that in the last report of the Librarian, he spoke of the great need of more room for the accommodation of our files of newspapers, now rapidly increasing and becoming so valuable. With this in mind, and the fact that room is also needed for a systematic arrangement of the books, it is suggested that a special committee be appointed to procure plans and estimates for the proposed enlargement as contemplated by the donor of the fund. This committee might report such plans as they deemed advisable, with a statement of the probable cost, at our next meeting, when being in possession of facts which would enable the members to act understandingly, farther steps could then be taken if deemed best.

As a result of the examination of the Library, it may be



safely stated, that the whole number of volumes, is over 53,000. Before arriving at this conclusion all the books in the upper hall, amounting to between 33,000 and 34,000 bound volumes, and those in the lower hall and ante-rooms, *were counted*, and fair estimates made of the unbound pamphlets and newspapers. In estimating the number of volumes of unbound pamphlets, an allowance of ten to a volume was made, which is believed to be a fair average, and that the number of volumes thus arrived at is not overstated. If the term book, however, were construed as by English law,—which includes “every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan separately published,” a course which is adopted by many foreign libraries, certainly so far as pamphlets are concerned,—our collection could be stated as comprising many thousand volumes more.

A Library of fifty-three thousand volumes, which was founded and largely increased by one who had superior facilities for collecting all kinds of printed matter, and who had, in addition, the taste and the forethought to avail himself of his opportunities, is worthy of some attention from those who are now reaping its benefits. ISAIAH THOMAS, the founder, in the practise of his profession as Editor, Author and Publisher, became as it were a practised bibliophile, and a collector of such material as would be most desired in an antiquarian or historical library. That he availed himself of these advantages our shelves give ample proof, in the many rare typographical specimens which he placed in the library.

In speaking of a large library there are various stand-points from which views may be taken of its value by

different minds, so that in calling attention to manuscripts, books, or other specimens in our collection, it is not unlikely that those about which mention is here made, may seem to many the least interesting. No particular plan was adopted in the selection of those to which special attention should be called, but only as the title or antique appearance attracted attention in the rapid counting of the volumes, was special note made of them.

In making brief mention of some of the early printed works, as well as of some of less rarity, it is with the hope that a renewed interest in the objects of the society may be induced. With the knowledge that several members have in their own libraries volumes of greater rarity and value than are upon our shelves, it is with some hesitation that allusion is made to our less interesting specimens. If current reports are true our second Vice President\* has a library of extraordinary rarity, to which he is constantly adding, containing books that can be found nowhere else; while the beautiful catalogue of works relating to America, in the collection of another associate,† indicates a wealth of literary matter in this special field, not equalled by any public library in the country.

An account of the collections of some other members would undoubtedly show that Hartford and Cambridge may vie with New York and Providence in the value and interest of their private libraries.

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\* James Lenox, Esq., of New York.

† John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence.

## MANUSCRIPTS.

The manuscripts of the society would naturally first attract attention, and take precedence of the printed matter, because each specimen being unique in itself, has a peculiarity of value not possessed by the printed volume.

That the manuscript matter in our archives is large and valuable, would be evident to a superficial observer, and a careful examination would reveal many hidden treasures. So far as the public, and even our own members, are concerned, the variety, as well as the quantity, of written material in our library, is not revealed, except by inconvenient, personal investigation. It would seem then, that it is almost indispensable, if it is desired that they should be of practical use, as helps to antiquarian or historical study, that some means should be devised to render our manuscripts more accessible.

With the view of making this department more useful, it is recommended that a written catalogue be prepared, in which shall be recorded the titles of all complete works, whether the same have ever been printed or not, lists of the various Orderly Books of the Revolution, (of which there are a goodly number), diaries of eminent men, and of the numerous essays and more important sermons; also of the autograph letters which may prove to be of some historical or literary interest, and such other manuscript matters as may seem expedient.

This could be done without very great expense, and would not only prove of advantage to those who may have occasion to consult them, but at the same time tend to the increase of our collections in this department.



If only a brief notice is here taken of the manuscripts, it is not for the want of material, but from difficulty in deciding which of the many curious and interesting specimens should be selected for description.

The earliest manuscript volume that attracted the attention of the writer, was an illuminated missal upon vellum, supposed from the form of the letters, the illuminations, and general appearance, to have been written early in the 14th century, perhaps as early as 1304, the date which some former owner has given it. It is a 12mo volume, richly illuminated in gold and colors, which seem as clear and brilliant as though just laid on. It is one of the various gifts of a specially choice nature, received from GEORGE BRINLEY, Esq., of Hartford, and came from the collection of an amateur in Philadelphia.

Another richly illuminated volume is the manuscript of a Persian Tale or Romance. Each page has gilt borders, and there are several highly colored illustrations of the subject matter of the text. The covers, which are of wood, are ornamented, both inside and out, with representations of men and women, animals, birds and reptiles, all in bright colors.

One of the attractions in a glass case in the upper hall, is a folio volume of the Koran, in manuscript, with illuminated borders.

In the same case is an interesting specimen of chirography, written upon the inner bark of a tree, prepared by being made smooth and then rubbed over with rice water, after which it is cut into strips about ten feet long and three and a half inches wide and then folded into a square form. It is written upon with a pointed stick, using ink made from

the soot of some kind of gum mixed with the juice of the sugar-cane. This specimen is supposed to have been prepared and written upon by lettered cannibals of one of the nations of the island of Sumatra, called the Battas.

The Council have before called attention to the very valuable collection of manuscripts from the famous Mather family, among which are many of more than ordinary interest.

Of those in the handwriting of Richard Mather, who came to America in 1635, may be mentioned, the original draft of the Cambridge Platform, also that which was finally adopted, and printed in 1648.

"Answers, of the Elders to the doubts and objections against some of the passages in the Platform of Discipline agreed upon by the Synod, October 26th, 1635."

"Answers to arguments for the Government of the Church to be in the hands of the People." 1644.

"Observations and Arguments respecting the Government of Christian Churches." About 1650.

"Answers to twenty-one questions from the General Court at Hartford to the General Court at Boston, 1657."

In the handwriting of Increase Mather, President of Harvard University in 1685, we have numerous specimens, one of which is an Autobiography written for his children; there are also many sermons, essays, letters and diaries.

Sixteen interleaved Almanacs of various dates from 1660 to 1721, with manuscript notes by Mr. Mather. The almanacs are mostly American, among them Tully's for 1688, printed at Boston by S. Green, and for 1693, printed by B. Harris, Clough's of 1706, also Rider's British Merlin, London, 1660.



The largest part of these interesting manuscript treasures is from the hand of Cotton Mather, minister of the North Church, in Boston, from 1684 to 1728, and the most noted of this remarkable family.

One of peculiar interest, owing to the subject discussed, is that entitled "A Brand Pluck'd out of the Burning."

This is an account of one Mercy Short, and it is supposed that it was never printed, although another, written about the same time and called "Another Brand Pluck't out of the Burning, or, More Wonders of the Invisible World," has been. In the last named tract, in speaking of Margaret Rule, Mather says: "This young woman had never seen the affliction of Mercy Short, whereof a narrative has been already given, etc." And in another place after alluding to the much talked of "White Spirit from whence they received marvellous assistance in their miseries," says "what lately befel Mercy Short from the communications of such a Spirit, hath been the just wonder of us all, but by such a Spirit was Margaret Rule now also visited." A note by Mr. Samuel G. Drake, in the edition of "The Witchcraft Delusion in New England," published by W. Elliot Woodward, says in reference to Mercy Short: "Nothing is learned of this person beyond what is found in this work." This manuscript should be printed, as it would undoubtedly throw some light upon a subject which has within the last few years provoked much discussion. It has already been copied from the original manuscript, with the idea that at some time it might be published.

Another work of interest mentioned by Samuel Mather in his Life of Cotton Mather, is a work of some size, called "Triparadisus." It gives the author's views upon theological

questions which were attracting public attention at the time it was written. It is thus referred to in that work, "There is likewise his Triparadisus, which was sent to Mr. Wyat, bookseller in London, in order to be published; since which I am informed the bookseller is dead, and I know not what has become of the manuscript. It is a pity it should be lost. It showed a great acquaintance with divine and human learning."

The manuscript was afterwards returned to the family, for our society received it from one of the descendants of the author.

Another volume, also spoken of by his son, is that entitled "The Angel of Bethesda, an Essay upon the Common Maladies of Mankind." It is a thick quarto volume, treating of various diseases and their remedies. "A book in which under every disease there are proper religious, Christian sentiments for those who are sick; and then the most *simple* and *easy* medicines collected from his own knowledge and use, and from among the most noted receipts and experiments in learned writers."

Others are :

"The Observations and Reflections of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, respecting Witchcraft," 1692.

"A Declaration of the Oppressed Brethren in the south part of Boston."

"Letters to the Brethren of the Church at New Haven, 20th, 4m." 1715.

"Letter proposing an address to the new King," (Geo. I.)

"Letter respecting the appointment of a chaplain at the Castle." Nov. 7, 1716.

A memorandum in the handwriting of Cotton Mather has relation to his suit with Mrs. G. (probably Mrs. George, his third wife). There are also diaries for various years from 1692 to 1717, notes of sermons, books of quotations, many letters written by him to Sir Wm. Ashurst, Dr. James Jurin, and others, besides letters received by Dr. Mather from prominent men of his day.

In the handwriting of Samuel Mather is a work entitled,

“The Song, the very Song of Solomon Himself, the Time of Peace, or an Honest attempt to translate and explain the same with desirable Truth and Fidelity.”

Also,

“Scriptural Philosophy. An attempt to show that the Right Principles of Natural Philosophy are contained in the Sacred Scriptures. By one of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in the Massachusetts Commonwealth.”

Besides those mentioned there are many letters, sermons, essays, and other manuscripts, in the handwriting of some member of the Mather family; but it is impossible to make special mention of them here. Enough has been said to denote that the collection is large and valuable.

In the report of the Librarian for April, 1866, mention is made of a collection of books and manuscripts received from the estate of Mr. Wm. B. Fowle, of Medfield. Most of the latter were from the papers of Rev. Dr. BENTLEY, who was a Councillor of the Society from 1812 to 1820.

These manuscripts, which are of much interest and value, include thirteen diaries, nineteen bound volumes of notes and memoranda upon various subjects, made by Dr. Bentley in the course of his studies, as well as a large collection of letters addressed to him by prominent men, clergymen,



noted Free Masons, and others. Among them may be mentioned letters from John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Isaiah Thomas, James Bowdoin, Jeremy Belknap, and Bishop Cheverus.

With these papers was also the manuscript of an address delivered before the Antiquarian Society by Dr. Bentley, which has never been printed.

Among the early American broadsides received from Mr. Fowle, were two of special interest in connection with the paper of our President upon the Star Spangled Banner and other National Songs. These were copies of the song of "Adams and Liberty." One of them with music, and the words by Thomas Paine, A.M., was probably printed soon after the lines were written.\*

Among the many interleaved Almanacs, with manuscript notes, is a copy of the "Edinburgh Almanac," formerly belonging to the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and also, of the Congress at Philadelphia, by which last named position he became a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The date of the almanac is 1768, the year in which Dr. Witherspoon came to America; and part of the notes made in the early part of the year were written in Scotland and Ireland; consisting principally of commissions and messages to be attended to in America, for friends in Scotland, and memoranda of expenses up to the time of his sailing. The pages of the almanac for the months of July and August are missing, covering about the time he was on the way to America. The diary is commenced again soon after his

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\* In 1801, Mr. Paine had his name changed by the Legislature to Robert Treat, in place of Thomas, which he did not consider a "*Christian*" name.

arrival, at Princeton, New Jersey, where he was inaugurated President of the College, August 17, 1768.

We have a MS. copy of the original Connecticut Laws of 1650, presented by the Legislature in 1817. The edition of 1673 had become so rare that Mr. George Brinley, of Hartford, reprinted it in 1865.

The first "Body of Laws" of Connecticut was completed in May, 1650, but was not then printed.

The colony of New Haven printed *their* laws in 1656.

We have the original edition of the New Haven Laws printed in 1656, and from our copy Mr. Hoadly, the State Librarian of Connecticut, printed an edition in 1858.

In 1665, the two Colonies were united, and the laws of Connecticut were adopted for the new Union; and they were printed for the first time in 1673.

Our first President, besides several bound volumes of letters addressed to him by others, and copies of many of his own, had also prepared a catalogue of his library, with the deed of gift to the Society, these with a MS. copy of the "Records of the the Town of Bôston from 1634 to 1658," were among his donations.

WILLIAM LINCOLN and CHRISTOPHER C. BALDWIN, both former Librarians of the Society, have left numerous manuscript evidences of their care and industry in preserving material for its collections.

Among others, prepared by Mr. Baldwin, are two volumes, containing complete indexes to Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, and to Mather's *Magnalia*.

Mr. Lincoln, as the historian of Worcester, and the editor of the Journals of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, prepared by order of the Legislature, collected a

large amount of manuscript matter of an historical nature, which he placed in the library.

It included statistical notes, letters giving information upon the history and statistics of various towns in Worcester County, many relating to the war of the Revolution, and an interleaved copy of his "History of Worcester" with manuscript notes and corrections. We also have the original manuscript of the History as printed in 1836.

There are many other manuscripts of interest, such as the Diary of John Hull, Mint Master, an Account of a Voyage to Spitzbergen in 1613, (these have been printed by the society,) the "Schuyler Papers," and from the Mather library eleven volumes of lectures on the Revelation of St. John, by Dr. Wilkinson, of Oxford University, purchased in London in 1691, by Increase Mather. Our collection of autograph letters comprises many hundreds, some of which have been carefully arranged and mounted, others are in packages not convenient for examination. These letters represent different periods in the history of the country from the early Colonial time to the present, and many of them are of historical interest.

#### BOOKS.

The earliest printed book in the library (probably,) is a Latin translation of Herodotus in Roman letter, printed at Rome in 1475. This work, which came from the press only about thirty years after the first use of metal type with engraved faces, by Gutenberg, and fifteen or sixteen years after the invention of cast metal type by Schoeffer, is in perfect condition, although nearly four hundred years old.

The paper is smooth and hard, the ink very black and glossy, the letters stand out clear and well defined, so that it compares very favorably with the best specimens of the typographical art in its present advanced state. Arnold Pannartz, a German, was the printer, and the work was executed at the house of Peter de Maximis, a Roman Knight of great wealth, who in 1466 or 1467 invited the printer to set up his press at Rome. Previous to this, under the patronage of John Andreas, Bishop of Aleria in Corsica, who was Secretary of the Vatican library and a man of great learning, Pannartz had been in partnership with Conrad Sweynheim, and at the Convent of Subiaco, about thirty miles from Rome, established the first press in Italy. The Bishop furnished the manuscript, prepared the editions for the press, and the dedicatory epistles, and in many ways showed his interest in the great undertaking.\* Pannartz after separating from his partner in 1473, printed several translations from the Greek into the Latin, among which was this edition of Herodotus, which must have been one of his last works, as he died of the plague in 1476.

The Colophon is:

Impressus Romæ, In domo nobilis viri Petri de  
Maximis. Anno Salutis. M.CCCC.LXXV.  
Die. XX. mēsis Aprilis. Sedeñ. Syxto. IIII.  
Pon. Max. Anno eius Quarto. Deo LAVS.

Among the celebrated printers of the 15th century was

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\* These printers introduced what is now termed the Roman type in 1467, and were the first printers who used spaces between the words. In 1471 they published a Latin Bible in two vols. folio, with an epistle of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Paul IX.



Antony Koburger (Coburger) who introduced the art of printing into Nuremburg in the year 1472. He was noted for the elegance and accuracy of his work, and for that reason was called "the prince of printers." He did an extensive business, employing many hands, and publishing numerous important works; among which were thirteen different editions of the Bible, including his splendid German Bible printed in 1483.

Ten years after, he printed the famous Chronicle, compiled by Hartman Schedel, a physician of Nuremburg, generally known as the "Nuremburg Chronicle," a copy of which, unfortunately wanting the title page, index, and some other pages, is in the library of the society.

This singular work is a folio in *Black Letter*, well printed on heavy paper, and illustrated with about 2000 wood engravings.

It professes to illustrate history from the beginning of the world down to the reign of the Emperor Maximilian, and contains curious views of cities and towns, portraits, and illustrations of Scripture history. The wood cuts are said to have been executed by Michael Wohlgemuth and William Pleydenwurff. The first named was a tutor of Albert Durer and has been called the inventor of etching.\* The first illustration in the volume belonging to the society, is a representation of the garden of Eden; one part of which shows Adam and Eve in the garden eating of the forbidden

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\*In Jackson and Chato's "History of Wood Engraving," doubt is expressed as to Wohlgemuth's being the inventor of cross hatching or etching in wood engraving, it having been introduced in the Latin edition of Breydenbach's Travels, printed at Mentz, in 1486. There is also a doubt whether Wohlgemuth was the tutor of Albert Durer, as has been claimed for him, or that he was a wood "engraver." There are many evidences in Germany of his having been a tolerably good painter, but none that he ever engraved on wood.

fruit; the other part is the expulsion, showing Adam and Eve outside the garden, and the Lord just at the entrance driving them with an uplifted sword in his hand. In the Public Library of Boston, is a nearly perfect copy of this work, formerly the property of Rev. Theodore Parker; in which are many illustrations not found in the society's copy. Among these may be mentioned several which illustrate the creation, showing, first the world while darkness prevailed, then the firmament with the sun, moon and stars, the earth represented in the centre, afterwards the creation of vegetable and animal life. In the representation of the birth of Adam and Eve, the latter is seen coming out of the side of Adam while he lies asleep.

Perhaps the most curious cuts are those representing the monstrosities of ancient fable; among them is one where a man is shown, with a hanging underlip, resembling somewhat the effect produced by a tribe of savages in Brazil, called the Botocudos, by means of a small hole made in the lip during infancy, in which is placed an oval piece of wood which is changed from time to time for a larger one, till it is sometimes two inches long.\*

In Humphrey's very elaborate and beautiful work entitled "A History of the Art of Printing," is an article upon the "Nuremburg Chronicle," with a fac-simile illustration of this cut, and it says of it,

"The question naturally arises, how could the Nuremburg artist obtain a model, or drawing, to work from at a time when Columbus had not yet seen the main land of the American Continent? and this question is answered by a

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\* Two specimens of these oval pieces of wood are in the society's cabinet.

curious and very interesting statement in this 'Chronicle,' which is not very generally known, and which is to the effect that Martin Behaim of Nuremburg, actually visited the Brazilian coast of the mainland of America before its discovery by Columbus. It is further stated that Behaim sailed from the coast of Portugal on the 3d of August, 1492, and reached the coast of the mainland of America in the same year, returning to Europe in March, 1493."

Notwithstanding the somewhat circumstantial account from the "Chronicle" and elsewhere to the same effect in biographical notices of Behaim, the statement is not substantiated by other evidence. Although he was a geographer of some note, had made explorations in Africa, and also constructed a terrestrial globe, this apparently contemporary evidence that he visited the American Continent before 1493, cannot be accepted as trustworthy.

There is another volume of much greater rarity, and one which the writer has made the object of considerable search in typographical and bibliographical works, as well as other authorities, in the hope that it might be identified, and the date and place of publication fixed, but without success.

It is a work upon Natural History, quite fully described in the first edition of Thomas's "History of Printing," where he gives it as his opinion that it was printed as early as 1470. It is a folio, in **Black Letter**, in the Latin language, illustrated by several hundred colored wood cuts, representing plants, birds, fishes, animals, etc. Several pages at the beginning and the end of the book are missing; thus depriving us of any means of determining the date and place of publication.

## De Animalibus.



## De Lapidibus.





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Fac-similes of some of the cuts are given, in the hope that they may lead to the identification of the volume.

Although this book is probably not of so early a date as supposed by Dr. Thomas, it was undoubtedly printed only eight or ten years later. The engravings are coarse, with but little attempt at shading, and no cross-hatching, which was introduced in 1486; which may imply that the printing was previous to that date. In one part of the volume, under the heading "*De Lapidibus*," figures are introduced; and as wood cuts with figures were not introduced into a book printed with movable types till 1461,\* there would seem to be some ground for the inference that the work in question was printed between the above mentioned dates. It bears some resemblance to the "*Hortus Sanitatis*," printed at Mentz, in 1491, by Jacobus Meydenbach, that treats upon similar subjects; but the descriptions of that work, which the writer has been able to consult, do not apply to our volume.†

Among the interesting specimens of typography preserved by the founder of this society, are thirteen leaves, apparently from two or three different volumes, printed on parchment, in **Black Letter**, supposed by Dr. Thomas to date as far back as 1480. A memorandum upon one of them in his handwriting, says, "These leaves were pasted together to make pasteboard, which was used for the cover of a book printed in *Brasil*, in 1547. The leaves were separated by me in 1814. Thus we see how pasteboard originated."

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\* Pfister's Book of Fables was printed at Bamberg in 1461.

† There was an edition of the "*Hortus Sanitatis*" printed at Mentz. in 1484, by Peter Scheffer, under the title of "*Herbarus*," but we have been unable to find any description of it to compare with the volume in the society's library.



Facsimiles of some of the cuts are given in the hope that they may lead to the identification of the volume.

Although the book is probably not of so early a date as supposed by Dr. Thomas it was undoubtedly printed only a few or ten years later. The engravings are coarse, with but little attempt at shading, and no cross-hatching, which was introduced in 1480; which may imply that the printing was previous to that date. In one part of the volume, under the heading "~~De Lapidibus~~," figures are introduced and a wood cut with figures were not introduced until 1480 printed with movable types in 1477,\* there would seem to be some ground for the inference that the work in question was printed between the above mentioned dates. It bears some resemblance to the "Herbarium Salernitanum," printed at Mentz in 1491, by Jacobus Meydenbach, that treats upon similar subjects; but the descriptions of that work, which the writer has been able to consult, do not agree with our volume.

Among the interesting specimens of typography preserved by the founders of the Society, are thirteen leaves, apparently from two or three different volumes, printed on parchment, in Black Letter, supposed by Dr. Thomas to date as far back as 1480. A memorandum upon one of them in the handwriting, says, "These leaves were pasted together to make pasted-board, which was used for the cover of a book printed in Itali in 1547. The leaves were separated from it in 1814. Thus we see how pasted-board originated."

\* Thomas' Book of Fabes was printed at Bamberg in 1465.

"Thomas was an editor of the "Herbarium Salernitanum," printed at Mentz in 1491, by Jacobus Meydenbach under the title of "Herbarius," but we have been unable to find any description of it to compare with the volume in the Society's Library.

Among the collections of voyages and travels, may be particularized,

DeBry; eleven parts, issued from 1590 to 1622, in fine condition.

Purchas; wanting Part IV of the "Pilgrims."

Hackluyt; black letter folio, 1589, with the account of Sir Francis Drake's voyage inserted; also the edition published in five volumes, 1809-1812.

Grynæus; "Novus Orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum una cum tabula cosmographica," 1 vol. folio, with map of the edition of 1537, Basil, 1555.

Ramusio; "Delle Navigationi et Viaggi," 3 vols. folio, Venice, 1563-83, 1606.

De Laet; "Novus Orbis seu Descriptionis Indiæ Occidentalis," folio, with plates and maps, Lugd. Bat. Elzevir. 1633.

Barlæus C.; *Rerum Per Octennium in Brasilia, &c.*, large folio. Amsterdam, John Blaeu, 1647.

Rich calls this work "*fort rare*," most of the copies having been consumed by a fire, which destroyed the warehouses of Blaeu, the publisher. It is a magnificent work, profusely illustrated with maps, views, etc.

Harris; two vols. folio, London, 1705; another edition, 1766.

Olearius; "Voyages très curieux & très renommés faits en Moscovie, Tartarie, et Perse." 2 vols. in one, illustrated, folio. 1719.

A fine set of Churchill's Collections, six folio volumes, edition of 1732, with the Oxford collection, 2 vols., 1745.

Drake; "Universal collection of authentic and entertaining Voyages and Travels," London, 1768.

Meares; "Voyages from China to the Northwest coast of America." London, 1790.

Moore; "Complete collection," illustrated, folio. London, 1790.

Maximilian, Prince; "Reise Nach Brasilien," 2 vols., Frankfort, 1820.

In the Report of the Council, prepared by Mr. Haven, in

October, 1867, mention is made of a volume in the library, from the Mather collection, which, from the subject on which it treats, and the general interest at this time manifested in works of a kindred nature, is worthy of being again mentioned. The title is as follows:

A | Theological | Systeme | Upon that | Presvposition  
tion | that Men were before | ADAM | The first Part: |  
| London | Printed in the year 1655.

A second part was published in 1656 with the title:

| Men before Adam. | OR | A Discourse upon the  
twelvth, | thirteenth, and fourteenth verses | of the Fifth  
Chapter of the Epistle | of the Apostle Paul to the |  
| ROMANS | By which are prov'd, | That the first Men  
were crea | ted before ADAM, | London, | Printed in the  
year, 1656.

The first part of this work was originally printed in Latin at Paris, in 1655; the second the following year in Holland, and appears to have been re-printed in English the same years. The author, whose name does not appear in the book, was Isaac la Peyrère, a French Protestant, who was born in Bordeaux in 1594 and died in 1676. He undertakes to prove from the Bible account, that Adam was not the first man, but only the progenitor of the Jews; that another race had existed upon the Earth long before the birth of Adam.

In the proeme to the first part, the writer says:

“It is a natural sushpition that the beginning of the world is not to be receiv'd according to that common beginning which is pitched in *Adam*, inherent in all men, who have but an ordinary knowledge in things: For that beginning seems enquirable, at a far greater distance, and from ages past very long before; both by the most ancient accounts of the *Chaldæans*, as also by the most ancient Records of the *Egyptians*, *Ethiopians*, and *Scythians*, and by parts of the frame of the world newly dif-

covered, as also from those unknown Countries, to which the *Hollanders* have failed of late, the men of which, it is probable, did not descend from *Adam*.

*I* do not doubt but a great many persons who shall see the title and the intention of this book, not reading the work itself, with tongue and hand will streight fall upon this work as a new thing, and streight draw their pens, to fall upon that which they have not understood. To all whom *I* now answer; That whatsoe'r they write, *I* shall not answer them: \* \* \* \* But this especially, and most exactly *I* promise; If any man in a known case shall shew me my error; that is to say, that *I* contradict the History of *Genesis* in the least, or any other place of the holy and Orthodox scripture, which are contained in both the Testaments, or step aside from them a nails breadth, or from any head of Christian faith: First, *I* shall thank him for his teaching of me; then shall *I* not be ashamed to set down my name; nay *I* shall think it my greatest credit to fill it with capital letters in confessing my fault, which *I* detest, if any such *I* have committed; \* \* \* \* My name *I* do not now mention, for modesties sake; not as conscious of any evil action. For *I* fear lest *I* should abuse so noble a subject by the slenderness of my treatise; and lest all which *I* shall study or frame upon such high matter should be far inferiour. \* \* \* \* Therefore *I* intreat my Reader he will be pleased to take this beginning howsoever in good part."

A better understanding of the scope and argument of this work upon the existence of pre-historic man, written over two hundred years ago, can be shown in a brief manner by quoting the heads of some of the chapters.

Thus chapter I, of the second book, treats

*"Of the election of the Jews. The election of the Jews began from Adam, the first father of the Jews," etc.*

Chapter X.

*"The Jews form'd by God in Adam. The Gentiles created by God. \* \* \* \* God called the fashioner of the Jews. Adam first father of the Jews," etc.*

Chapter XI.

*"The Gentiles called strangers, the Jews a kind of men distinct in species from the Gentiles. The Gentiles earth born," etc.*

## Chapter I, third book.

*"The original of the Gentiles is proved to be different from the original of the Jews, out of Gen. The Gentiles were created in that creation which is mentioned, in Chapter 1. All creatures, and all men, male and female, were created on the sixth day of the creation, as plants, trees, and flying fowls, upon their days through all the world," etc.*

## Chapter II.

*"Adam was created apart from other men in that creation which is mentioned, Gen. 2. Adam was the first and father of the Jews, not of all men. The framing of Adam was altogether different from the creation of the first men. Eve could not be created the same day as Adam was made." etc.*

## Chapter V.

*"The Gentiles proved different from the Jews out of the monuments of the Gentiles, and from the stock of Adam. Of the bundles of years which the Chaldæans had made up. Of the cave of age decipher'd by Claudian. Of the age of ages."*

## Chapter VI.

*"Men knew not their first history & originals. \* \* \* \* Of the stupendous number of years which the Chaldæans are said to have set down in the computation of their Astronomical Tables," etc.*

## Chapter VIII.

*"The most ancient creation of the world is prov'd, from the progress of Astronomy, Theology, and Magick of the Gentiles. In this Chapter the fabrick of the sphere is handled."*

## Chapter II, book four.

*"There were writers before Moses. Genesis could not mention all. He wrote not the history of the first men but of the first Jews. The ark was not the first of ships. The vine planted by Noe was not the first vine," etc.*



## Chapter VII.

*"That the flood of Noah was not upon the whole earth, but only upon the land of the Jews. Not to destroy all men, but only the Jews."*

## Chapter IX.

*"This same is proved by the history of the sons and posterity of Noah. There were particular deluges. Egypt never drowned," etc.*

## Chapters XIII and XIV.

*"The Aboriginal Nations of the world are not known.—They are deceived who deduce the originals of men from the Grand-children of Noah. Grotius, concerning the original of the Nations in America, confuted," etc., etc.*

As may be supposed, the bold hypotheses contained in this work caused much excitement and great discussion, and various answers to it were said to have been written. The author having heard that his work had been condemned to the flames by the tribunal at Paris, went to Brussels, where he was arrested in 1656, by order of the Archbishop of Mechlin, but was soon set at liberty, went to Rome, where he abjured the Calvinistic faith and signed a recantation to Pope Alexander VII.

That the work was considered rare many years ago, is evinced by the fact that in the copy presented to the library of Harvard University, more than one hundred years ago, Thomas Hollis, the donor, had written: "A singular and scarce book."

Of the printed works of the Mather Family, whose writings were so numerous in the early days of the Mass. Colony, there are in the library nearly three hundred.

Of these, over seventy were written by Rev. Increase Mather, father of Cotton.

Among them may be mentioned, the Life and Death of Mr. Richard Mather. Cambridge, 1670.

Kometographia, or a Discourse concerning Comets; also two Sermons occasioned by the late Blazing Stars. Boston, 1683.

Heaven's alarm to the World, or a Sermon, wherein is shewed, That Fearful Sights and Signs in Heaven, are the Presages of great Calamities at hand. Second impression. Boston, 1682.

Cases of Conscience concerning Evil Spirits personating Men; Witchcraft, Infallible proofs of guilt in such as are accused of that Crime. London, 1693.

A Further Account of the Tryal of the New England Witches, with the Observations of a Person who was upon the Place several days when the suspected Witches were first taken into examination. (Collected by Deodat Lawson.) 4to, London, 1693.

Ichabod, or a Discourse showing what cause there is to Fear that the Glory of the Lord is Departing from New England. 16mo, Boston, 1701.

Burnings Bewailed. Sermon occasioned by the Lamentable Fire in Boston, of October 2, 1711. 2d edition, 1712.

The catalogue of the library has the titles of over one-hundred and fifty works by Cotton Mather, a few of which are given here.

[ Souldiers Counsell'd and Comforted. | A | DISCOURSE | Delivered unto some part of | the FORCES | engaged in the Just War of | NEW-ENGLAND | against the Northern & Eastern | Indians. | Sept. 1, 1689. By Cotton Mather, Minister of the Gospel in Boston. Printed by Samuel Green, 1689.

The Life and Death of the Renown'd Mr. John Eliot who was the First Preacher of the Gospel to the Indians in America. 2d Edition. London. MDCXCI.

Wonders of the Invisible World. 16mo, Boston, 1692.

Meat out of the Eater, or Funeral Discourses. Boston, 1703.

A Weaned Christian. 16mo, Boston, 1704.

The Right Way to Shake off a Viper. 16mo, Boston, 1711.

**Honesta Parsimonia, or Time Spent as it Should Be.** Boston, 1721.

**Letters about the Present State of Christianity among the Christianized Indians of New England.** 12mo, Boston, 1705.

**The Stone Cut out of the Mountain and The Kingdom of God in Those maxims of it that cannot be shaken.** In English and Latin. 16mo, 1716.

**The Angel of Bethesda, Visiting the Invalids of a Miserable World.** 16mo, Boston, 1722.

**The Nightingale. An Essay on Songs among Thorns.** 1724.

**Parentator. Memoirs of Remarkables in the Life and Death of the ever Memorable Dr. Increase Mather.** 12mo, Boston, 1724.

**The Terror of the Lord.**—Some account of the Earthquake that shook New England in the Night between the 29th and 30th of October, 1727. Boston, 1727.

Among Samuel Mather's works may be mentioned his **Life of the very Reverend and Learned Cotton Mather.** 1729.

**Fall of the Mighty Lamented.** Sermon at Boston, March 23, 1738, on the Death of the Queen, etc.

There are in the library several editions of the Cambridge Platform. Among them "A Platform of Church Discipline gathered out of the Word of God: and agreed upon by the Elders; and Messengers of the churches assembled in the Synod at Cambridge in New England, to be presented to the Churches and Generall Court for their consideration and acceptance, in the Lord. The Eighth Moneth Anno 1649. Printed by S. G. at Cambridge in New England, and are to be sold at Cambridge and Boston Anno Dom: 4to, 1649." (This copy has the autograph of Increase Mather). Another copy was printed in Boston by T. Fleet, in 1731, and one by John Green, in 1749. There is also one printed by

William & Andrew Bradford, 12mo, New York, 1711.  
Also one printed in London, in 1653.

Among the early tracts in the collection may be mentioned,

New England's Teares for old England's Feares, etc., by William Hooke, Minister of God's Word, sometime of Axmouth, in Devonshire, now of Taunton, in New England. Sm. 4to, London, 1641.

New England's First Fruits; in Respect, First of the Conversion of some, Conviction of divers, Preparation of Sundry, of the Indians. Second, of the progress of Learning in the College at Cambridge. 4to, London, 1643.

The Bloody Tenent washed and made White in the blood of the Lamb. John Cotton, London, 1647, with the reply to Roger Williams's answer to Mr. Cotton's letters.

The Day-Breaking if not the Sun-Rising of the Gospell among the Indians in New England. London, 1647.

The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel breaking forth upon the Indians in New England, etc. By Thomas Shepard. London, 1648.

The Light appearing more and more towards the Perfect Day; or a farther discovery of the present state of the Indians in New England. London, 1651.

Strength out of Weakness; or a Glorious Manifestation of the further progress of the Gospel among the Indians in New England. London, 1652.

Veni; Vidi; Vici; The Triumphs of the most excellent and Illustrious Oliver Cromwell, etc., set forth in panegyric. London, 1652.

Tears of Repentance; or a further Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England; etc. Related by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mayhew. 4to, London, 1653.

A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England, etc. J. Eliot. 4to, London, 1655.

Wine for Gospel Wantons; or Cautions against Spiritual Drunkenness. Thos. Shepard. 1668.

The Unconquerable, All-Conquering, and more than Conquering Souldier, or the Successful Warre which a Believer wageth with the Enemies of his Soul. An Artillery Elec-

tion Sermon, June, 1672. By Urian Oakes. 4to, 46 pages, 1674.

Good Things to come, etc. By P. G. B., (Praise God Barebones). London, 1675.

Heart Garisoned; or the Wisdome and Care of the Spiritual Souldier above all Things to Safeguard his Heart. An Artillery Election Sermon. By Samuel Willard. 4to, 24 pages. Cambridge, 1676.

Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607 to this present year, 1677, etc. By Wm. Hubbard. 4to, Boston, 1677.

A Narrative of the Planting of the Massachusetts Colony, Anno. 1628, with the Lord's Signal Presence the First Thirty Years. Also, a Caution from New England's Apostle, the Great Cotton, How to Escape the Calamity which might befall them, &c., &c. Boston. Printed and sold by Benjamin Harris, 1692.

The Vile Prophanations of Prosperity, by the Degenerate among the People of God. By John Danforth. Boston, printed by Samuel Phillips, 1704.

The Doleful State of the Damned, Especially such as go to Hell, etc. Samuel Moody. Boston, 1710.

Lovewell Lamented; Or a Sermon Occasion'd by the Fall Of the Brave Capt. John Lovewell, And Several of his valiant COMPANY, In the late Heroic Action at Pigg-wacket. Pronounced at Bradford, May 16, 1725. By Thomas Symmes, V.D.M. Boston, in New England, printed by B. Greene, Junr. for S. Gerrish, near the Brick Meeting House in Cornhill. 12mo, 1725.

There is also a copy of The Book of the General Lawes and Libertyes concerning the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts, collected out of the Records of the General Court, for the several years wherein they were made and established. And now Revised by the same Court, and disposed into an Alphabetical order, and published by the same Authority in the General Court holden at Boston, in May, 1649. *Whosoever therefore resisteth the Power, resisteth the Ordinance of God, and they that resist, receive to themselves damnation.* Rom. 13:2. Folio, 100 pages. Cambridge, [N. E.] Printed according to order of General Court, 1660.

## BIBLES.

A portion of one alcove is occupied by our collection of Bibles and Testaments, numbering nearly four hundred volumes, and printed in numerous languages. A full report upon this department would occupy more time and space than can be given for the whole library, therefore but few of the many that are of special interest will be mentioned here.

It is to be regretted that the notice of our collection cannot begin with the famous Mazarin Bible, the first work of Gutenberg and Faust, after the invention of printing; but probably the only perfect copy in this country is that owned by one of our members whose library has been before alluded to.\*

The earliest copy upon *our* shelves is that printed by Franciscus Renner de Hailbrun and Nicolaus de Franckfordia, at Venice, in 1476, and the first from the press of that city. It is a folio, in the Latin Vulgate, with illuminated initial letters put in by hand. The letter press is nearly complete, wanting only the title page and one leaf from the prologue to the pentateuch. A full account of this rare volume, which was formerly owned by both Increase and Cotton Mather, may be found in the first edition of "Thomas's History of Printing."

The colophon is as follows:

"Explicit biblia impressa Venetijs p ffranciscū  
de Hailbrun 7 Nicolaū & frankfordia socios  
M.CCCC.LXXVI."

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\*Mr. Lenox, of New York. Since this report was presented, a copy of the Mazarin Bible on vellum has been sold for £3400, or about \$20,000 of American currency, and one on paper at the same sale, sold for £2690.

Next is a Gothic Letter large 4to, bound in thick board, with brass corners and clasps, printed at Venice, in 1478. It is in good condition and perfect, except that the initial letters have been put in by the illuminator only through the book of Genesis.

The colophon is,

“Explicit biblia ꝑpressa Venetijs per Leo  
nardum de vuild de Ratisbona expensis Ni  
colai de franckfordia,  
M.CCCC.LXXVIII.”

Another copy, printed in Venice in 1487, is in Gothic characters, 4to. Imprint, Explicit Biblia Venetiis impressa per Georgium de rinabenis Mantuanum al's Parentē. Anno dñi MCCCCLXXXVII.

There is a specimen printed by Antony Koburger of Nuremberg, in 1520, a **Black Letter** folio, with wood cuts and initial letters.

Also one in the Greek, Latin and Syrian languages, printed at Antwerp, in 1571. Another is a Latin Vulgate, large folio, in the original binding, with blind tooling on the back and sides, brass corners and clasps. Lyons, 1556, and the Biblia Sacra, Antwerp, 1538.

Another is the “Biblia Sacra, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Græce et Latine.” Engraved title pages, initial letters in gilt and colors, also in volume first, three highly colored engravings. In five vols. folio, Christopher Plantinus, Antwerp, 1569. Original binding of 1578.

Although the art of printing was introduced in England in 1474, it was not till 1526 that the Bible in the English language was first produced, and then it was printed in a foreign country; this was known as Tyndale's Bible.

The first printed by authority in England was a revised edition of Tyndale in 1539, and known as the Cranmer Bible, Archbishop Cranmer having written a prefatory notice or introduction for it. It is said that Thomas Cromwell, the Vicar General of Henry VIII., deserves the credit of it, and was really its patron, having imported the type and the men to print it. A fine copy of this **Black Letter** English Bible in folio, with the date of 1540, is in the society's library. The title page is said to have been engraved by Holbein, and the printing was done by Richard Grafton, who was also an author and a man of considerable note in his day. Cromwell was executed the year after the Bible was printed, and Grafton was imprisoned for printing it.\*

The title page of the Cranmer Bible reads as follows :

“The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the contēt of al the holy Scrypture, both of ŷ olde, and newe testamēt, with a prologe thereinto, made by the reuerende father in God, Thomas archbyshop of Cantorbury. This is the Byble apoynted to the vse of the churches. Prynted by Richard Grafton. *Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.* M.D.XL.”

There are several other London editions of the Bible by various printers, among them may be mentioned a folio of 1597, by Deputies of Christopher Barker. Bishop's folio of 1598. Barker's edition of 1599, (known as the Breeches

\*Grafton was the printer of the first edition of Tyndale's Bible, which was printed at Antwerp, he also held a patent for printing all State papers, in the reign of Henry VIII. and of Edward VI. After his return to England he was in partnership with one Whitchurch, and their names often appear together in works printed by them. It is said that in their editions of the Bible, after a certain number were issued, the form was changed and Whitchurch's name substituted for Grafton's.



Bible), this edition has Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms and Hymns in same volume. We also have Rob't Barker's **Black Letter** 4to, of 1613-14. Norton & Bell's **Black Letter** 4to, of 1621 and 1628. Among the Cambridge (England) editions we have a Black Letter 4to of 1637, "printed by the printers to the University, and a small 12mo, of 1648, by Roger Daniel. An Oxford edition of 1688, "Printed at the Oxford Arms in Lombard Street, near Pope's-Head-Alley, London, An. Dom. 1688," and an Edinburgh edition of 1610, "Printed by Andro Hart, and are to be sold at his Buith, on the north side of the gate, a little beneath the Crosse."

A Dutch Bible, folio, Amsterdam, 1690, is of interest from having the family record of a former owner. The records which are partly in Dutch are of various dates from 1701 to 1799.

There are many others of later dates, but we pass from the English to the American editions.

As is well known, the first Bible printed in America was in the Indian language, from the press of Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, in 1663. It was translated into the Indian tongue by the Rev. John Eliot, "the Apostle of the American Indians." Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia* thus writes of it, "Behold ye Americans, the greatest honor that ever you were partakers of. The Bible was printed here at our Cambridge, and is the only Bible that ever was printed in all America, from the very foundation of the World. The whole translation he writ with but *one pen*; which pen had it not been lost, would have certainly deserved a richer case than was bestowed upon that pen with which Holland writ his translation of Plutarch."

Of this first edition of the Indian Bible, the society are fortunate enough to possess a nearly perfect copy, only the Indian title page to the Bible wanting, which has been supplied by one in fac-simile.

Of the second edition, published in 1685, there are two copies, one of them has been taken to England for the purpose of having it put in good condition and bound. The other copy, which is quite imperfect, has a special interest as containing the autograph of a former owner, Josiah Spotsher, an Indian; it also bears the marks of much use, and there are manuscript notes in the margins.

This remarkable literary production has been considered one of the rarest specimens of the typographical art in the United States, and as but comparatively few copies were known to be in existence, it commanded a high price.

For instance, at the sale of the library of John Allen, in New York, in 1864, a copy of the first edition sold for \$825, and another of the same edition but claimed to be a finer copy, was bid off at the auction sale of Mr. John A. Rice's library in 1870, for \$1050, an imperfect copy of the second edition 1685, sold at the same sale for \$126. In a late London catalogue, a copy of the first edition, with the dedication to Charles II., is quoted at £225, or about \$1100.

In October, 1846, as appears from a printed circular or programme in the library, the citizens of Natick, Mass., wishing to purchase a copy of the Indian Bible to be preserved in the archives of the town, gave a tea party to raise funds for that purpose. On this circular, besides the statement of the object, is a copy of Mr. Eliot's translation of the 100th Psalm into the Natick Indian dialect, also the English of it from the Bay Psalm Book. The tune to which it was

to be sung was copied from "Ainsworth's Psalms in Metre," "Imprinted in the year MDCXVIII," at Amsterdam, said to be the tune to which Eliot's Indians actually sang the Psalm.

In this connection it may be stated that there is in the library a copy of the Bay Psalm Book, printed at Cambridge, in 1640, the first volume printed in British America. It is in the original parchment binding, and with the exception of the title page is in perfect condition.

Mention may properly be made here of some of the rare tracts in the Indian language which are to be found in the library. Of these rare and valuable specimens, numbering only eight or ten, the titles of four or five are here given.

"Manitowompae Pomantawoonk." Practice of Piety, by Lewis Bailey, translated into Indian language by John Eliot. 8vo, Cambridge, N. E., 1665.

| "Nashauanittue Meninnunk | wutch | Muckiesog, |  
| Wassesemumun wutch Sogkodtunganash | Naneeswe Testamentsash; | wutch | Ukkesitchippewonganoo Ukketeahogkounoo. | Noh asoowesit John Cotton. This is John Cotton's Spiritual Milk for American Babes. Translated by Grindal Rawson. 12mo. 14 pages. Printeuoop nashpe *Samuel Green* kah *Bartholomew Green*." 1691.

"Sampwutteahae Quinnuppekompauaenin. Wahuwômcook oggussemuog Sampwuttaehae Wunnamptamwaenuog, &c. Noh asoowesit Thomas Shepard. This is Shepard's Sincere Convert, translated into Indian by the Rev. John Eliot, and was licensed to be printed by Grindal Rawson." 12mo, 164 pages. Cambridge, 1689.

"A confession of Faith owned and consented unto by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches, assembled at Boston, in New England, May 12, 1680." In the English and Indian languages. Boston, re-printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1699.

"The Massachusetts Psalter, [Massachuesee Psalter:] or Psalms of David, with the Gospel according to Saint John," etc. In columns of Indian and English, being an In-

roduction for Training up the Aboriginal Natives, in Reading and Understanding the Holy Scripture. Boston, N. E. "Printed by B. Green and J. Printer,\* for the Honorable Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England," etc. 1709.

This notice of the collection of Bibles should not be concluded without mentioning the fact that there is a fine copy of Thomas' folio Bible, printed in Worcester, Mass., in 1791. This, the first folio Bible in the English language published in America, is handsomely bound in full calf, probably under the direction of Mr. Thomas himself, and derives additional interest from the fact that it was undoubtedly printed in a building which stood nearly upon the spot now occupied by the hall of the society. Mr. Thomas also published editions of the Bible in 4to and 12mo form, and there are specimens of both in the collection.

A copy of the Bible in two volumes, folio, "from the hot-press of John Thompson," Philadelphia, 1778, is of interest as a beautiful typographical specimen.

There is not space to speak of the Bibles in Hebrew, Greek, Welsh, Irish, Chinese, and other languages, to be found on the shelves, and but briefly of the various copies of the New Testament.

Of the many early editions of the New Testament, may

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\* This was James, the Indian printer, who when a child was sent to an Indian charity school at Cambridge, and taught to read and write the English language. In 1659 he was apprenticed to Samuel Green, the printer, and was employed by him as a pressman in printing the first edition of the Indian Bible. During King Phillip's war James left his master and joined his brethren in arms, but afterwards returned to Green and assisted in printing the second edition of the Bible. Mr. Eliot, writing to Robert Boyle, of London, in 1682, speaking of the second edition of his Bible says, "I desire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep in years that I cannot expect to live long, besides we have but one man, viz., the *Indian printer*, that is able to compose the sheets and correct the press with understanding."

be mentioned a Latin 8vo, Antwerp, 1520. A 16mo Latin, printed by Robert Stephens, 1541. A French edition, mo, 1553. An edition in Latin, Basiliae, 1526. One printed by Robert Barker, (Fulke's edition,) folio, 1601, another by Augustine Mathewes, folio, 1633, (this is also Fulke's edition, from the version of 1611). One in Greek and Latin of 1627. Besides which are copies in Irish, Bengale, Sclavonian, Turkish, one in two vols. folio, 1599, in twelve different languages.

It has been somewhere stated that the most complete collection of American School Books is that in the library of the British Museum ; if this is true it is certainly a cause for regret. Our own library however, indicates that quite a beginning for such a collection has been made in this country, for nearly 1100 different volumes in all departments of Education are now to be found upon our shelves.

The volumes of city, town and county histories, a catalogue of which was published a short time since, number over seven hundred, and additions are constantly being made.

Although no special enumeration has been made of the Biographical and Genealogical works, it may be stated that the collection is large and valuable.

The collection of Almanacs is large, including many of early dates ; and with the Registers and Directories of cities and towns, numbers between two and three thousand.

Almanacs are now considered a special branch of popular literature, and as indicating the advance of the human mind upward from the stages of superstition and ignorance to more enlightened ideas. A large amount of valuable statistical, political and agricultural information, is now dif-

fused by means of these works, instead of the astrological predictions and other absurdities which anciently composed the greater part of their contents. They formerly constituted quite an important part of the country's literature, and were more generally circulated than newspapers.

Among the earlier almanacs in the library may be mentioned Johnson's, London, 1617; T. S. Philomathemat, 1656; Israel Chauncey's, Cambridge, 1663; Alex. Nowel's, Cambridge, 1665; Josiah Flint's, Cambridge, 1666; Nath'l Mather's, Boston, 1686. The last five were printed by Samuel Green, the printer of Eliot's Indian Bible. Of later dates are Farmer's, by N. W., a Lover of Truth, Boston, 1744, (this has a wood-cut portrait of Queen Anne); the Rhode Island Almanac, Newport, of 1728 and for several years after; the American Almanac, printed by Wm. Bradford, New York, 1730; Poor Richard's, printed by Benj. Franklin; Stearns', Ames', Low's, Weatherwise's and Bickerstaff's for various years. Of almanacs printed by Isaiah Thomas, there is a set from the beginning in 1772,\* to 1802, when Isaiah Thomas, Jr. assumed the publication. The issue for 1772 has a wood-cut illustration of the Boston Massacre, and a portrait of Christian VII., King of Denmark.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

In the work upon "Journalism in America from 1690 to 1872," by Frederic Hudson, it is stated that the whole number of daily and weekly newspapers published in the United States in the year 1870, was 4967, and the aggre-

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\* The Almanacs for 1772 - 1773 were printed by Thomas, but are not strictly of the series, that for 1775 being the first *called* Thomas's Almanac. This contains a wood-cut intended as a portrait of Hannah Snell, the female soldier.

gate issue, during the year, reached in round numbers, 800,000,000 daily, and 600,000,000 weekly papers. If to these amounts be added the yearly issues of literary and political periodicals, the aggregate for that year would be over 1,500,000,000 copies.

This immense circulation gives us some idea of the great power and influence exerted by these publications, and also shows the value and importance of a collection of the leading newspapers as helps in historical and antiquarian study.

This department of the society's collections may be termed one of the strongest, and is referred to with some degree of pride and satisfaction. There are in the library over 4000 volumes of newspapers, about 2800 of which are bound, besides many miscellaneous papers not in complete volumes.

The first newspaper published in America was "The Boston News Letter," published by John Campbell in 1704, sixteen volumes of which, not however entirely complete, are in the possession of the society.\*

There are seven early volumes of "The New Hampshire Gazette," started in 1756, the oldest established newspaper in the United States, now published.† Also, several vol-

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\*One number of a paper called "Public Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestic," was printed in Boston by R. Pierce for Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee House, Sept. 25, 1690, but as its publication was discontinued after the issue of this number, having been suppressed by the provincial authorities, the News Letter may properly be called the first established newspaper in America. (A full description of this paper of 1690 may be found in the Historical Magazine for August, 1857.)

It is said that the first sheet of the first number of the News Letter printed, was taken damp from the press by Chief Justice Sewall, to show to President Willard, of Harvard University, as a great curiosity.

† In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1872, will be found an interesting historical notice of the Gazette, by Frank W. Miller, with a fac-simile of the first number.



umes of the Newport Mercury established in 1758, the Connecticut Gazette in 1763, and the Connecticut Courant in 1764, the next oldest of the papers of the United States still in existence. The Massachusetts Spy stands 6th, and of this paper the set in our library is nearly complete.

The files of The Polar Star, or Boston Daily Advertiser, the first daily paper started in Boston, are nearly complete; it was commenced in October, 1796, but was published only about four months.\* Two other attempts to establish a daily paper in Boston under the name of Advertiser, were made, one in 1798, the other in 1809. Neither of them was successful and it was not till March, 1813, that the present Boston Daily Advertiser was started, which has since been carried on with such success.

The founder of our Society, as the editor and publisher, for many years, of the Massachusetts Spy, one of the most important newspapers in New England, had abundant opportunity to obtain by his exchanges and otherwise, a valuable collection of early papers of the country. These became with the rest of his library the property of the society. The high standing of the Spy while conducted by Mr. Thomas may be inferred from the following extract taken from "A Narrative of Newspapers," printed in the "Collections of the Mass. Historical Society" for 1799. The writer there says of it, "It did infinite service in diffusing a knowledge of facts, and some of the best written pieces that have appeared in our American periodical publications," etc. Of the printer, he says, "He deserves great credit and has received much applause for his industry and

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\* The first Daily Advertiser of Boston was printed by Alexander Martin, corner of Water street and Quaker lane.



enterprising spirit, which have led to very considerable improvement in the line of his business, and gained for him the name of the American Baskerville."

The first number of the Spy was printed at Boston, Tuesday, July 17th, 1770, by "Zachariah Fowle, printer, in Back street, and by Isaiah Thomas, printer, in School-House lane, near the Latin School." In December of the same year, Mr. Thomas, who had become the sole proprietor, discontinued it till March 7th, 1771. Upon its first publication it had a

subscription of less than 200, but it increased so rapidly that in two years it had more subscribers than any other paper in New England.

At the commencement of the war in 1775, Mr. Thomas left Boston and went to Worcester, where he again published his paper, the first number being dated May 3d, 1775. A copy of this number, now in the library, and which contains an account of the battle at Lexington, has written upon it in the handwriting of the publisher, "This newspaper is the first thing ever printed in Worcester."

In a letter written by Mr. Thomas, Oct. 2d, 1775, now in the possession of the society, he says in relation to his removing from Boston to Worcester, that he asked the advice of some members of the Congress at Watertown as to the propriety of removing his printing office from Boston, owing to the troubles there. "The Hon. Gentlemen informed me that they thought it *highly requisite* I should *immediately* remove myself and printing material out of Boston, as in a few days it might be too late. I accordingly went, and as soon as could be, packed up my press and types, and in the dead of night stole them out of town. Two nights after this the troops went to Lexington, and the next evening

Boston was entirely shut up. I escaped myself the day of the battle and left everything, my tools excepted, behind me."

The *Spy* was discontinued again in 1786 for about two years in consequence of a stamp tax on newspapers, but in its place was published the *Worcester Magazine*, in a form which escaped the tax.\* After the repeal of the tax, the publication in newspaper form was resumed and continues at the present time.

The early files of the *Spy* are especially valuable, containing much historical information, particularly of facts connected with the war of the Revolution, the publisher taking great pains to secure, by correspondence and otherwise, reliable news from the seat of war.†

There are many other newspapers of special interest which might be mentioned, if the limits of this report would permit, such as the *Boston Gazette*, (the second newspaper in America) of which there are several volumes, between the years 1719 and 1753, and specimen volumes of the *Boston Post Boy*, first published in 1734, also *Rivington's Royal*

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\* Complete volumes of the *Worcester Magazine* for 1786 and 1787, copies of which are in the society's library, have now become very scarce.

† As an illustration of the value of the *Spy* as a source of original historical information, it may be said that in an address before the Vermont Historical Society, in October, 1872, by the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, allusion is made to the question, who was in command at the capture of Ticonderoga? and the *Spy* is quoted as containing an early account of the expedition; and in the appendix it is added, that "this account, published in the *Worcester Spy*, May 17, 1775, endorsed by the editor as being 'furnished by a correspondent whose veracity can be depended upon,' is probably the earliest published contemporary account of the capture." It also appears to be the source from which the London magazines of that date made up their notices of the expedition.

Fac-similes of the first number of the *Spy*, printed in Boston, July 17, 1770, and the first number issued in Worcester, May 3, 1775, were published by the present proprietors of the paper, (J. D. Baldwin & Co.) on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of its establishment.

Gazette,\* and Gaines' Gazette, published in New York while the city was occupied by British troops.

#### THE CABINET.

The Cabinet of the society, which contains the Indian and other ancient relics, coins, medals, Colonial and Continental paper money, and the miscellaneous curiosities, though not large, possesses many specimens of interest. The department of Indian and other relics includes many specimens of value, which have been carefully arranged in upright glass cases and a brief descriptive catalogue of them prepared, under the superintendence of STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR., and WILLIAM A. SMITH, Esqrs.

That this department has not increased much in the past few years, is to be regretted, for such specimens would seem to be of special consideration to a society which has among its prominent objects the collection of everything tending to elucidate pre-historic ages, as well as the habits and customs of the aboriginal races in America.

The collection of coins and medals, numbering several hundred specimens, includes many Roman coins from the reign of Julius Cæsar (B. C. 44) down to the 15th century, a fair representation of the early American metallic currency, as well as others of more than ordinary interest. In their present state, however, arranged in drawers, out of sight and inconvenient of access, they are practically of little use; but in "that good time coming," when the addition to our hall shall have become an accomplished fact, it is hoped provision will be made for a proper display of these historical emblems.

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\* Major André's "Cow Chase" is printed in Rivington's Gazette of 1780, the last canto being published Sept. 23d, the day André was captured.

The already great length of this report prevents any particular mention of the Continental, Colonial and other paper money, most of which has been arranged in bound volumes where it can be easily consulted. It may be stated, however, that among the rarer specimens in this department are the one, two and three penny pieces of Massachusetts fractional currency of 1722, printed on parchment.

While the outside of the society's building in Worcester, may be thought plain and unattractive, the inside is rendered pleasing and interesting, not only by the rare volumes upon the shelves, but also by the one hundred and twenty-five portraits, and other specimens of the painter's and engraver's art that adorn the walls. Among the portraits, are those of the founder, and of Thomas L. Winthrop and John Davis, former Presidents of the society. There are also portraits of Increase and Cotton Mather, Gov. John Endicott, Thomas Prince, Dr. William Bentley, and others, prominent in Massachusetts history. Additional attractions are the large statues in plaster, of Christ and of Moses, copied from the originals of Michael Angelo, and presented to the society by our honored President; these, with the busts in marble and plaster, add to the gratification of those who visit the rooms.

#### DUPLICATES.

Our duplicate books, pamphlets and newspapers, are now arranged and classified for the purpose of exchange. As it is by means of our system of exchanges that many valuable additions have been made in the past, special attention is called to this department, in the hope that it may become of still greater benefit in the future. Mr. Barton, the assist-

ant librarian, who has the matter in charge, will give information as to the classes of books and pamphlets among the duplicates to any who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity.

In concluding this partial and desultory notice of the society's collections, it only remains to say that it is offered with the hope that it may give some idea of the extent and value of the library and cabinet, and perhaps create an additional interest in their behalf.

But, as has been often stated, if the Antiquarian Society desires to maintain its standing and reputation among others of a similar character, it will be necessary to increase its publications, from the valuable manuscript matter in its possession, or from papers to be prepared by its members.

In accordance with a custom observed by the Council, it becomes their sad duty to announce that two of our associates have been removed by death since the last meeting.

Rev. JOSEPH ALLEN, D.D., died at Northborough, Mass., on Sunday, February 23d, 1873, aged 82 years, 6 months and 8 days. He was born in Medford, Mass., in August, 1790, graduated at Harvard University in 1811, and studied theology with Dr. Henry Ware, Hollis Professor of Divinity. Dr. Allen was ordained *Minister of the town* of Northborough, October 30, 1816. In 1849 he went as a delegate to the Peace Congress in Paris, also visiting many places of interest on the Continent and in England, and on his return gave an account of the deliberations of the Congress, by invitation of several towns in Worcester County.

During his long pastorate, (over fifty-six years) he became much endeared to his own people, as well as highly esteemed by all his townsmen. He was deeply interested in the

common school system of Massachusetts, was for many years actively interested in the schools of his own town, and was ever ready to do what he could to encourage any educational movement. He was an earnest worker, exerting an influence widely extended, and always usefully applied.

Dr. Allen was quiet and simple in his tastes, living a life of active virtue as a faithful pastor and a Christian gentleman, without aspiring to a higher position or a more varied field of action. It is not proposed to pronounce his eulogy here. That has been done elsewhere by those more intimately acquainted with him, and therefore better able to portray his many virtues, and to express the love and respect which he inspired. Dr. Allen became a member of this society in July, 1826, and, at the time of his death, must have been one of the oldest members living.

Among the published works of Dr. Allen may be mentioned,

An Historical account of Northborough. July, 1826.

A Minister's account of his Stewardship. A Sermon on completing the twenty-fifth year of his ministry. 1841.

Early Lessons in Geography and History, for Schools. Of which several editions were published, the first in 1825.

An Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of Northborough, August 22d, 1866.

A Half-Century Sermon on the Fiftieth Anniversary of of his Settlement in Northborough. October 30, 1866.

The Worcester Association (of Ministers) and its Antecedents. A History of Four Ministerial Associations. 1868.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., died at Cambridge, on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1872, aged 77 years. He was born in Exeter, N. H., was a student at Phillips Academy in 1809, and graduated at Harvard University in 1813.

After leaving College he taught school for a short time



in the State of Maine, but returned to Cambridge after a year or two, to study theology, and not long afterwards was appointed a chaplain in the Navy. He went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Chauncy, and remained abroad for some time, occupying for a while the position of Consul at Tunis.

From 1821 to 1823 he was tutor at Harvard College, afterwards its librarian, also an instructor in Italian, and for many years he was the highly esteemed librarian of the Boston Athenæum. Mr. Folsom was a man of superior literary abilities, and was distinguished for his knowledge of classical literature, his accurate learning, and the diligence and conscientiousness manifested in the various positions which he held. He published an edition of Cicero's Oration, and the History of Livy, with valuable notes; and was also one of the editors of the "Select Journal of Foreign Literature," in 1833 and 1834. He was a gentleman of great modesty, unambitious for his own advancement, but ever ready and willing to give the benefit of his superior learning to others, whether friends or strangers, without thought of praise for himself. He became a member of this society in October, 1819, and from October, 1853, to October, 1872, was a member of the Council. He wrote the annual report of the Council in October, 1859, and at various times presented papers prepared with the scholarship and accuracy for which he was distinguished. His kind and genial face will long be missed at our semi-annual gatherings, and both old and young among us will alike remember him with pleasure, and honor his memory.

For the Council.

NATHANIEL PAINE.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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IN the list of Donations attached to this report will be found the usual account in detail of the number and character of those accessions. When the gifts are in quantities, having nothing specific or personal about them, it is customary to mention them in general terms, as so many of this or that class; for it would be inexpedient, if not impracticable, to include the names or titles of masses of pamphlets and miscellaneous books in a paper having the purpose of our semi-annual statements. It is intended that special points of interest shall be referred to when space will permit, and it may be thought desirable for any reason to call attention to them. While these reports are in some sense *records*, it would defeat one of the objects for which they are required to make them so voluminous and statistical as to repel or weary the attention of hearers and readers. Where an author presents his own publications the titles are noted of course, however numerous they may be, and it is presumed to be agreeable to the society to have pointed out what productions have been received from authors who are members of their own body.

Your Librarian has heretofore found an advantage in selecting some particular department or province of the library for special notice, as presenting a definite object of



consideration, and as apt to be attended with greater practical results than where the subjects alluded to are more numerous, and are made less prominent and distinct. There is a necessary limit to such a practise, but it has proved useful in various ways.

The account now rendered is brought down to the fifteenth of the present month; making an even period of six months from the termination of the account rendered in October. Whatever has been received since that date will go into the next report.

The accessions by way of gift consist of two hundred and seventy-one books, three thousand two hundred and sixty-one pamphlets, one hundred and fifteen volumes of newspapers, (all but four of them unbound), forty-five engravings, nine maps, and six photographs.

Two hundred and seventy-five books and one hundred and fifty-two pamphlets have been derived from exchange, and three books and eighty-seven pamphlets have been purchased. The aggregate of accessions is five hundred and forty-nine books, three thousand five hundred pamphlets, one hundred and fifteen volumes of newspapers, forty-five engravings, nine maps, six photographs, thirty-two coins and medals, two Indian stone implements, and parcels of cards and handbills.

Some of the larger lots are from persons out of the association. It fortunately happens, occasionally, that gentlemen breaking up housekeeping, instead of transferring the literary contents of closets and attics to the paper maker, are so considerate as to consign them to our care, with the modest expression of doubt upon the point of utility to which miscellaneous collections are wont to be subjected. But

many of our friends have learned that literary nothings, like arithmetical ciphers, have their value materially altered by a mere change of place; and grow largely in importance when made part of a series having a scientific or historical significance. Like some of the humbler coins, they may rise to a high pecuniary appreciation, simply because so few people have thought them worthy to be preserved.

It will be noticed that among the authors whose publications have come to the library from themselves, are our President, Mr. Salisbury, and Messrs. George Chandler, John G. Palfrey, Edward Jarvis, Lewis H. Morgan, Horace Davis, Thomas C. Amory, Pliny E. Chase, Charles Deane, L. A. H. Latour, J. H. Trumbull, Isaac Smucker, S. C. Damon, and Alexander S. Taylor, members of the society. A great disappointment has attended the publication of Dr. Chandler's *Chandler History*. This large and elaborate work, of 1,241 pages, the result of careful and long-continued industry and much cost in money, was printed, and nearly ready for distribution, when the great fire occurred in Boston, and all but a few copies were destroyed in that conflagration. The matter is preserved, but the loss of nearly an entire edition, printed at private expense, will excite the sympathy of his literary friends.

In looking over these productions of associates it is found that, excepting the papers of Mr. Chase and Dr. Jarvis, which belong rather to the province of science in its more technical sense, they are such as would have supplied appropriate contributions to a volume of transactions issuing from the society as a body. But our President's popular essay on the Star Spangled Banner and National Songs, Mr. Mor-

gan's learned treatise on the Australian System of Kinship, Mr. Deane's monogram on the death of Matthew Cradock, if extended as it might well be in his hands, Major Latour's account of the origin, utility and progress, of the Catholic institutions of Montreal, Mr. Trumbull's essay on Some Words derived from the languages of the North American Indians, Mr. Davis's record of Japanese vessels driven on the Northwest Coast of America, which has already had a place in the Proceedings of the society, two of Mr. Amory's always attractive and instructive sketches, "A Home of the Olden Time," and "Our English Ancestors," Mr. Smucker's Pioneer Papers of Western Adventure and History, Dr. Damon's Historical articles, in his newspaper at Honolulu, to which he added an interesting autograph letter from John Buffet, the Patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, and Mr. Taylor's descriptive proposals for the collection and publication of his numerous newspaper contributions relating to the Bibliography, and what he terms the "*Indianology*" of California, remind one of what resources of appropriate and varied learning and ability the society should have the command for Memoirs and Transactions, without referring to other examples furnished in the reports of the Council. There is no lack of material for publication in the society's manuscript collections; but a volume made up of contributions from members, exhibiting the variety of topics and treatment to be anticipated from them, would probably prove highly advantageous to the institution.

Hon. John C. B. Davis has sent to the library a portion of the documents growing out of the Geneva Arbitration. His own part in that great public event has been too honora-

ble and conspicuous for a brief and hasty notice; and he has preferred that no public acknowledgment of the gift should be made at this time.

In the last report on the library, particular attention was asked to the department of *newspapers*, as in previous cases it had been invited to our collection of periodical literature; to miscellaneous tracts, to broadsides and hand-bills, and the minor forms of printed matter. It may be desirable now to have something said of our cabinet of aboriginal relics.

In 1868, a committee of the society, consisting of Messrs. William A. Smith and Stephen Salisbury, Jr., was appointed to examine our cabinet, with a view to its re-arrangement in cases better adapted to its inspection and preservation. A descriptive report was rendered by them, which was printed with the Proceedings of the April meeting of that year. It shows the possession of a considerable number, and a fair variety, of specimens of the different forms of implements, weapons, utensils and ornaments, made and used by the North American Indians—with a few from the central and southern portions of the continent. The committee stated in conclusion that from the account there given it would “be seen that specimens of sculpture, in the form of pipes and otherwise, articles made of crude copper, and vessels of stone and pottery, are much wanted to perfect our collection.”

Since that period some additions have been made, but the cabinet remains much as it was then; not a remarkable one, but a very respectable representation of the arts and industrial habits and capacities of the aborigines of this country preceding the arrival of Europeans. There are apt to be mixed with such collections stone implements from the

Pacific Islands and elsewhere, but they can generally be distinguished by the character of the mineral of which they are constituted, and also by slight differences of shape. A very beautiful hatchet from our Treasurer, Mr. Paine, which is acknowledged among the donations in this report, is clearly extra-continental in its origin. There are certain characters indicative of local origins; and notwithstanding the very remarkable resemblance, approaching identity, in each class of stone implements the world over, there are certain distinctive features belonging to regions and countries, which are detected by careful scrutiny and comparison.

It is only recently, within a very few years, that such relics have acquired the historical importance now ascribed to them. Everywhere in New England, and in many other places, they were numerous upon the surface of the ground, or were turned up in the cultivated fields. There was no mystery about them. The race of people who made and used them was not extinct among us. We knew exactly what kind of beings they were, their manner of life, and how, and for what purposes, the rude implements were employed, or could easily learn these facts by the slightest investigation. Only the more perfect specimens were deemed worthy of preservation. In almost every farmhouse there were some of them. Many young persons, and sometimes older ones, were led, by the instinct of collection, to accumulate and classify the varieties; and colleges and academic or scientific associations were forming cabinets, because it was felt that in process of time they would be regarded with curiosity and wonder. Our own cabinet was one of the largest and most complete. The similarity in form and material, from whatever portion of our country



these remains were gathered, created an impression that numbers of specimens and assignment of localities, were not of great consequence if the forms were perfect and the classes fully represented.

The condition of things in older countries was very different. In Great Britain, for example, where such primitive relics have proved to be almost equally abundant, they received little attention from the learned, while by less cultivated persons they were universally regarded with superstition. The hatchets and larger implements were held to be thunderbolts. If they had not been actually seen to fall from the sky, they were found after heavy showers where they had not been noticed before, and the inference was drawn, not that the earth had been washed from over them, but that they came down with the rain. The smaller chipped and pointed flints were elf-arrows, shot by that anciently recognized British constituency, the Fairies. Hence they were used as charms, sometimes set in gold and silver, and worn with religious reverence. The hatchets, chisels, &c. were boiled in water, and the liquid applied with great confidence for the cure of rheumatism and other disorders, or given to sick cattle as a drink.\*

This pharmacy of flints took its place by the side of that of herbs, and no prejudice existed against the administration of *such* "mineral medicines." It is a remarkable coinci-

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\*In Adair's History of the American Indians, London, 1775, the author, who had been a trader among them, speaking of their arrow heads, says: "The latter sort (flint ones), our forefathers used, which our witty grandmothers call elf-stones, and now rub the cows with, that are so unlucky as to be shot by night fairies. One of those flint arrow points is reckoned a very extraordinary blessing in a whole neighborhood of old women—as a preservative against every bewitching charm."

See also "Folk-Lore," in Flint Chips, by E. T. Stevens, London, 1870, pp. 87-89.

dence that when it was discovered that arrow heads and axes of stone were common to every known region of the earth, it was found too that amid all older civilizations, where their use had been remote beyond the reach of history or tradition, whether in Europe, Asia or Africa, they were held in the same superstitious estimation. In the provinces of eastern Europe and Asia, in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa, stone axes and hatchets were termed thunderbolts or lightning stones, and arrow heads were believed to be of supernatural origin. A rational interpretation of their derivation and purpose is rare in classical and even in comparatively modern literature. Stone hatchets were called thunder stones in the days of Pliny; while as instruments of sacrifice, and in other sacred rites, the flint knife was religiously employed by ancient nations long after their advancement in the arts, and familiarity with the use of metals.

It is little more than twenty years ago that stone utensils, found in geological associations, and other circumstances, implying a degree of antiquity beyond all previous conception, were pronounced by many wise men to be natural formations; and it is only about half that period since their presence in all countries in very remote ages has been clearly demonstrated, with the fact of their gradual improvement in mechanical excellence, and variety of form and finish, through eras of geological changes of destructive violence, or of duration almost above our capacity to measure. Discovery and science have been working hand in hand till the belief has become prevalent that the foundation of human history, as seen in nature, independently of revelation, has been reached, and that those little and once insignificant productions of the rudest efforts of industry are the inter-



preters of man's first existence and earliest condition upon earth. It is still however as *man*, with all of man's physical development, that they present him, and with no decided evidences of mental deficiency; wanting only the maturity and culture which it seems the gradual experiences of many generations, retained and accumulated, are requisite to produce.\*

So suggestive of great questions have these pre-historic revelations proved to be, that they now occupy the largest share of consideration among the leaders of archæological science in European communities. Articles of the age of stone are sought with avidity and studied with patient attention. Learned men write learnedly about them; describing them with exhaustive minuteness, and classifying them with as particular care as would be thought essential in the case of phenomena pertaining to the exactest sciences.

What then is our position in relation to this branch of archæology, become so prominent and important, and what

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\*The official investigation of the caverns near Mentone, in Italy, by Emile Rivière, under the direction of the French Minister of Public Instruction, during March, 1872, resulted in the discovery of the skeleton of a man supposed to be of the Palæolithic period, and the oldest known specimen of the human race. It is stated that in this the cranium is well formed and well developed, and the stature not less than six feet. The facial angle is fine (nearly 85 degrees), there is no prognathism, and the skeleton no more resembles that of an ape than does a modern skeleton.

"Découverte d'un Squelette Humain de L'Epoque Paléolithique, dans les cavernes des Baousses-Rousse, dites Grottes de Menton, par Emile Rivière, Officier D'Académie, etc., Paris, 1873.

Of the two skulls heretofore regarded as the most ancient—that from the Engis cave near Liège, and that from a cave in the Neanderthal near Dusseldorf—the first, which is the most unequivocally ancient, approaches the highest or Caucasian type, while the other, which has not such decided claims to antiquity, is, in capacity, nearly on a level with the mean of human extremes. Lyell's *Antiquity of Man*, chapter V. See also, LeHon. "L'Homme Fossile en Europe," pp. 35-37, 58, 59, and 100, 101. The connecting link between the *Homo Anthropos* and the *Homo Pithekos*—the anthropos and the anthropoid—has not yet been found.



are we in this country able to contribute towards its elucidation or illustration?

The Stone Age, by its chief expositors, is divided into two periods, separated by myriads of *years*, or of *centuries*, and distinguished by diversity of character and workmanship, and by surrounding peculiarities of animal and vegetable life. The divisions are designated severally as the Palæolithic Age and the Neolithic Age. The first is marked by the form of the implements, which were rudely shaped, and never ground or polished, and by their geological position; also by the absence of pottery, and by the presence of the remains of certain groups of animals long extinct, as well as by atmospherical conditions, indicative of a very distant era in time.

In the Neolithic age some of these animals had disappeared, the implements varied from the first, partly in form, and partly in being ground and polished, and pottery had been introduced. It is alleged that no implements of the Neolithic period have been found under circumstances enabling us to assign them to the Palæolithic period.

On turning to our own country, we are met at the outset by the statement that the divisions adopted in Europe are not applicable to American antiquities in the present state of our knowledge of the subject; as it is very doubtful whether any stone objects exist in America answering to the Palæolithic implements of Europe.\* The remark is said to be equally applicable to Scandinavia, and Sir John Lubbock, the originator of the term, is of opinion that Scandinavia was not peopled in the Palæolithic period.†

\* "Flint Chips. A guide to Pre-historic Archaeology; by Edward T. Stevens." London, 1870, pp. 220, 222.

† Ibid, p. 204.

If the assumption that America was also then without population should prove to be well founded, we are cut off from the prospect of rendering assistance, or affording additional light, to those discussions which are chief in interest, as tending to show the probable condition of the human race in its infancy, and the extreme antiquity of its origin. We can only come to the aid of the study of the primitive man when he had already made material advances beyond a state of greater apparent helplessness than belongs to most animals. Here again we are destitute of those instructive deposits in lakes and morasses, that in Europe are the intelligible monuments of pre-historic communities. It is noteworthy that our mounds have yielded but few stone implements either in number or variety. The general absence there of such types of spear and arrow heads as appear on the surface of the country, is quite remarkable. No stone pestles are mentioned by Squier and Davis as discovered by them. They did not meet with more than three or four barbed stone arrow heads in all the tumuli which they examined. The ground and polished hatchets, and indeed implements of Neolithic types of all kinds, are represented as rarely associated with the primary interments of the Ohio mounds; yet nobody will think of attributing to the mounds a greater age than that of many of the Swiss Phahlbauten, or Lake dwellings. It is also a little singular that those parts of the United States which most abound in remains of pottery are not remarkable for the quantity of stone implements found there; and the use of stone hatchets is said to have been less general among the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, than in some other districts of country.†

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† Since the meeting at which this report was read, the able and thorough

In the large work of Mr. Schoolcraft, published at the expense of government, and intended to include every kind of information upon the history and condition of our aborigines, the position occupied by stone implements of industry and warfare is strikingly insignificant when compared with the prominence given to such articles abroad. The case would doubtless have been otherwise if these humble exponents of the arts of primitive population in the old world had begun to attract attention when he wrote. He probably felt, as others did, that they revealed nothing here that was not historically known, and did not by variety of purpose or fashion emblemize tribes, localities, or degrees of culture among the natives. It is only careful comparison that has taught observers to distinguish peculiarities of shape in different countries or sections of country. Mr. Evans, a principal authority on the subject of stone implements, says, in his recent publication, that allowing for local differences in arrow heads, their general correspondence in form is so great as to give rise to the suggestion, that the models were brought from Babel, and followed the dispersion of mankind.\*

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work of Mr. Charles C. Jones, a member of this society, on the antiquities of the Southern Indians, has been received and perused with much interest. By a careful and judicious, perhaps it might be said *judicial*, study of the subject, in the intervals of professional labor, the author has supplied a want and filled a vacant place in our archaeological literature, and has done it exceedingly well. The title is "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes. New York, 1873." This work of 532 pages, 8vo., is handsomely printed and largely illustrated, and is of the highest value as a safe and satisfactory guide over the ground it occupies. It is shown by Mr. Jones that the Southern States are not only remarkable for the quantity and quality of the pottery made by the aborigines, but for the number and variety of stone implements found there.

We have been assured by Mr. Horace Davis, of San Francisco, one of our active associates, that California proper is almost destitute of pottery and of such implements of stone as abound in most parts of our country.

\* "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," p. 364.

It is by no means certain that remains of the Palæolithic or drift period have not been found in this country. There are claims to such discoveries which, if sustained by more positive evidence, will gain for our antiquaries admittance to that province of investigation. As yet, however, they are not sufficiently numerous, or sufficiently well attested, to afford a reliable basis for speculation.\*

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\* In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of 1872, p. 46, is a communication "on pre-historic human art, from Wyoming and Colorado," by E. L. Berthoud, A.M.C.E., taken from a Journal of a Reconnaissance, made along Creek Valley, Colorado, in October and November, 1871. The writer says, "While investigating the formation of the bluffs capped with gravel, we find many beautiful moss agates and numerous flakes and rude stone implements mixed in tertiary gravel and seemingly coeval with it."

"On leaving Crow Creek I obtained a complete suite of stone implements and rude fragments, which occur, mixed in a gravel and sand deposit that composes the summit and sides of the low bluffs, \* \* while in the low grounds at the foot of the bluffs were ancient fireplaces, burnt fragments of bone and wood, with flint and agate chips and implements, almost universally distinct from those on the summit of the low hills, bordering Crow Creek. So much is this the case, that the two seem to point to a distinct era."

"The evidences of the oldest and rudest art do not even show traces of fire or fireplaces; rough implements, irregular piles of pebbles, are all that is left to show and identify to the observer the obscure seat of a still more obscure barbarism." "The shape, the location, and the rude barbarism of these first attempts of art, irresistibly lead us to compare them to the rude tools of Abbeville in France," &c.

Mr. Jones, ("Antiquities of the Southern Indians," p. 293), refers to implements found in Nacoochee Valley, under circumstances which seemingly assign to them a very remote antiquity. "In material, manner of construction, and in general appearance, so nearly do they resemble some of the rough, so-called flint hatchets belonging to the drift type, as described by M. Boucher de Perthes, that they might readily be mistaken the one for the other."

Dr. Schmidt, of Germany, who came to the United States to study questions relating to American Archæology and Ethnology, and published the result in *Archiv für Anthropologie*, thinks that Prof. Whitney's Calaveras skull takes us at least beyond the glacier period. He believes that the ice period in America occurred at the same time with that of Europe, and that the primitive inhabitants of California may have lived even before those of the valleys of the Somme and the Neander.

Col. J. W. Foster, who was long the associate of Prof. Whitney in important surveys and explorations for the U. S. Government, in his work just from the press, entitled "Pre-historic Races of the United States of America," has, in Chapter II., collected many of the evidences of the existence of man in this country during the Drift or Palæolithic period.

There are supposed to be proofs of the co-existence of American man with the mastodon and other extinct animals but these are believed to have lingered to a comparatively late era on our continent, as the earlier types of fishes have continued to exist in our lakes. M. Troyon, the Swiss Archæologist, had firm faith that lake dwellings, with the minute exemplifications of ancient life and industry, would yet be found in some of our large inland bodies of water. It is possible that this may happen; but in the meantime the proportion of contributions to the common stock of the world's aboriginal relics is less than we are apt to imagine. One of the best American collections, that of Dr. Davis, has gone to enrich the Blackmore Museum, at Salisbury, in England; but its chief distinction is in the sculptured pipes from the mounds, which are said to be unlike the pipes of any other known race of men, and somewhat peculiar specimens of pottery from the same localities and elsewhere. The small number of flint flakes used as knives, and the absence of hammer stones, stone picks, and even stone gouges, complained of.

We may remark here that flint flakes for knives are not so common in the United States as in other countries, though some fine ones have been found. This is probably owing to the scarcity of the material. We have no such fine flint which enabled the ancient Scandinavians to produce their really beautiful and effective chisels, long, narrow and true, nearly as an implement of metal, and to form daggers and spears.

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\* The writer was at the house of M. Troyon, at Lausanne, a few weeks preceding the sudden death of that zealous antiquary. He was then full of faith that the great lakes in this country, if explored for the purpose, would disclose evidences of ancient habitation similar to those found in Switzerland. He also expected that a Copper Age, to come between the Ages of Stone and Bronze wanting in Europe, might be shown to have existed here.

graceful as formidable. Yet, notwithstanding the abundance of flint utensils and weapons, in Denmark and Southern Sweden, arrow heads are comparatively rare. In this country, for want of flint, they have usually been made of chert, hornstone, or quartz.\* The axes, hatchets, and other tools, of our natives, were made of any hard stone that came to hand. Lafitan, in his work on the manners of savages, says, the North American Indians sometimes spend a whole life in making a stone tomahawk. But though thus finished, often with great labor, and some sense of beauty, the more highly wrought specimens have been far from abundant.

In our cabinet, and in most American cabinets, the large hammers, grooved around the middle for the withe handle, are numerous. These are found in great numbers at the copper mines near Lake Superior, which had long been worked by some ancient race; and it is a coincidence worth mentioning, that precisely similar stone hammers are frequent in the mining districts of most countries, and are still employed occasionally for breaking up ores.†

Axes with a groove at the butt for the handle, of great variety of size and material, are very common with us. They are less common in other countries, and are said to be of rare occurrence in Denmark.‡ Stone axes, perforated for the insertion of the handle, are seldom found in this country except where the material is too soft for service as implements, and they must have been intended for some other

\* "Arrow heads of true flint have seldom if ever been found in America." Schoolcraft, *Hist. Condit. and Prosp. of the Indians in the U. S.*, I. pp. 77-8.

"They are usually made of chert, hornstone, or quartz." *Flint Chips*, p. 565.

In Central and Southern Germany flint arrow heads are said to be scarce. Evans, in "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," p. 360.

† Evans, in "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," pp. 208-210.

‡ Evans, p. 151.

purpose—that of ornament, perhaps, or insignia of rank. In England, and on the continent, they are frequently made of hard and durable substances, but are assigned to the later stone periods, when metal tools were in use. In Central America, where the art of drilling stone was practised skilfully, perforated axes are said to be wanting. The perforated hammer stones, found in Iceland and England, are rare in Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland.

The wedge-shaped axes and hatchets, without groove or perforation, of all sizes and substances, are largely represented in our cabinet; often beautifully ground and polished. The *chipped* hatchets are scarce, perhaps because stones having the right kind of fracture were seldom met with.

All stone implements of a simple wedge-like form are usually called hatchets abroad, however they may have been used, with handles or without, as adzes or otherwise, the term *axe* being applied exclusively to grooved or pierced implements prepared for handles.

Chisels are numerous with us, and are distinguishable from the hatchets by greater length in proportion to the width. Though some of them are of stones capable of yielding a keen and firm edge, they cannot compare with the beautiful flint chisels of Denmark and some other parts of Europe.

Gouges, or fluted chisels, used for excavating canoes and similar purposes, are also very abundant. These are common on the continent of Europe, but are rarely found in Great Britain.\*

Pestles and mortars are characteristic of the method of preparing food in this country. No true quern, consisting

\* Evans, p. 159.

of two stones made to revolve against each other, appears at any time to have been in use among the aborigines of America. Cylinders or rollers, supposed to be employed in rolling out hoe cakes and tortillas, are sometimes incorrectly termed *pestles*, but had a different purpose.

Some of the American tools, like the small hand scrapers used in the preparation of skins, are paralleled by similar implements found in Greece. They are also common in France, but not in England.

There are small tools, five or six inches long, and very narrow, the use of which is somewhat doubtful, though they are called picks by Mr. Evans, that are common in England, but do not constitute a class in this country. Of these we have some specimens.

There is a curved flint knife, elaborately finished, with the cutting edge on the concave side, found in England, and probably belonging to the latest stone period, which I believe has no counterpart in the United States.

Large flat stones, partially worked, supposed by some to be incomplete spear heads, are in all our cabinets. They are thought by Mr. Rau, who has studied the various methods of manufacturing implements of stone, to have been employed in agriculture as spades or shovels.\*

Arrow heads and spear heads of every conceivable design are in great plenty with us. Leaf-shaped, triangular, with and without barbs, with and without tangs, or short hilts, pointed and blunt, smooth edged and serrated, intended to be firmly attached to the shaft, or to be left in the wound they have caused.† The making of arrow heads and spear

\* Smithsonian Reports of 1868, pp. 401-2.

† The leaf-shaped and triangular arrow heads were used in hunting, and



heads was a craft among our savages for which certain persons skilled in the art were set apart, hence these productions were not only abundant but often ingeniously varied in style and finish.

Still there are features which among European archaeologists are considered as characteristic of American arrow heads. One of these is a greater expansion at the base than is observed elsewhere. A type mentioned by Mr. Evans as prevailing in North America is that with notches on each side, near the base, for attachment to the shaft—sometimes without barbs, and sometimes shading off into the form with well developed barbs or a central dove-tailed tang. There is a variety of arrow heads in England having a single barb which occasions a one-sided look. These have not been observed as a class in other countries; though some of the iron arrows of South American tribes are single-barbed.

Our cabinet is deficient in specimens of pottery, though they are plentiful in the country, and are becoming more so as the modern graves of the western Indians are opened in the course of cultivation or other disturbances of the soil. No trace of the use of the wheel in making pottery has yet been observed here. The manufacture, however, was known throughout the South, and to the most northern parts of New England, excepting in the high regions of the Rocky Mountains, and between the sources of the Missouri and the northern branch of the Columbia rivers. The Shoshones, or Snake Indians, have not made pottery.

None of the mound pottery was glazed, but a kind of

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where firmly attached to the shaft. The barbed arrow heads were for war, and were meant to be left in the body of an enemy, being slightly fastened to the arrow. Major Long's "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains," p. 291.

polish was given to vessels of clay among the later Indians by means of a gum or varnish.

Pipes are the specialty of America. They were the pride as well as the solace of the savage, and were chosen emblems in religious and political ceremonies. The highest efforts of skill and labor in ornament were bestowed upon them. The richest in sculpture have come from the mounds; but nearly as elaborate and ingenious carving is found among the productions of later and even living tribes. We are wanting in the finer specimens, though we possess many varieties.

Deer's horn, as a material for implements, or the handles of implements, has rarely been found among the remains of aboriginal art in the United States, although so largely employed in Europe during the Neolithic period, especially in Switzerland.

We have a fine specimen of the mysterious stone tubes, described by Squier & Davis and others as found in the mounds. Ours was dug from the ground, four feet beneath the general surface, on "the South Ridge," about thirty miles from Lake Erie. It is 14 inches long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The substance is, apparently, a variety of gray slate, which is easily cut with a knife, and has been carefully rounded and polished. The bore diminishes gradually from one end to the other, and at the smaller aperture is not quite central. These tubes vary in form and size, and many imaginative conjectures have been indulged in respecting their use. It has been suggested that they were musical instruments, telescopic devices for astronomical observations, medicine or cupping tubes. Mr. Jones has collected the historical references to a practise among the Indian medicine men, in which the seat of disease or injury

was sucked through a tube, or blown upon through the same instrument, which is described as made of a hard black stone. (*Antiquities of Southern Indians*, pp. 360-365.)

Our implements of copper are limited to knives, armlets and hooks for taking fish. We have a remarkable specimen of a sinker, or ornament of that shape, composed of native copper mixed with silver. Stone articles of the last named form, and those termed gorgets, and supposed to be worn on the person, are quite numerous.\*

It has been recently asserted that the Boomerang, hitherto supposed to be the peculiar weapon of the Australians is in use among the Moqui Indians of Northern Arizona and New Mexico. The question has been brought before the California Academy of Sciences, where it will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated.

Enough has probably been said on these subjects for the present purpose, which is simply, in a general way, to refer to the relation which relics of the American Stone Age bear to those of the same age in other countries, to point out some of the wants in our cabinet, and to ask the interest and assistance of members of the society in forming such a

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\*The small pear-shaped stone weights, or pendants, resembling the plumb-bobs of carpenters, are by some thought to be *sinkers*, used in fishing with nets and lines. Others regard them as ornaments to be suspended from the person. The gorgets are simply flat stones a few inches in length and breadth, generally shaped and polished with care, and having two or more small holes through them. They have been supposed to be worn as ornaments.

Col. Foster revives an early theory that the holes were for gauges in drawing cords or threads for strings, or weaving. He thinks that the weights or pendants above described, were employed to keep the threads taut in the process of weaving; as they are too delicate and valuable for fishing purposes, where an ordinary pebble would serve as well. "*Pre-historic Races of the U. S.*," pp. 229, 230.

Chapter XVII of Mr. Jones's "*Antiquities of the Southern Indians*" is quite instructive on the subjects of Pierced Tablets, Pendants, Slung Stones, Amulets, &c.

collection of these memorials of the pre-historic man as in this period of excited and anxious inquiry into the physical and mental antecedents of existing races shall be creditable to ourselves and to our country. At another time the description of articles in our possession and a process of comparison between American stone implements and those of other nations may be extended farther, and carried more into details, than has been practicable here.

S. F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*



## Donors and Donations.

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paper as issued.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their  
paper as issued.

## Treasurer's Report.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report for the six months ending April 28th, 18

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 18, 1872, was	\$28,958.99
Received for dividends, interest, &c., since, . .	1,317.41
“ from Miss Nancy Lincoln, . . . . .	300.00
“ “ Estate of J. P. Bigelow, . . . . .	1,000.00
	<u>\$31,576.40</u>
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses, . .	1,072.71
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>\$30,503.69</u>

<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was	\$14,157.08
Received for dividends, interest, &c., since, . .	757.22
	<u>\$14,914.30</u>
Paid for books and incidentals, and part of Librarian's salary, . . . . .	212.54
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>14,701.76</u>

<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was . . .	\$10,167.84
Received for dividends, interest, &c., since, . .	565.35
	<u>\$10,733.19</u>
Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary, . . . . .	612.18
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>10,121.01</u>

<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was . . .	\$10,123.77
Received for dividends, interest, &c., since, . .	566.80
	<u>\$10,690.57</u>
Paid for printing, expenses incurred for publishing, &c., . . . . .	694.97
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	<u>9,995.60</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	<u>\$65,321.06</u>

Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$65,322.06
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was \$10,606.23	
Received for interest since, . . . . .	311.70
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	10,917.93
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was . . . . .	\$679.12
Received for interest since, . . . . .	18.53
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	697.65
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , October 18, 1872, was . . . . .	1,152.20
Received for interest since, . . . . .	30.00
Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .	1,182.20
Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	\$78,119.84
Cash on hand, included in forgoing statement, . . . . .	819.84

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	5,400.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	9,200.00
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,500.00
Cash, . . . . .	3.69
	30,503.69

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$4,400.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	800.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	9,300.00
Cash, . . . . .	201.76
	14,701.76

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$5,900.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	3,000.00
U. S. Bonds, . . . . .	100.00
Cash, . . . . .	121.01
	10,121.01

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$55,326.46



Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$55,326.46  
*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

Bank Stock, . . . . .	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	8,000.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	95.60	
	<hr/>	9,995.60

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

Railroad Stock, . . . . .	\$600.00	
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	1,700.00	
City Bonds, . . . . .	7,500.00	
Cash, . . . . .	117.93	
	<hr/>	10,917.93

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$500.00	
United States Bonds, . . . . .	100.00	
Cash, . . . . .	97.65	
	<hr/>	697.65

*The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—*

City Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .	182.20	
	<hr/>	1,182.20

Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$78,119.84
	<hr/>	

Respectfully submitted.

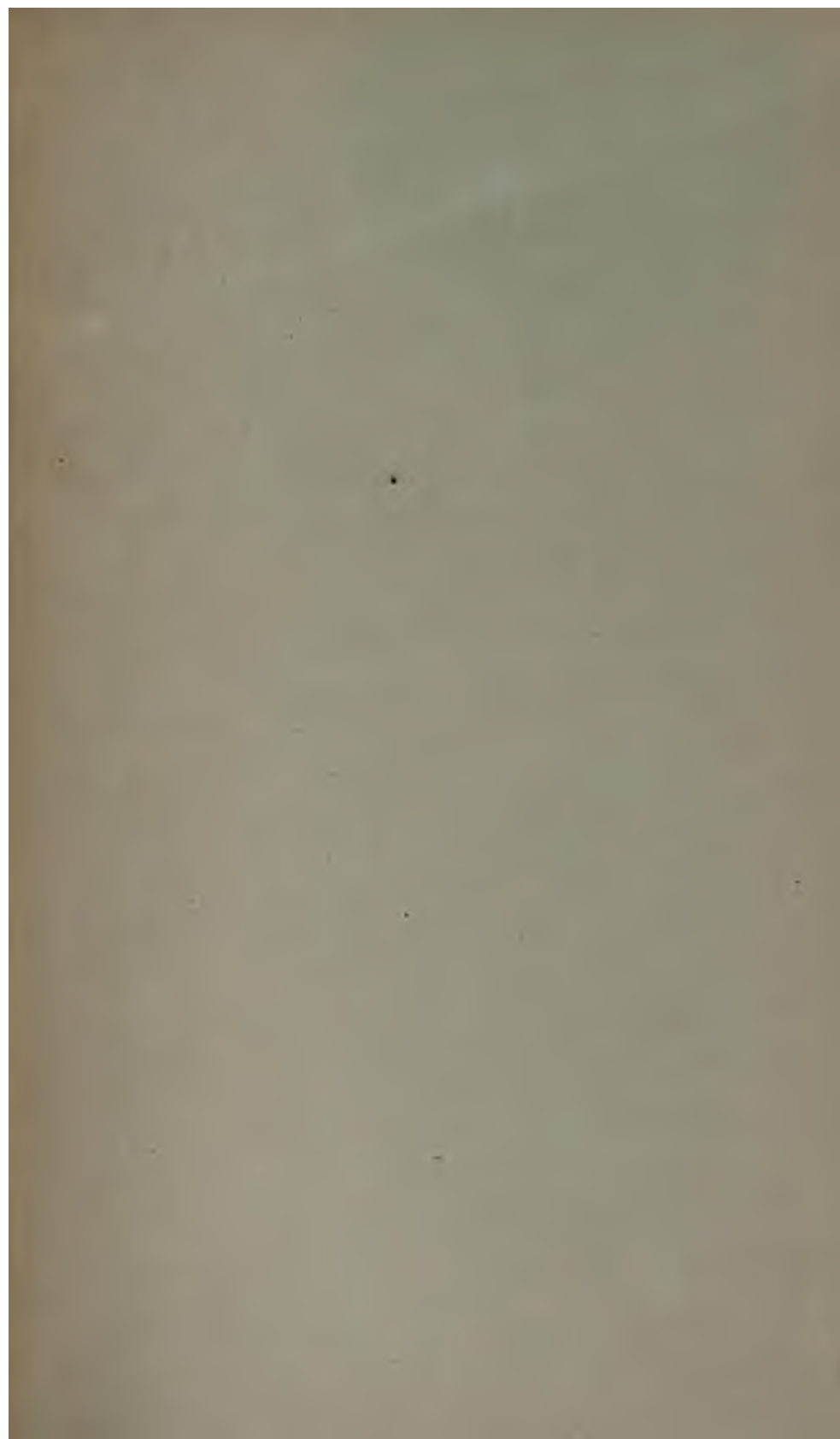
NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, April 28, 1873.

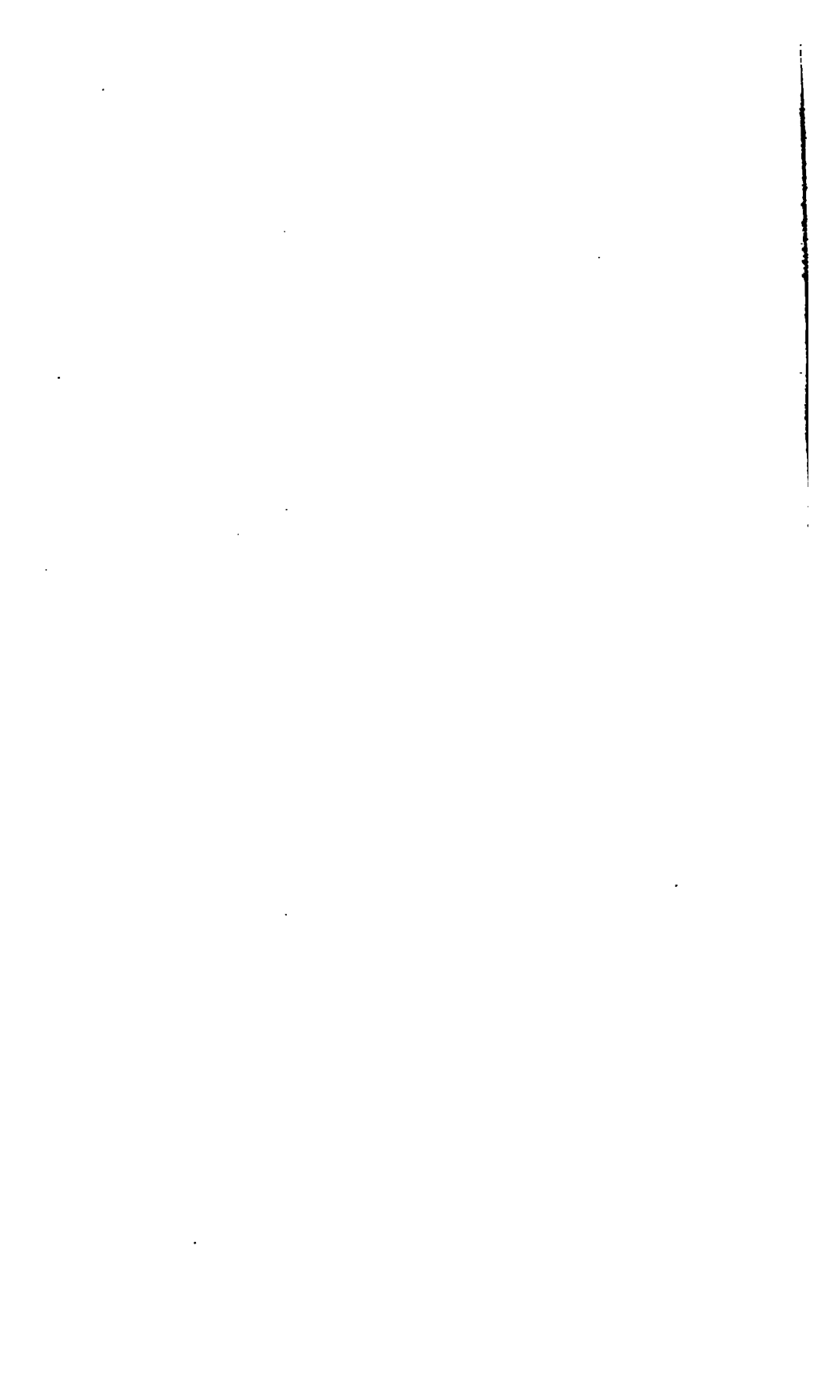
We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments and find them as stated; and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS, }  
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

WORCESTER, April 28, 1873.







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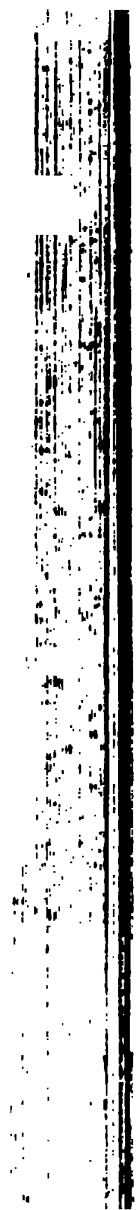
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